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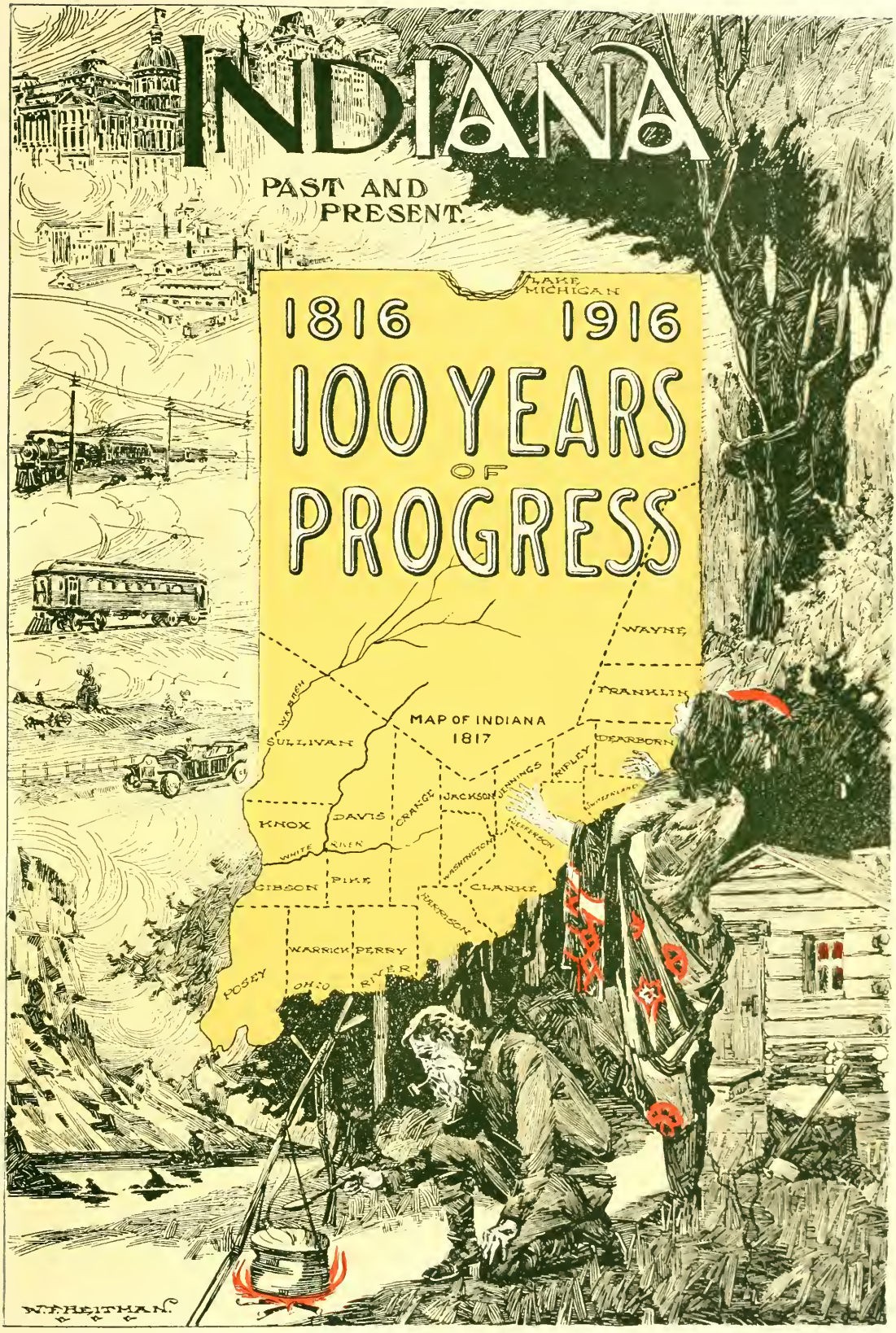
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Centennial History and Handbook of Indiana

The Story of the State from Its Beginning to the Close of the Civil War, and a General Survey of Progress to the Present Time

By GEORGE S. COTTMAN

Founder Indiana Magazine of History

■■■

A Survey of the State by Counties

Embracing Specific and Local Information with Numerous Illustrations

By MAX R. HYMAN

Editor Hyman's Handbook of Indianapolis, Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS
MAX R. HYMAN, PUBLISHER
NINETEEN FIFTEEN

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PREFACE

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This work, first of all, aims to supply a popular need. The rescuing of history from documentary sources, the seeking of new facts and the discussion of debatable questions is a field to which the writer has here given but secondary attention, the plan of the work being purposely different. This plan has been to put into easily available form and in the compass of one volume a wide range of facts, past and present, that will convey an intelligent and tolerably complete idea of the story of Indiana and the thread of its development on which the facts are strung.

These facts have been accumulating in published historical material until they are quite sufficient to tell the story in all its essentials, but they are in a scattered form, practically inaccessible except to the student who can search them out from the shelves of the larger libraries. But few existing works aim to cover the history of the State. Of these some are fragmentary, some present but skeleton outlines too meager to impart much information, and none satisfies the repeated demand for a comprehensive reference work. If this volume falls short of such ideal, it can at least be claimed that it is an advance in that direction.

The prime thing in the history of this or any other commonwealth or society, is not a mass of detached facts, however picturesque they may be in the recital. The chief thing of interest is the organic growth and the facts in perspective as revealing that growth. Any stage or condition is but the "balance of preceding forces," and the culminating interest of it all is in the Present, which we sadly need to understand better. With this idea in view the undersigned, in his authorship of the historical portion of the book, has endeavored so to group his data as to convey a sense of the chronology and development of cause and effect. Those developments since the Civil War period have not been traced historically, as he would wish, but the general survey, dealing with the results of the historic processes is, it may be held, the vital thing.

It may be added, in this connection, that in filling out his various chapters, the author has drawn freely upon such other writers as have standing, especially those who have made especial studies of the theme in hand. He has taken their reasonable accuracy for granted, and, in most instances, accepted them as reliable. The aim has been to give credit in every case properly calling for it.

The county sketches, compiled by Mr. Hyman, with whom this work originated, constitute an important part of this work, and the more so, because there is a great dearth of comparative information giving the relative standing of the various sections of the State. This treatment of the county units will thus subserve something broader than mere local history.

Not the least interesting feature of this work is the numerous maps and illustrations. These not only depict conditions as they existed at the dawn of the State's history, but will help the reader to a better understanding of present-day developments; revealing to many for the first time, more fully than has heretofore been done in any other work, much that is historic and picturesque within the borders of Indiana.

Among the authorities drawn upon by Mr. Hyman in the preparation of the "Survey of the State by Counties," and to whom especial credit is due for valuable assistance are Jacob Piatt Dunn; Ernest V. Shockley, Ph. D.; Demarchus Brown, State Librarian; Edward Barrett, State Geologist; John L. Hoffmann, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Amos W. Butler, Secretary State Board of Charities and Correction; Eugene C. Shiremar, Commissioner of Fisheries; Elijah A. Gladden, Secretary State Board of Forestry; Charles Downing, Secretary State Board of Agriculture; Gilbert Hendren, State Examiner; Edward A. Perkins, President Industrial Board of Indiana and William E. Tuite, Deputy State Statistician.

To John H. Holliday, Rowland Evans, Guilford A. Deitch, Henry Stevenson, Hon. William D. Bynum, Hon. Charles L. Henry, Dr. Samuel E. Earp and Merica F. Hoagland of Indian

apolis, and to Mrs. M. C. Garber of Madison, Phil McNagny of Columbia City, Ulysses S. Lesh of Huntington, Oscar F. Rakestraw, Editor *Angola Republican;* Howard Roosa, Editor *Evansville Courier,* and Lyman D. Heavenridge, Editor *Owen County Journal,* he is indebted for valuable contributions and suggestions.

Interesting and valuable photographs were supplied by Addison H. Nordyke, Dr. Morris Albrecht, Bert Weedon and Frank M. Hohenberger of Indianapolis, and William M. Herschell, of *The Indianapolis News* and Orra Hopper, School Superintendent of Washington county, also contributed a valuable collection of photographs of historical points of interest.

The book is from the Hollenbeck Press, and with few exceptions all of the engravings were made by the Stafford Engraving Company of Indianapolis, from original photographs, many of which were taken by the W. H. Bass Photo Company.

The work, as a whole, has been made possible only through the generous support given to Mr. Hyman in this undertaking by the people of the State, whose autographs are herein published, and to whom he herewith gives public acknowledgment.

This edition is now submitted to the public with the hope that it will be found to be useful as well as interesting, and that its support will necessitate many editions.

GEORGE S. COTTMAN.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
December, 1915.

Corrections and suggestions are invited for future editions. Address all communications to MAX R. HYMAN, Publisher.

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PART I

A History of Indiana by Topics, Chronologically Arranged, From the Beginning to the Close of the Civil War.

HISTORICAL.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY—THE FRENCH OCCUPANCY OF THE WABASH VALLEY

Fundamental Factors: Soil, Climate, Stock and National Policy.—A study of the influences that have given direction, shape and character to the history of Indiana carries the inquirer back not only to the beginnings of American history in the Mississippi valley, but to more remote causes. For example, what is the explanation of the phenomenal swiftness (as history goes) with which this valley, one great primeval wilderness but little more than a hundred years ago, has progressed to the high tide of twentieth century civilization? Obviously, soil, climate, configuration and natural features of the country, stock and national policy are all factors which, collectively, have wrought results that for expediteness and inherent energy hardly find an analogy in the history of the world. A comparison with other continental portions of the globe presents some interesting contrasts. The most striking, perhaps, as presenting differences imposed by the physical basis, is Africa. That vast continent, with its more than ten million square miles, lying contiguous to the older centers of civilization and itself the seat of the most ancient ones, has, until recent times, remained the "dark continent," and the invasions of the dominant nations have to the present day resulted only in a polyglot group of colonies that are practically negligible in an estimate of the world's growth Insufficient water supply and vast wastes, tropic heat, fell diseases and ineradicable pests have been effective deterrents to the successful reign of the Caucasian.

If we consider South America, with its zones of climate ranging all the way from the tropics of Brazil to the Antarctic sterility of southern Argentine, and its fertile soils, capable of supporting a teeming multitude, we find it, beneath the rule of a Latin race, a congeries of minor nations that seem forever on the border of anarchy. Briefly, the history of South America and that of the United States since the settlement of the two continents largely illustrates the difference in stock.

Australia, with an area almost equal to that of the United States, is little more than one vast barren waste, with a fringe of isolated civilization strung along part of its coasts.

Of Asia, we are told by an authority, "owing to its great extent from east to west the central parts, deprived of moisture, are almost everywhere deserts, and a belt around the western, southern and eastern shores comprises nearly all that contributes to the support of man."

This same writer (Charles Maclaren) pointing out the superior natural advantages of the Amer-

icas as a seat of civilization, maintains that "the new continent, though less than half the size of the old, contains at least an equal quantity of useful soil and much more than an equal amount of productive power"; and he adds that "America is indebted for this advantage to its comparatively small breadth, which brings nearly all its interior within reach of the fertilizing exhalations of the ocean." This means that the rain supply, which is evaporated from the ocean, reaches these interior parts; the rain supply, in turn, means a system of well-supplied streams, and they mean, in the first instance, irrigation and vegetation, and in the second, natural routes of travel and transportation that are a great determining factor in the distribution of settlers in a new country. Apropos to this, if we study a hydrographic chart of the Mississippi valley showing the numerous streams that ramify far and wide from the great "father of waters" and its larger affluents, and if our imagination adds to these the innumerable creeks that reach out, traversing almost every square mile of the country, what nature has done for the land in this particular becomes apparent.

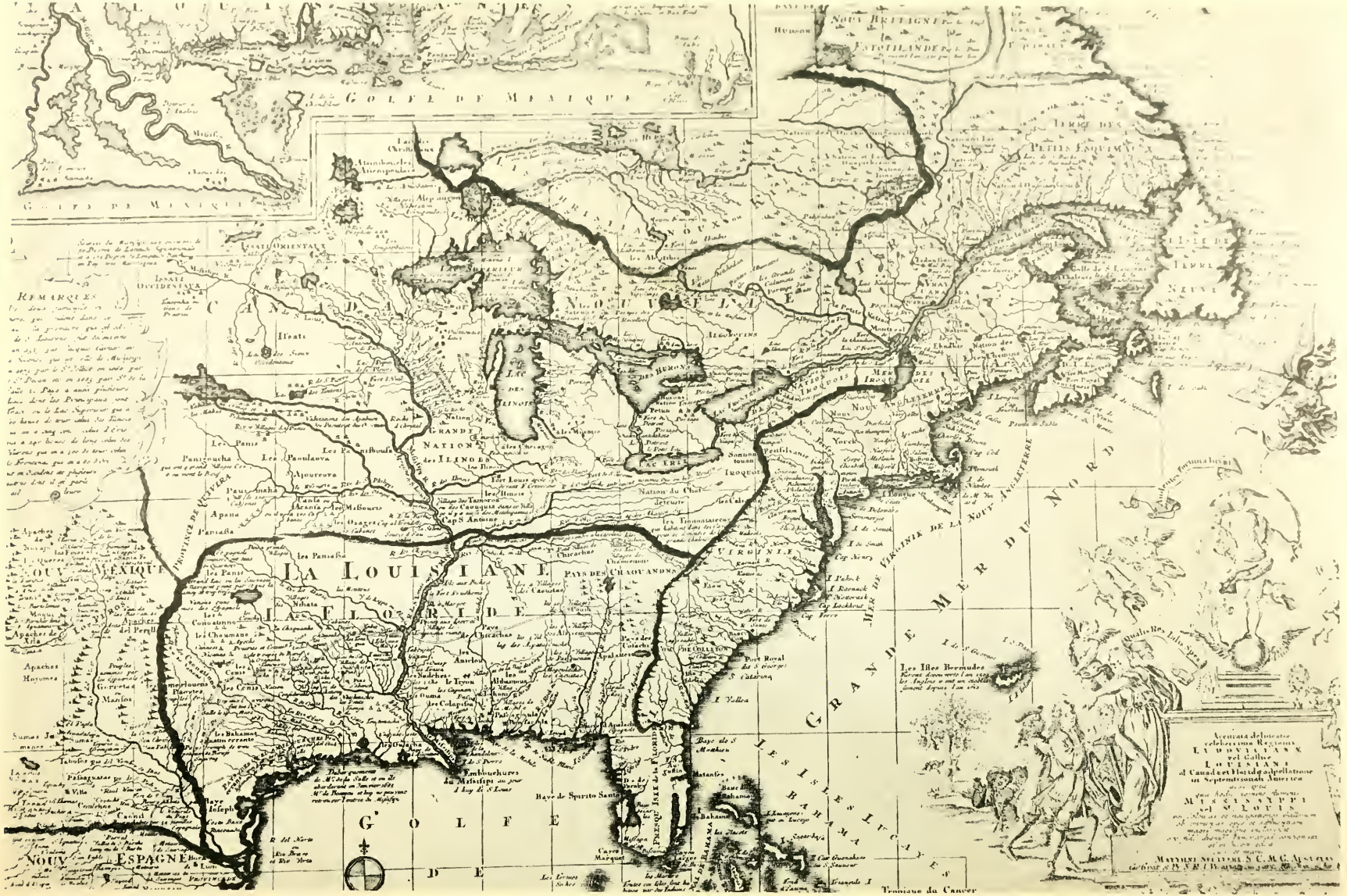
Closely correlated with the abundant water supply in this favored region is a soil unsurpassed in productiveness and a climate which is at once adapted to a wide range of vegetation and to the stimulation of human energy—a very potent factor in the development of civilization. For variety of productions useful to man perhaps no spot on earth excels the Mississippi valley, and this value is enhanced by the adaptability of the soil to vegetation that is not indigenous, many of our products today being of exotic origin. This fertility and adaptability of the soil, says Livingston Farrand in his "Basis of American History," "must be regarded as among the chief contributing causes to the stupendous growth of the American nation."

The stock that peopled our section has, of course, been an immeasurable factor in the extraordinary development of the country. What self-government is in the hands of an untrained Latin race is demonstrated by South American history. The Anglo-Saxon tide that poured into our middle west after the revolutionary war was not only the offspring of the most staid and substantial race on earth, but it had back of it nearly two centuries of training in self-government. It was a race hardy, independent and capable, jealously guarding its institutions and the best that it had inherited politically. Above all, its individuals were ardent lovers of their land and permanent home-makers. Add to this a national policy, evolved through the same people, that fostered the settlement and development of the public domain along wise lines that had been thought out by some of the most patriotic and most able statesmen of the age, and we have in rough outline the fundamental factors of that particular phase of civilization in which our State shares. To appreciate well the character and meaning of our local history we should consider these antecedent causes explaining the larger history of which we are a part. A long and interesting chapter on these preliminaries might well be written, but the aim here is to touch upon them in a cursory way only, as an introduction to our nearer theme.

THE FRENCH PERIOD

Relation of the French to Our History.—The French occupancy of the Mississippi valley, lasting nearly a century, or from the time of the explorations of La Salle and Joliet till the French and Indian war, is for the most part, as a tale that is told, with little permanent sequence. This is true of the early invasion of the Wabash valley, and while French life there, from the establishment of the first posts in the first half of the eighteenth century till the American invasion early in the nineteenth, affords a picturesque and romantic preliminary chapter to our history, it can scarcely be called an integral part of it, and its influence in modifying our development is scarcely appreciable. The story of Indiana as a State is a story of Americanized Anglo-Saxon stock pure and simple. The isolated, straggling French life, little ethnological fragments, as it were, left stranded here far from their kind, was not strong enough to tincture the incoming population with that wonderful French race persistence that is notable in Canada, and in short time they were incontinently swallowed up.

It can be said, however, that the previous French settlement at Vincennes determined the starting point of the American occupancy, and the beginning place of Indiana politics. The treaty of Greenville, in 1795, secured from the



Matthæ Seutteri's Map of 1720 Showing Boundary Liñes Between the French and English Possessions and Between the Two French Provinces, Canada and Louisiana. (See "Early French Maps," p. 15.)

Indians, along with certain strategic points on the Wabash river and a large tract at the falls of the Ohio, for George Rogers Clark and his soldiers, the lands adjacent to "the post of St. Vincennes," to which the Indian title had already been extinguished. This reservation, which was rather indefinite as to boundaries, in turn determined the first of the series of Indian purchases that ultimately comprised the whole State. By a treaty consummated in 1803 William Henry Harrison secured an extension of the 1795 reservation, with defined boundaries, that reached some fifty miles westward from Vincennes. This tract was the first part of the new territory to be surveyed by the rectangular system adopted by the United States government,* and was the first to be thrown open for general settlement. This, and the existence of Vincennes as the one town in the territory that was to be the future Indiana, logically determined the location of the territorial seat of government and the first center of American population.

One great preliminary service that the French did for their successors was in the first explorations of the country. First the professed explorers and then the coureurs de bois, employed by the fur traders, traversed our streams, penetrating to the remoter parts of the virgin wilderness, and the maps left us by the old French cartographers are not only curious as revealing the growth of the geographical knowledge of our region, but are particularly informative as to the location of Indian tribes in those days.†

French Beginnings.—The exact dates of the first French explorations of the Mississippi valley are so variable, as given by various historians, that it is hardly worth while to give any as really authentic. According to the researches of Mr. J. P. Dunn, who may be accepted as careful and thoroughgoing, La Salle, the first white man in this region, probably "traced the entire lower boundary of Indiana in 1669-70," by way of the Ohio river, and passed through the northwest corner of the State in 1671 or 1672. From this time until 1679 (still drawing upon Mr. Dunn) there was no recorded exploration of Indiana, though it is argued that in that interval more or less fur trading was carried on in this region. The portage between the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers, where South Bend stands, was first used by him in 1679, while in 1682-3 "he was all through Indiana and Illinois." Who was the first to traverse the Maumee-Wabash route by way of the site of Fort Wayne is not recorded, but it was probably used by the fur traders at a very early date, as the Wabash threaded a rich and extensive fur country, besides being one of the most direct highways to the Mississippi. The first post planted in this valley was Ouiatanon, which was a fort as well as a trading post. There has been controversy as to the exact location of Ouiatanon, but according to Professor Oscar J. Craig, formerly of Purdue University, who has written a monograph on the subject, it is now pretty well established that it stood on "the west side of the Wabash river and four miles below the present city of Lafayette." The date of its establishment is given as 1719 or 1720. Its purpose was to "counteract the influence of the English and to keep ascendency over the Indians." The logic of the location was that at this point on the river "the lighter barks and canoes that were used in the carrying trade between Canada and the southwest . . . were changed for larger ones, to be used on the deeper waters of the lower Wabash and the Ohio"—the same cause, practically, that operated in the locating of Lafayette more than a century later. The post took its name from the Ouiatanon Indians, who were located in that vicinity. Ouiatanon was garrisoned by the French until 1760, when it passed into the hands of the English, but there is no mention of any military force there twenty-nine years later, when George Rogers Clark invaded the northwest territory. According to Craig, its later history was enveloped in mystery. In a way it had been a "settlement" as well as a post, and a few French families seem to have lingered there until Scott's campaign against the Wabash Indians, in 1791, after which they betook themselves to other settlements.

The portage between the Maumee and Wabash rivers, where Fort Wayne stands, was an important point commercially and a strategic one from the military view. Before the advent of the whites it was the site of one of the principal Miami towns, called Kekionga, and, according to Dillon, the French established a trading post there probably as early as 1719, which would

* See section on Rectangular Survey System.

† See "Early French Maps," p. 15.

make it contemporary with Ouiatanon in its beginning. Subsequently they erected there Fort Miamis, which was surrendered to the English in 1760. This, in turn, was succeeded by Fort Wayne, built by General Anthony Wayne's troops in 1794, and the name of which was transmitted to the present city.

Vincennes, the largest and most permanent of the three French settlements on the Wabash, was also long involved in obscurity as to its origin, but it is now established by documents unearthed in Paris by Consul General Gowdy, that the date was 1731. It began as a military and trading post and went by various names before it evolved into "Vincennes," in honor of Sieur de Vincennes, its accredited founder. The life of this isolated Gallic community in the far western wilderness for three-quarters of a century, particularly after the severance, by the war of 1754-63, of all ties with the country whence it sprung, makes a picturesque and romantic chapter in our history which is not without its pathos. For years it left its traces up and down the Wabash valley, and these are inseparable from the memory of the vanished red race, with which it assimilated.

An old document published by the Indiana Historical Society as "The First Census of Indiana," gives the names of the heads of families residing at the three French settlements in 1769. By this there were sixty-six families at Vincennes, twelve at Ouiatanon and nine at Fort Miami.

French Life at Vincennes.—The old French life at Vincennes is described at some length by J. P. Dunn in his "Indiana." Like the American pioneer life it was rude to primitiveness, in many respects, but with many distinctive features. The log house or cabin, instead of being laid horizontally with notch and saddle like the familiar American type, was often built by setting the logs upright in a trench, like pickets.

Sometimes grooved posts were set a distance apart with horizontal slabs to fill in the intervening spaces, the ends fitting in the grooves. Thatching or strips of bark were often used for roofs. There were a few stone houses with piazzas. Of the rude furniture usually found the conspicuous article was the high corded bedstead with its big feather bed and gay patch-work quilt, while occasionally in the better families a display would be made of a little treasured silverware or some ancient heirloom that had come long ago from the motherland. They were fond of flowers and these usually could be found in profusion in their gardens, fenced in by sharpened pickets set close together in the ground. Every man, practically, was his own artisan, and as there was no great skill and perhaps less love of labor the home-made articles were few and crude. The women, we are told, had neither spinning wheels nor looms, and the clothing, half Indian and picturesque, was a mixture of leather and the fabrics brought in by the traders—leggins, moccasins, the capote or cloak, a fancy sash beaded by the Indians and a gaudy handkerchief for the head being in the sartorial inventory. Their agriculture was primitive and the natural fertility of the land was relied upon to obviate the necessity for skilful husbandry. Their cumbersome, awkward plows had a wooden mold-board and, drawn by oxen by means of a rope of twisted rawhide attached to a horn-yoke, instead of a neck-yoke, could turn only a shallow furrow. About the only other farm implement was a clumsy iron hoe, and their one vehicle was a light two-wheeled cart without iron work of any kind about it, known as a calache.

Socially, they were a gay, pleasure-loving people and perpetuated Gallic customs that look picturesque in the perspective. Marriage was the great event and was preceded by the publishing of bans and by the betrothal contract witnessed by relatives and friends, while the ceremony was celebrated by feasting and dancing that sometimes lasted for several days. There was the charivari and even a so-called Mardi Gras preceding Lent, which consisted of dancing and feasting and a trial of skill at the cooking of flapjacks. On New Year's day it was the custom for the men to go the rounds making calls in which it was their privilege to kiss the hostesses. Sometimes the young men masked on New Year's eve and went from house to house singing a carol, and a feature of this custom at one time was to take with them a cart and receive gifts of clothing and provisions, which were afterward given to the poor. One of the luxuries we hear of, which sounds oddly out of place in the Wabash wilderness, is that of billiards. Hamilton, in 1778, wrote that he intended to destroy all the billiard tables.

Music of the French.—"Father Benedict Joseph Flaget, the French priest who came to Vincennes in 1792 and taught the first school in Indiana, appears also to have been the first music teacher. In Bishop Alerding's chapters on 'Tradition and History of the Diocese of Vincennes,' he says of Father Flaget: 'He also formed a class of singing and those of the children who had the best voices were exercised in singing French canticles. They sang the canticles not only in the school and in the church, but also while laboring in the fields.' These canticles were hymns taken from the Vulgate Bible and sung in the services of the churches. They included the Benedictus, the Benedicite, the Magnificat and the Nunc Dimittis. . . .

"In the collection of the Charles Lasselle MSS., now in the State library, is a copy of a French song, entitled "La Guigniolet," sung on New Year's eve. The leader sang one or two lines, then stopped, and the same was repeated by the company. Before retiring a last song was sung." —*Merica Hoagland.*

The Early Fur Trade.—What may be called the first industry of the Mississippi valley, the fur trade, was one of such importance commercially as to be a chief cause of the friction between France and England in America prior to the French and Indian war. Interest in territory for its own sake seems to have been remote and secondary, compared with the immediate interest in a traffic which contributed to national revenue and built up large private fortunes. This applies to no locality more than to Indiana, where one vast forest teemed with fur-bearing animals. The agents of the fur trade were the real explorers, and the recorded discoveries of the avowed explorers were, doubtless, meager beside the unrecorded ones of the men who traversed the streams wherever there was a chance of Indian trade. At one time during the French regime the annual trade at the post of Ouiatanon alone is said to have been £8,000, and in the year 1786 the records of the custom house at Quebec showed an exportation amounting to £275,977.* One of the early acts of William Henry Harrison as governor of Indiana Territory (in 1801-2) was to grant trading licenses, the local privileges of each trader being defined, and a list of forty of these within the present limits of the State has been preserved.* A subsequent list extends the trade, as to time, to 1857, before which period it had ceased to be "Indian trade." The persistence with which wild animals continued to exist in face of this ruthless war of extermination is illustrated by the fact that in the middle of the last century, at least a hundred and fifty years after the wholesale killing was inaugurated, the Ewing brothers, whose trading houses were at Fort Wayne and Logansport, are said to have amassed about two million dollars at the business.

The men employed as carriers by the early French traders were the famous coureurs des bois, a class of half-wild woodsmen which stands out picturesquely in history. The business, as conducted through the carriers of a little later period, is thus described by Dillon:

"The furs and peltries which were obtained from the Indians were generally transported to Detroit. The skins were dried, compressed and secured in packs. Each pack weighed about one hundred pounds. A pirogue, or boat, that was sufficiently large to carry forty packs required the labor of four men to manage it on its voyage. In favorable stages of the Wabash river such a vessel, under the management of skilful boatmen, was propelled fifteen or twenty miles a day against the current. After ascending the river Wabash and the Little river to the portage near Fort Wayne, the traders carried their packs over the portage to the head of the Maumee, where they were again placed in pirogues, or in keelboats, to be transported to Detroit. At this place the furs and skins were exchanged for blankets, guns, knives, powder, bullets, intoxicating liquors, etc., with which the traders returned to their several posts." Elsewhere the same authority tells us that the articles carried by the French traders were, chiefly, "coarse blue and red cloths, fine scarlet, guns, powder, balls, knives, hatchets, traps, kettles, hoes, blankets, coarse cottons, ribbons, beads, vermilion, tobacco, spirituous liquors, etc." How profitable the trade was may be gathered from the statement that the value placed on bullets was four dollars per hundred and powder was priced at one dollar per pint by American traders.

* Dillon, p. 397.

* C. B. Lasselle, in Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History, vol. ii, No. 1.

Names of the Wabash River.—The name Wabash is a relic of the Miami language, which has undergone various transformations. In a map giving the Indian names of our streams, prepared by Daniel Hough, and published in the Indiana Geological Report for 1882, the name is given as Wah-bah-shik-ka. On the later French maps it is usually given as Ouabache, with some earlier variants. This was the French attempt to spell the Indian pronunciation, the ou being equivalent to our w. When this, in turn, became Anglicized, it still was an attempt at the Indian form. At one time the French named the river St. Jerome, and it so appears on a few maps, but the change was short-lived. Wabi or Wapi, according to Dunn, is an Algonquin stem signifying white, and Gabriel Godfroy, a recent Miami, who retained the lore of his race, affirmed that the Wah-bah-shik-ka derived its name from the formation of white stone over which it ran in one part of its course.

White river also retains in part the Indian nomenclature, the original name being, as a French map gives it, Ouapikaminou, Ouapi signifying white.

Early French Maps.—Among the valued possessions of the State library are two large atlases, in which are mounted a chronological series of old maps of the Americas—Spanish, French, English and American, which, covering a period of more than two hundred years, reveal interestingly the growth of geographical knowledge of the western hemisphere. Those by French chartographers, of or including the Mississippi valley, running from 1616 to the latter part of the eighteenth century, are of special interest as connected with the French explorations and occupancy. The earliest of these, one by P. Bertius, 1616, gives the coasts of the continent in distorted outline, and a very crude knowledge of the great lakes is revealed, but all the interior is, of course, one vast unexplored blank. Four by Guillaume Delisle, dated 1703, 1720, 1722 and 1733 (the latter date doubtful), show the slowly changing ideas during that span. In 1703 the Ohio, without its branches, is given as "Ouabache autrement appellee Ohio ou Belle Riviere." It rises in western Pennsylvania in what appears to be a good-sized lake, called "L. Ouiasont," and, in its upper course, flows parallel with Lake Erie through what we would now describe as northern Ohio. The Illinois and Kankakee rivers (not named) have their rise in two small lakes in northern Indiana. This and subsequent maps seem to indicate some knowledge of the lakes of Kosciusko county and the belief that the Kankakee was their outlet. By 1720 a very fair knowledge of all the great lakes, as to relative size, locations and shapes, and also of the Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois rivers, is revealed. In 1722 the Wabash is first given, though very incorrectly, it flowing almost parallel with the Ohio, west by south. The Ohio is so named in its upper course, but farther down is given as "Ouabache." In 1733 the Wabash (unnamed) is quite different, being too far to the west and flowing from the north instead of northeast.

Another chartographer, of 1726, gives the Maumee and its branches imperfectly, but not the Wabash. One of 1742 gives the "Hohio," "Oubach" and Maumee (the latter unnamed). The former still rises in its lake among the mountains of western Pennsylvania; the Wabash runs almost parallel, rising in a small lake in Ohio. As yet there is no indication that the mapmakers knew of the portage between the Maumee and the Wabash. Branches are shown flowing into the Wabash from the north and west, but not from the south and east. A mountain-like elevation is shown in what appears to be about the center of Indiana. In 1746 the Wabash, given with greater accuracy, is first called the "R. de S. Jerome," and "F. des Miamis," at the Maumee, evidently indicates the old French fort of that name. The Kankakee is here given as "Huakiki." In 1755 White river is first shown, with both its branches. M. Seutteri's map of 1720 (see page 11) is chiefly notable as the best one, showing the boundary lines between the English colonies and New France and the one separating the two great French provinces, Canada and Louisiana. This latter line, running eastward from the Mississippi to the Maryland border, cut through Indiana. One rather wonders why the French should continue to make maps of the region after its surrender to the British, but there are at least three or four after that event. J. Leopold Imbert, 1777, first shows Fort Ouiatanon, which is marked "Fort Francois," and a note at "F. des Miamis" states that it was built by the French in 1750. ("Batit par les Francais en 1750.") As this post appears

on the map of 1746. Imbert's date probably refers to the rebuilding of the fort after its destruction by fire. It is curious that none of the maps before that of 1771, by Bonne, indicate the existence of Vincennes. Even as late as 1806 we find it absent from that of E. Mentelle, though on this map are both "Weauteneau" and "Fort Miami" —the latter an anachronism, for before that time Fort Wayne had succeeded to Fort Miami.

Two curiosities among these maps are an English revision of d'Anville's French map, of about the time of the French and Indian war, and a German production of 1821. The first has elaborate notes, in which it is claimed that the English were entitled to the country by early discovery, they having "thoroughly explored" to and beyond the Mississippi as early as 1654-64. In the German map the great lakes and the states of the northwest territory are strangely distorted. Lake Michigan touches Indiana east of its longitudinal center, and there are mountain ranges across northern Indiana and throughout Ohio.

Geologic Cause in French History.—An interesting geological story, apropos here, which illustrates how remote natural causes may sometimes enter into human history, is given by Mr. Charles R. Dryer, in the Sixteenth Geological Report of Indiana (1888). The French in their intercourse with the Mississippi valley, as even the casual reader of history is supposed to know, passed into the interior valley from the basin of the great lakes by the rivers of the two systems, making the connections over various short portages at water-sheds where the navigable waters of opposite-flowing streams almost met. There were six or seven of these trade routes, and one of the most direct, with a comparatively short and easy portage, was from Lake Erie up the Maumee to the point where Fort Wayne stands, thence about nine miles by level land to the Aboit, or Little Wabash, thence down the Wabash. An examination of the map reveals a peculiar natural feature at this portage. The St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, flowing, respectively, from the northeast and southeast, unite at the point farthest west, then, as the Maumee, double curiously on their previous courses and flow back to Lake Erie. The three, presenting a sagittate or arrowhead form, reach into the fork formed by the branches of the Wabash, thus bringing the waters of the two systems almost together at navigable points. This odd situation, Mr. Dryer explains in terms of glacial deposit, the explanation being that vast lobes of ice in the glacial period crowding each other from north and east heaped up their ridges of morainic matter in such fashion as to determine the subsequent river valleys. In view of this theory it is not fanciful to say that the blind forces of nature, long before the advent of man, predetermined very definitely the little chapter of French history in the Wabash valley, and whatever relics of it may have survived in our later history. More than that, it determined at a later day a very important trade route (the Wabash and Erie canal, which followed the Maumee and Wabash valleys) that played no little part in peopling and developing the Wabash valley.

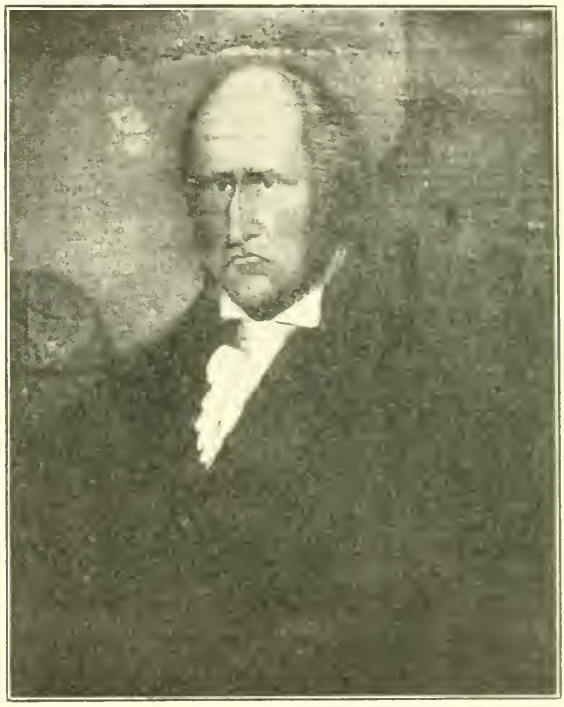
CHAPTER II

ACQUISITION OF OUR TERRITORY—STORY OF CLARK'S CONQUEST

From the close of the French and Indian war until 1779 the country northwest of the Ohio river was under British rule, the occupancy by that nation consisting of small military forces planted at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and two or three other points along the Mississippi river. The invasion of this region and its conquest by George Rogers Clark makes one of the heroic and romantic chapters of American history. But for such a leader in the right place at the right time there is little doubt that the vast territory in question, now comprising the five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, would not have been ceded at the treaty of Paris, following the revolutionary war. England wished to retain it as a "buffer" territory to separate her Canada possessions from those of the United States. In deciding the question it was a case where "possession was nine points of the law," and we had possession.

The Situation.—When the American colonies were fighting desperately for independence and a national future, Kentucky, a province of Virginia, was the extreme western frontier. Between it and Canada, where the English were firmly entrenched, stretched the territory in question, a harboring place for savage allies of the enemy who repeatedly threatened and terrorized the Kentucky settlements.

The Need of a Leader; George Rogers Clark.—The federal congress was not ignorant of or indifferent to this state of affairs in the far west, and it probably would, eventually, have moved in the matter when less distracted by other troubles, though how fatal too long delay might have been is a matter for guessing. However, it is a quite safe historical assumption that the embryo nation was fortunate in having on the endangered territory a man of initiative, statesmanship, military ability and tremendous resolution. This person was George Rogers Clark, a Virginian by birth, but a Kentuckian by adoption, who, by his strength of character, had become a leader in the new settlements, and who knew the conditions much more intimately than did the government in the east. The elements that come into relief when we examine his famous campaign and its successful outcome are this unerring, fundamental comprehension of conditions and men, a grim will that no obstacle could daunt and a sagacity that gave greatness to his leadership; and for this combination of qualities five great commonwealths of subsequent days owe him perpetual gratitude.



Reproduction of Portrait of General George Rogers Clark. (Property of Vincennes University.)

Clark's Idea and First Steps.—The idea that took possession of Clark was the invasion and appropriation of the great half-possessed land north of the Ohio. His purpose was defensive as well as acquisitive, for the reasons above given—the continual danger of Indian forays; but the difficulty of securing adequate support from the authorities made the proposition a hard one, and

the first step was to create faith in his plans and get the support. Like most men who elaborate schemes of magnitude he did not wear his heart on his sleeve. After the inception of his idea he digested it well, but shared it with few, one good reason for this being that the undertaking he contemplated must, for its success, fall as a surprise on the enemy. As revealing at once the slow incubation of his scheme and his thoroughness in preparing the way, as early as the summer of 1777 he sent two spies into the northern territory for the purpose of gathering more explicit information concerning the British in relation to the Indians. His plans finally thought out, his next move was to bring them before the powers that could give the necessary authority and backing, and to this end he went to Virginia, where he conferred with such men as Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia; Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and George Wythe. The boldness of Clark's scheme captivated while it challenged doubts. The hazard and chances of disaster were great, but the possible benefits to the country in the future, aside from the present question of annoyance and danger to the Kentucky country, after careful consideration, outweighed the risk, and in the end the Council of Virginia advised the appropriation of £1,200 for the purpose of an "expedition against Kaskaskia," to be undertaken "with as little delay and as much secrecy as possible." This advice was acted upon by Governor Henry, and Clark was authorized to raise a force of three hundred and fifty men for the campaign.

Authority From Virginia; Letters of Instruction.—At this point the adventure takes on a truly dramatic character. With a view to the secrecy necessary to the hopefulness of the enterprise, a set of instructions which was made public, the aim of which was "to divert attention from the real object," commanded Colonel Clark to enlist seven companies of men to act as militia; the further language of the instructions conveying the idea that the purpose was for the protection of Kentucky. Under cover of this bogus publication Clark received from Governor Henry a private letter of instructions which read as follows:

Virginia, Sct.

In Council, Wmsburg, Janry 2d, 1778.

Lieut. Colonel George Rogers Clark:

You are to proceed with all convenient speed to raise seven companies of soldiers to consist of fifty men each, officered in the usual manner and armed most properly for the enterprise, and with this force attack the British post at Kaskasky.

It is conjectured that there are many pieces of cannon and military stores to considerable amount [?] at that place, the taking and preservation of which would be a valuable acquisition to the State. If you are so fortunate, therefore, as to succeed in your expectation you will take every possible measure to secure the artillery and stores and whatever may advantage the State.

For the transportation of the troops, provisions, etc., down the Ohio you are to apply to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt for boats, etc. During the whole transaction you are to take especial care to keep the true destination of your force a secret. Its success depends upon this. Orders are therefore given to Captain Smith to secure the two men from Kaskasky. Similar conduct will be proper in similar cases. It is earnestly desired that you show humanity to such British subjects and other persons as fall in your hands. If the white inhabitants at that post and the neighborhood will give undoubted evidence of their attachment to this State (for it is certain they live within its limits) by taking the test provided by law and by every other way and means in their power, let them be treated as fellow citizens and their persons and property duly secured. Assistance and protection against all enemies whatever shall be afforded them and the commonwealth of Virginia is pledged to accomplish it. But if these people will not accede to these reasonable demands they must feel the miseries of war under the direction of that humanity that has hitherto distinguished Americans, and which it is expected you will ever consider as the rule of your conduct, and from which you are in no instance to depart.

The corps you are to command are to receive the pay and allowance of militia, and to act under the laws and regulations of this State now in force. The inhabitants of this post will be informed by you that in case they accede to the offer of becoming citizens of this commonwealth a proper garrison will be maintained among them and every attention bestowed to render their commerce beneficial, the fairest prospects being opened to the dominions of both France and Spain.

It is in contemplation to establish a post near the mouth of Ohio. Cannon will be wanted to fortify it. Part of those at Kaskasky will be easily brought thither or otherwise secured as circumstances will make necessary.

You are to apply to General Hand for powder and lead necessary for this expedition. If he can't supply it the person who has that which Captain Lynn brought from Orleans can. Lead was sent to Hampshire by my orders, and that may be delivered you. Wishing you success, I am, Sir, Your h'ble serv.

P. Henry.

One who wishes to enter intimately into the romantic story of Clark's campaign should carefully read this letter, as it fixes clearly and authoritatively the policy and program of the campaign—a program that was carried out with little deviation, although Governor Henry in private conversation with Clark implied that his written instructions might be construed with a certain latitude and discretion.

Recruiting a Military Force; Difficulties.—Thus empowered and provided with money for the expenses of the expedition Clark, with char-

acteristic energy, proceeded to the execution of his plans. His first base of operations was a western settlement on the Monongahela river some distance above Pittsburg, known as Red Stone or Red Stone Old Fort. His officers were appointed and commissioned to raise recruits in western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina and the Kentucky country, and in this preliminary business the first serious difficulty developed. It must be remembered that the real reason for this recruiting was not divulged. Secrecy, be it repeated, was essential to success, and the instructions made public by Governor Henry conveyed the impression that the force to be raised was for the protection of Kentucky. The proposition to draw off from other parts of the frontier "for the defense of a few detached inhabitants who had better be removed" met with an opposition that threatened to nip the whole scheme in the bud and that probably would have stopped short a less determined leader. As Clark himself expressed it: "Many leading men in the frontiers . . . combined and did everything that lay in their power to stop the men that had enlisted, and set the whole frontier in an uproar, even condescended to harbor and protect those that deserted. I found my case desperate—the longer I remained the worse it was."* Out of the men that Captains Joseph Bowman and Leonard Helm had succeeded in recruiting "two-thirds of them was stopped," we are told, those that were left numbering about one hundred and fifty. Clark, however, was not to be thwarted, and equipping himself with boats and supplies at Pittsburg he put down river with his little force, accompanied by several adventurous families from the Pennsylvania country, borrowing hope from the information sent him that one of his recruiting officers, Major William Smith, would join him at the falls of the Ohio with nearly two hundred men, from the Holston river country, in what is now eastern Tennessee. But he was doomed to bitter disappointment—a part of one company was all that ever appeared of Major Smith's two hundred men.

Military Base at Falls of the Ohio.—At the falls of the Ohio, Clark established his second base of operations on a long, narrow island afterward known as "Corn Island," that then lay above the falls where the Pennsylvania railroad bridge now spans the river.* The falls, as being the dividing place between the upper and lower river, was deemed the logical point for a permanent defensive post. Clark's reason for settling on the island, at least temporarily, was twofold—better protection from hostile bands of Indians and the more effective guarding against desertion, which danger would probably follow the announcement of the commander's real plans. The sagacity of the latter surmise was not at fault in this, as the sequel showed.

The settlement on Corn Island consisted of a sufficient number of rude cabins built from the timber growing on the island, and it took on the character of a real "settlement" by virtue of the families that had thus far accompanied the expedition, which were now apportioned ground for gardens, and an interesting passage in "Clark's Memoir" is to the effect that when word was carried back to the people on the Monongahela "great numbers moved down," and that this was "one of the principal causes of the rapid progress of the settlement of Kentucky."

Early Indiana Types.—*From Dillon's History of Indiana.*

Clark lingered at Corn Island the better part of June, 1778, still hoping to swell his little force, but with disheartening results. According to William H. English, who is the leading au-

* Clark's Memoir.

* The name, which was adopted after Clark's occupancy, seems to have been borrowed from a tradition that the first corn in that region was raised there. The island is described as a narrow tract about four-fifths of a mile long by five hundred yards at its greatest breadth. If it now existed the Pennsylvania railroad bridge from Jeffersonville to Louisville would pass directly over it. A heavy timber growth originally protected it from the ravages of the river, but with the removal of this protection, it gradually disappeared until washed away entirely. Colonel R. T. Durrett, of Louisville, did what he could to get that city to protect the historic spot, but without avail.

thority on all relating to this campaign, "it is probably a fair conclusion that Clark brought with him to the falls about one hundred and fifty men; that thirty-five or forty were added to his forces while at the falls; that he left not exceeding ten guards on Corn Island and took with him on the Kaskaskia campaign about one hundred and seventy-five men. It is possible that the officers should be added to the number, but it is the author's belief that the effective force with him in the campaign against Kaskaskia did not at any time exceed two hundred, which was certainly less than half the number he at one time expected."*

Further Difficulties; Clark's Determination.—Clark's own words reveal at once the situation and the character of the man. "I was sensible," he says, "of the impression it would have on many, to be taken near a thousand (miles) from the body of their country to attack a people five times their number, and merciless tribes of Indians, then allies and determined enemies to us. I knew that my case was desperate, but the more I reflected on my weakness the more I was pleased with the enterprise."

To quote Mr. English again: "He had encountered unexpected obstacles and disappointments from the time his recruiting commenced. He had estimated that the complete success of his enterprise required a force of five hundred men. . . . and here he was with less than two hundred. . . . It was a turning point, not only in his life, but, possibly, in the destiny of his country, for if the expedition had broken up then who knows what would have been the future of the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river, or where would have been the present boundaries of the United States? . . . He realized that inaction was now his greatest danger, and that an immediate movement against the enemy was the best and only way to hold his forces and win success."

Clark Divulges His Real Object; Attempts at Desertion.—It was not until the eve of the day set for departure that Clark divulged to his men his real object. He says:

"After my making known my instructions almost every gentleman espoused the enterprise and plainly saw the utility of it, and supposed they saw the salvation of Kentucky almost in their reach; but some repined that we were not strong enough to put it beyond all doubt. The soldiery in general debated on the subject, but determined to follow their officers. Some were alarmed at the thought of being taken at so great a distance into the enemy's country, that if they should have success in the first instance they might be attacked in their posts without a possibility of getting succor or making their retreat. . . . Some dissatisfaction was discovered in Captain Dillard's company, consequently the boats were well secured and sentinels placed where it [was] thought there was a possibility of their wading from the island. My design was to take those from the island down on our way who would not attempt to desert, but got outgeneraled by their lieutenant, whom I had previously conceived a very tolerable opinion of. They had, by swimming in the day, discovered that the channel opposite their camp might be waded, and a little before day himself and the greater part of the company slipped down the bank and got to the opposite shore before they were discovered by the sentinels. Vexed at the idea of their escape in the manner they did, as one of my principal motives for taking post on the island was to prevent desertion, and intending to set out the next day I was undetermined for [a] few minutes what to do, as it might take a party several days to overtake [them], and, having no distrust of those who remained, the example was not immediately dangerous, but might prove so hereafter; and recollecting that there was a number of horses [belonging] to gentlemen from Harrodsburg, I ordered a strong party to pursue them, and for the foot and horse to relieve each other regularly, and so put to death every man in their power who would not surrender. They overhauled them in about twenty miles. The deserters, discovering them at a distance, scattered in the woods; only seven or eight were taken. The rest made their way to the different posts; many who were not woodsmen almost perished. The poor lieutenant and the few who remained with him, after suffering almost all that could be felt from hunger and fatigue, arrived at Harrodstown. Having heard of his conduct [they] would not, for some time, suffer him to come into their houses nor give him anything to eat. On

* "Conquest of the Northwest."

the return of the party the soldiers burnt and hung his effigy."*

THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN

The Outlook.—The first objective of Clark's general campaign was Kaskaskia and two or three minor posts on the Mississippi river within the present State of Illinois. The departure of the little army of less than two hundred men from Corn Island on June 24, 1778, properly marks the beginning of a military adventure that for reckless courage, heroic performance, good luck and great results hardly finds a parallel. The force the leader had counted on as necessary to success was hardly more than half filled out, and the difficulties to be met were an unknown quantity, though enough was known to make the invasion with the force at hand seem, by every probability, a foolhardy adventure. Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes were, or were supposed to be, well fortified points, equipped with troops and cannon; that these English troops would be re-enforced by the French inhabitants of those settlements was more than likely, and a yet more formidable factor to reckon with was the Indians, who were numerous about the French towns and almost certain to be hostile to the Americans. Collectively, English, French and Indians were numerous enough to swallow up the little band of audacious invaders. Clark's own words, in his "Memoir," show that he believed Vincennes alone to have contained "near four hundred militia, with an Indian town adjoining and great numbers continually in the neighborhood." Add to all, as an influence on the morale of the soldiers, they were bound for wilderness regions "near a thousand miles from the body of their country," where in case of reverses, their chances for getting back were exceedingly slender. It was, indeed, as one historian expresses it, "a dangerous and doubtful mission."

A Spectacular Start.—The appreciation of the dangers was doubtless quickened by the very first experience of the men as they left Corn Island in their boats—that of shooting the falls of the Ohio, which was a feat by no means free from risk; and as if all things conspired to breed awe, an almost total eclipse of the sun cast its weird gloom over the visible world while the hazardous trip was made down the boiling rapids; which, as Clark says, "caused various conjectures among the superstitious."

Whatever the effect on the superstitious, however, it nowise deterred the expedition, which from the moment of starting proceeded with a vigor and celerity that was well symbolized by that preliminary rush down the rapids, the journey down the river being pushed day and night by relays of oarsmen. Fearful of the strength of Vincennes and mingling caution with his courage, Clark resolved to first attack the settlements on the Mississippi river, the reason being that he might, in case of reverse, escape into Spanish territory across the river; or, if successful, he might, as he expressed it, "pave our way to the possession of Post St. Vincent." The first objective point was Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, in what is now Randolph county, Illinois, and in order to avoid detection in the approach, the plan was to debark before reaching the Mississippi and march across country northwestward, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles.

A Wilderness March and the First Success.—This plan was carried out. Four days and nights of rowing brought them to a point on the Ohio below the mouth of the Tennessee river, known as Fort Massac, a former French stronghold that had been abandoned. This place had formerly been connected with Kaskaskia by an old French military road that was now mostly obliterated, and this was to be Clark's land route, though it seems to have been little better than no road. Fortunately, at their debarking place they fell in with a party of hunters, and one of these was utilized as a guide over the obscure trace. As there were no pack horses, the men had to carry such impedimenta as was necessary to their maintenance on the way, and thus handicapped, suffering sometimes from thirst and hunger, they marched for six days over a rough wilderness country. On the evening of the Fourth of July they approached their goal, after ten consecutive days of strenuous labor and hardships, having been without food the latter part of the march. They entered the place by night, undiscovered, found access to the garrison, which "was so fortified that it might have successfully fought a thousand men," and without the firing of a gun captured town, fort and soldiers. The

* Memoir. The editorial brackets are in English's work.

surprise of the garrison was as sudden and complete as that of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, and the boldness with which Clark took control of the streets of the town cowed the French inhabitants utterly. Among the latter the belief had been fostered that Americans were little better than savages. Nothing short of savage treatment and expulsion from their homes was anticipated, and the next day a delegation of citizens, headed by the priest, waited humbly upon Clark with the pathetic request that they be allowed to take leave of each other; that families be not separated, and that the women and children be permitted to keep their clothes and a small quantity of provisions. The conqueror diplomatically let this fear work for a while, then deftly won them over and strengthened his position by the assurance that they might have all the rights and liberties of American citizens, further imparting to them the news that the king of France had joined with the Americans in this war with England. As a result of this, Clark tells us, "The scene was changed from an almost mortal dejection to that of joy in the extreme—the bells ringing, the church crowded, returning thanks; in short, every appearance of extravagant joy that could fill a place with almost confusion."

Further Operations on the Mississippi.—This was an auspicious beginning for the conquest of the northwest, but it was only a beginning. Further up the Mississippi were three other French settlements—Prairie du Roche, St. Philips and Cahokia—that had to be reckoned with, and Clark, with characteristic vigor, at once despatched one of his officers, Major Joseph Bowman, with thirty men mounted on horses that belonged to the French, to surprise those points. Their capture was facilitated by a number of the Kaskaskians who had friends and relatives at the places named, and who accompanied Bowman, much elated with their newly-acquired importance as American citizens. The success of this expedition was complete. There was no resistance. Possession was taken of the fort which had been established at Cahokia, the principal town, and before Bowman's return nearly three hundred additional Frenchmen had taken the oath of fidelity to the United States.*

* Bowman's letter to George Brinker.

Father Gibault and Vincennes.—These operations, which may be regarded as constituting the first chapter of Clark's campaign, put him in possession of the Illinois country; but Vincennes and the Wabash country were of equal importance. From the French priest, Father Gibault, he learned that the British commandant there, Governor Abbott, had gone with his force on some business to Detroit, and this informant, who was won over completely to the American cause, suggested that with his influence Vincennes might be secured without even the trouble of an expedition against it, his proposition being that he go thither as an emissary. The plan pleased Clark, and ten days after the taking of Kaskaskia, Gibault, a Doctor Lafont and their retinue departed for the Wabash post. Arriving there, a day or two spent in explaining matters sufficed, and the inhabitants repaired in a body to the church, there to take the oath of allegiance and assume the status of American citizens. To further win their confidence, an officer was elected from their own number, and the fort was garrisoned with the citizen soldiery, under the American flag. The report of this success to Clark he speaks of in his "Memoir" as "joyful news," for he adds, "without the possession of this post all our views would have been blasted." Subsequently, he sent one of his officers, Captain Leonard Helm, to take command of the fort, and Captain Bowman was put in charge at Cahokia.

An Interval of Diplomacy.—The seven months intervening between the capture of Kaskaskia and the final march against Vincennes seem quiet and uneventful by comparison with the more brilliant performances of the campaign, but during that time Clark was demonstrating in another way his eminent capacity for the work in hand. The region north of the Ohio had to be held as well as captured, and the establishing of amicable relations with the French and Indian inhabitants were quite as essential as spectacular victories when it came to permanent possession. The policy observed toward the French has already been indicated briefly. It was, in the first instance, the cultivation of a wholesome fear, by which Clark gained and held the ascendency, and, in the second, an exercise of justice and friendliness that quite won the simple-minded Gallic woodsmen, who had no great reason to love English rule. A more diffi-

cult task was to establish an influence with the Indians, who were not only many in number, but separated into tribes and distributed over a vast territory, and who, in large part, had already come under English influence. It was here that Clark revealed a sagacity of method that would hardly have been possible to one with a less intimate knowledge of Indian character. In his "Memoir" he devotes considerable space to these Indian transactions, affording interesting glimpses of this sort of diplomacy and of the characters of both Clark and the savages. The thing that made it possible was the bold inroad, the vigor and the decisive successes of the "Big Knives," as the Americans were called. The French and Indians were closely in touch, and the news of the operations at the French settlements not only speedily traveled far and wide through the wilderness, but was made duly impressive by the French traders, who in this respect became valuable allies to the conquerors. As a consequence, the various tribes, ignorant of the invader's real force and apprehensive of his power, took the first step toward conciliation, and, as we are told, "came in great numbers to Cahokia in order to make treaties of peace with us."*

Clark's Mastery of the Indians.—Putting the garrison at Kaskaskia in charge of a Captain Williams, Clark devoted his time to these treaties, which, he says, "were probably conducted in a way different from any other known in America at that time." The custom had been to conciliate the savages with a great display of presents, thus assuming a suing attitude that was often construed as fear. Aside from the fact that he had no presents to give, that was not Clark's policy. He met them with the lordly demeanor of a conqueror, and while he observed the elaborate ceremonies so dear to the savage heart, he kept his ascendency at every turn of the diplomatic game. His blunt directness and his fairness had their effect, and his perfect fearlessness—a trait that is respected above all others by the Indian—made him master of the situation. An instance may be cited to illustrate this. Cahokia was full of Indians from at least a dozen different tribes, and Clark privately confesses that he was "under some apprehension among such a number of devils," but if so the "devils" never knew it. Soon after his arrival one of the bands laid plans to murder his guards and carry him off bodily, and the attempt, or its first motion, rather, was actually made in the dead of night, but was frustrated by his vigilance. The town was stirred up and some of the conspirators caught. Clark, assuming an air of indifference, simply said that, as they had disturbed the peace of the place, the townsmen could do with them as they saw fit,

Monument Marking the Site of Fort Sackville, Located at Vincennes. Captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, February 25, 1779.

but privately he directed that the chiefs of the band be arrested and put in irons; which was done by the French inhabitants, thus proving their new allegiance. Thus manacled, these chiefs were brought to the council day after day, but not permitted to speak. Finally, their irons were taken off and Clark condescended to say to them that, though their conduct deserved death, yet he regarded them as "only old women, too mean to be killed by the 'Big Knives'." He

* Clark's Memoir.

told them that so long as they remained they should be treated as squaws, and when they were ready to go home, provisions would be given them, as women did not know how to hunt; with which he turned from them with contemptuous indifference. This drastic humiliation was, perhaps, the most scathing punishment that could be visited upon an Indian brave, and the agitated chiefs tried to approach him with a speech and a pipe of peace, but he declined to hear them, broke the pipe and told them that "the 'Big Knife' never treated with women, and for them to sit down . . . and not be afraid."

The next move astonished even Clark. After a "most lamentable speech," two young braves of the band were offered to be put to death as an atonement for the guilt of all. Of this incident Clark quaintly says: "It would have surprised you to have seen how submissively those two young men presented themselves for death, advancing into the middle of the floor, sitting down by each other and covering their heads with their blankets to receive the tomahawk. . . . This stroke prejudiced me in their favor, and for a few moments I was so agitated that I don't doubt but that I should, without reflection, have killed the first man that would have offered to have hurt them."*

The upshot of this was quite on a par with the poetical justice usually observed in fiction. Clark ordered the two heroic young warriors to rise, greeted them as men, and then and there conferred on both of them the degree of chief, presented them as such to the French and some Spanish gentlemen who were present, and had the garrison salute them.

Following the attempt to kidnap Clark, and while the effect upon the other Indians was yet uncertain, he simulated the utmost indifference to danger, remaining in his lodgings away from the fort, apparently without guard, though really with fifty armed men concealed in the building, and even assembling a number of the citizens for a dance the night following the disturbance.† The result of it all was a vast increase of prestige, and his reputation as a great chief spread far and wide.

During these treaties at Cahokia, which continued through the month of September, 1778, an "amazing number of savages," as Clark expresses it, attended, some of them coming a distance of five hundred miles, and in his letter to Mason, as many as ten tribes are specified besides others included in a general reference.

Captain Helm at Vincennes.—Meanwhile, Captain Helm at Vincennes ably seconded the work of Clark by successful treaties with the Indians of the Wabash, chief among these being the Piankeshaws, whose village was adjacent to Vincennes, and whose chief, Tobacco's Son, a man of considerable standing in the country, proved to be a stanch friend to the Americans until his death.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VINCENNES

Work Accomplished; Governor Hamilton on the Scene.—These and other diplomatic proceedings and a few minor events occupied the autumn of 1778 and served to very much lessen the influence of Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, among the Indians. Otherwise it may well be doubted whether Clark, with all his capacity and resourcefulness, could have held the possessions he had gained. But now other troubles were brewing. Word had traveled to Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, of the occupancy of the Wabash and Illinois country; unknown to Clark, he had organized a military force for the recapture of the lost territory, and now, swooping down by way of the Wabash on the feeble garrison at Vincennes, he had again planted the British flag there. This was about the middle of December.

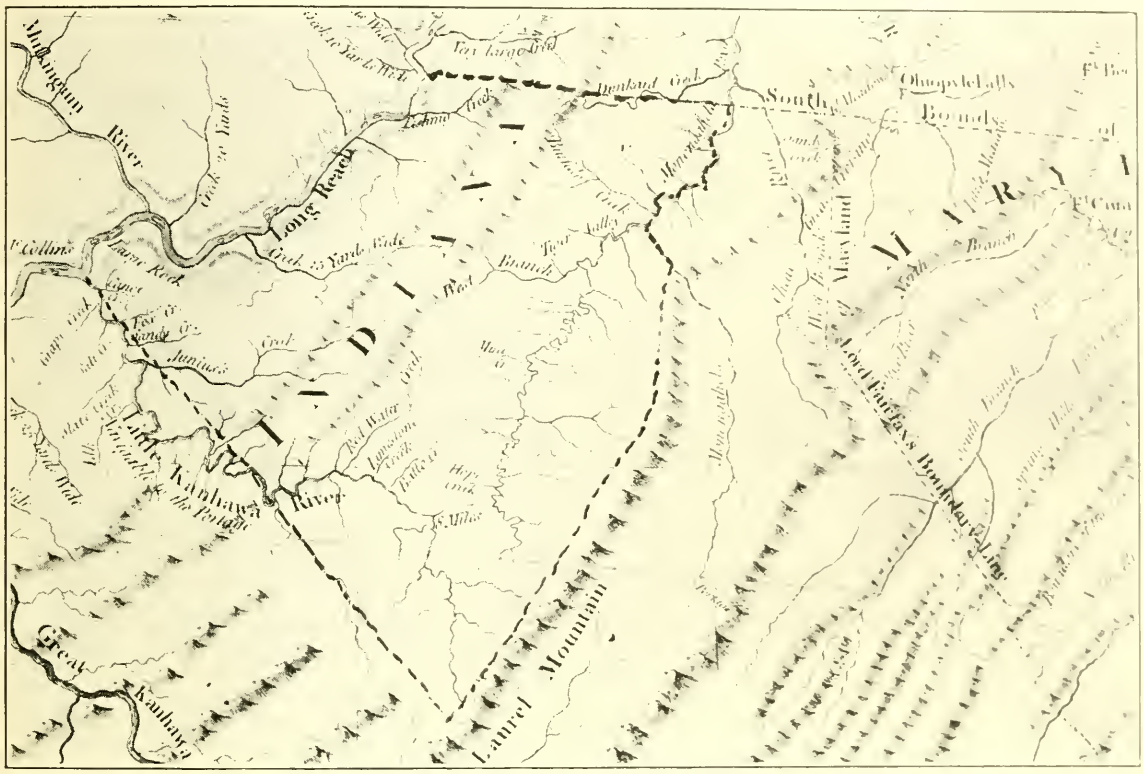
An Alarm; Clark's Uncertainty.—The first knowledge Clark had of it was in January when the alarming report followed him to one of the French villages that the British were marching on Kaskaskia. The oncoming army proved to be a scouting party from Vincennes that, on discovery, turned promptly back, but it confirmed a suspicion in Clark's mind aroused by the fact that for some time he had received no word from Captain Helm. It invested the situation with a new danger. How strong a force Hamilton might have he did not know, and it was more than probable that a march against Kaskaskia would be next in order. His own position was disheartening. News of his success had been sent to the seat of government in Virginia and he had expected rein-

* Letter to Mason.
† Clark's letter to Mason.

forcements, but not even a word in return had he received. The term of enlistment of his men having expired, and his instructions being silent on this and other contingencies that arose he had tided over these difficulties by, as he says, "usurping all the authority necessary to carry my points." But his military force had been depleted until there were but little more than a hundred of the American soldiers, and how far the French militia could be depended on when it came to a real test was problematical.

settlements of Kentucky and the whole western frontier was contemplated.

A Critical Situation.—All that Clark had done bade fair to be undone, with worse to follow. To a weaker man it might have looked like a lost cause, but Clark's resolution and prompt action in the matter is one of the proofs of his essential greatness as a military leader. His chances of reinforcement from Virginia were slight as against the chance of Hamilton's army being augmented by Indians to an over-



Hutchins' Map of the Original "Indiana," 1778. This map precedes the organization of Indiana Territory by twenty-two years. It covers a considerable part of what is now West Virginia. (See page 41, for details.)

A Friend From Vincennes—Francis Vigo.—In the midst of this uncertainty as to Hamilton and his intentions there hailed fresh from Vincennes Francis Vigo, a friendly Spaniard, with full news of the situation there to the effect that Hamilton had an army of six hundred men, consisting of British regulars, Canadian French and Indians; that his emissaries were diligently at work among the Indians, both north and south of the Ohio; that an attack would be made on Kaskaskia in the spring (the intervening country being considered now too difficult of passage), and that a further campaign against the

whelming force, and to forestall Hamilton and surprise him in his stronghold as quickly as possible was the coup that presented itself as the most hopeful step toward retaining the country. He regarded it as a desperate cause, but, as he wrote to Governor Henry, "who knows what fortune will do for us?" The hardships of a march at this season, which put it out of the question with Hamilton did not daunt Clark and his hardy backwoodsmen.

Clark's Swift Action.—Swift on the heels of this determination preparations were made for the expedition. Clark's own men were with him

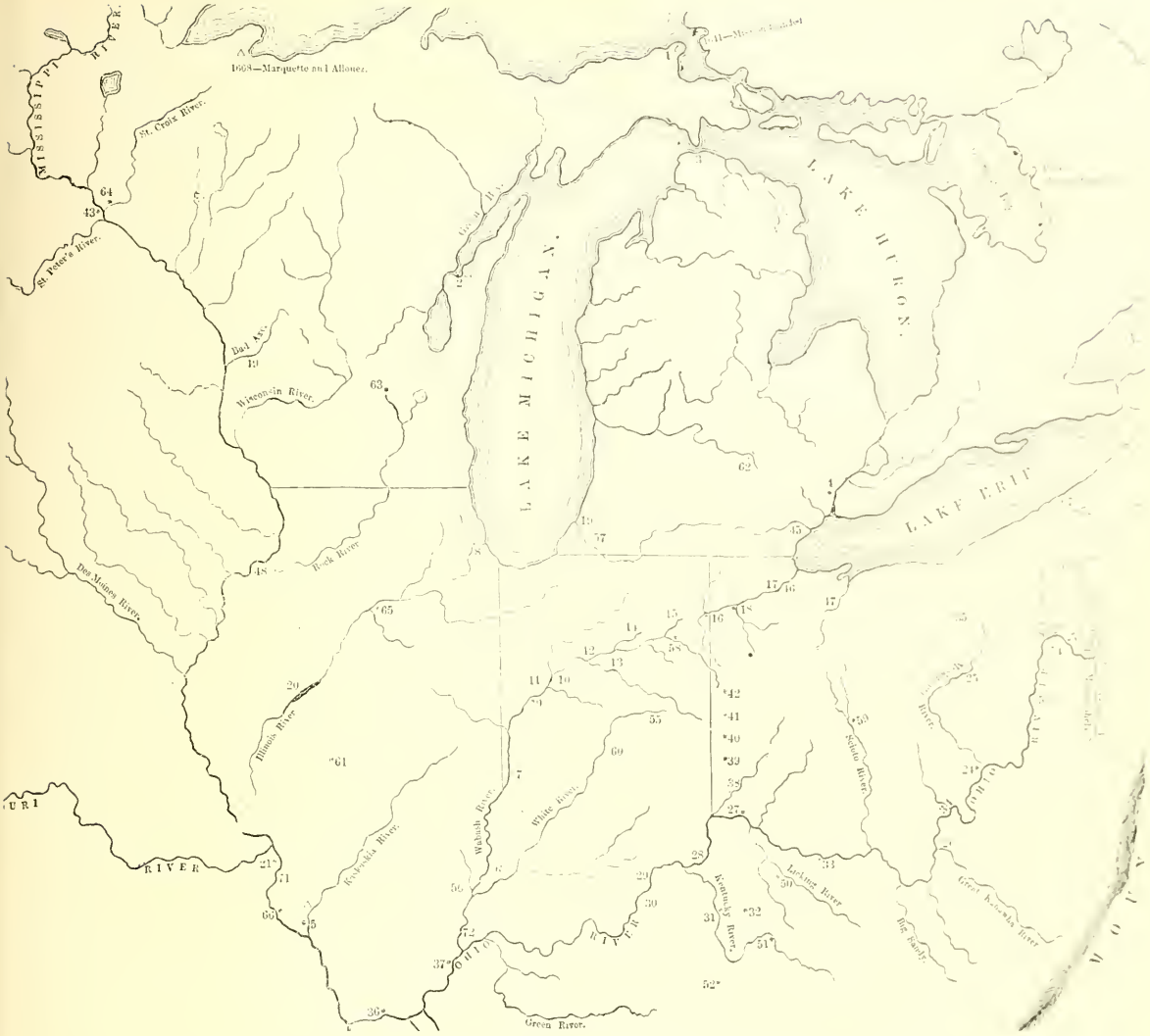
heartily and the French rallied enthusiastically to his support and on the fifth of February, just one week after the arrival of Vigo with his information, one hundred and seventy men left Kaskaskia to march, as Clark describes it, "eighty leagues through a drowned country in the depths of winter," and without even tents to protect them from the winter weather. As an auxiliary to the campaign a Mississippi bateau, or large boat, was laden with army supplies, manned with forty-six men and sent by way of the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash to a point below Vincennes, to connect with the land force when it should reach there.

A Heroic Venture.—This remarkable expedition of one hundred and seventy men equipped with small arms only, against a force at least five hundred strong, garrisoned and equipped with cannon—this and the culminating assault and brilliant victory that forever dethroned the British power in the northwest made a fitting climax to one of the most romantic chapters of American history. The document known as Bowman's Journal, a daily diary kept by Captain Joseph Bowman, and Clark's Memoir have preserved for us a circumstantial and graphic account of the whole enterprise. The march of "eighty leagues"* occupied eighteen days. The bottomless mud of southern Illinois might, of itself, been well considered as impassable by Hamilton, but in addition at least thirteen of those days, as recorded by Bowman, were spent in struggling through water in the form of rain, of rivers to be forded, or of vast shallow lakes of "drowned" country where the men waded for miles, sometimes hip deep. In one or two instances the water is described as breast deep, and one night the ice formed to the thickness of half an inch, or more. To find spots dry enough for camping places was almost impossible; as said, the troops had no tents to shelter them from the rain, and their clothing must have been saturated, virtually, during the whole expedition. Clark describes their experiences as "incredible hardships far surpassing anything that any of us had ever experienced"—which was certainly saying a great deal. That men could have stood such fatigue and exposure shows a hardihood that is almost unbelievable in a more effeminate generation.

Psychics of the Campaign.—Clark's sagacity in keeping his soldiers keyed up psychically, is very interesting. "My object now was," he says, "to keep the men in spirits. I suffered them to shoot game on all occasions and feast on it like Indian wardancers, each company by turns, inviting the others to their feasts . . . myself and principal officers putting on the woodsmen, shouting now and then, and running as much through the mud and water as any of them. Thus insensibly, without a murmur, were those men led on . . ." A little later, after fording and swimming five miles of water near the confluence of the "two Little Wabashes," he says: "By evening we found ourselves encamped on a pretty height in high spirits, each party laughing at the other in consequence of something that had happened in the course of this ferrying business, as they called it. A little antic drummer afforded them great diversion by floating on his drum, etc. All this was greatly encouraging and they really began to think themselves superior to other men, and that neither the rivers nor the seasons could stop their progress. Their whole conversation now was concerning what they would do when they got about the enemy. They now began to view the main Wabash as a creek and made no doubt but such men as they were could find a way across it. They wound themselves up to such a pitch that they soon took St. Vincent, divided the spoil, and before bedtime were far advanced on their way to Detroit."

The Investment of Vincennes; an Audacious "Bluff."—The final task of making their way through the submerged lands of the Wabash, the cumulative effect of the hardships made worse by famine, was almost too much for even these men of iron, but no leader of a well-conditioned, overpowering army toward his certain prey could have been more cavalier than Clark was toward the fortified enemy that, for aught he knew, outnumbered him three to one. He did not even have the support of the boat with its forty-six men, and the little armament of artillery that had been sent around by river for the boat had failed to make connection. And now, with his less than two hundred, tired, half-starved riflemen, he boldly invested the post, and

* The distance actually covered by Clark is estimated by the late Henry Cauthorne, a local authority of Vincennes, as having been from 160 to 170 miles.



Historical and Chronological Map of Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River.—*From Dillon's History of Indiana.*

TABLE OF REFERENCE

1. Falls of St. Mary.
2. Head of Green Bay.
3. Michilimacinac.
4. Detroit—permanent settlement founded 1701.
5. Kaskaskia.
6. Vincennes.
7. Fort Harrison, built in 1811.
8. Chicago.
9. Ouiatenon village, destroyed by Gen. Scott in 1791.
10. Ponce Passu, or Ponceau Pichou—now called Wild Cat Creek.
11. Tippecanoe Battle Ground.
12. Eel River Indian village, destroyed by Wilkinson, 1791.
13. Mississinewa villages, destroyed in 1812.
14. Little Turtle's Town.
15. La Balme's party defeated, 1780.
16. Fort Wayne, built in October, 1794.
17. Defeat of Indians by Wayne, in 1794.
18. Fort Defiance, built by Wayne in 1794.
19. Mouth of St. Joseph of Lake Michigan —Fort built by La Salle in 1679.
20. Lake Peoria—Fort Crevecœur built by La Salle, 1680.
21. St. Louis, founded in 1763.
22. Pittsburgh—site of Fort Du Quesne, built in 1754.
23. Fort McIntosh, built in 1777 and 1778.
24. Fort Harmar, built in 1785.
25. Massacre of Moravian Indians, 1782.
26. Battle of Kanawha, 1774.
27. Fort Washington, built in 1790.
28. Defeat of Col. Loughrey's party, 1781.
29. Pigeon Roost Massacre, in 1812.
30. Falls of the River Ohio.
31. Site of Frankfort, Kentucky.
32. Lexington, Kentucky.
33. Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky.
34. Fort Gore, erected by Dunmore, 1774.
35. Fort Laurens, built in 1778.
36. Fort Massac.
37. Old Shawnee Town.
38. Fort Hamilton, built in 1791.
39. Fort St. Clair, built in the winter of 1791-2.
40. Fort Jefferson, built in 1791.
41. Fort Greenville, built in 1793.
42. Fort Recovery, built in 1793.
43. Falls of St. Anthony.
44. River Thames.
45. River Raisin.
46. Fort Meigs, built in 1813.
47. Fort Stephenson, built in 1812.
48. Capt. John Campbell attacked by Sac and Fox Indians.
49. Battle of Bad Axe, 1832.
50. Battle of Blue Licks, Kentucky, 178[illegible]
51. Site of Boonesborough, Kentucky—[illegible] built in 1775.
52. Site of Danville, Kentucky—established by Virginia Legislature, 1787.
53. Wheeling, Virginia, founded in 1770.
54. Massacre at Baker's Bottom, in 1774.
55. Principal village of Delawares, on White River, 1810.
56. Mouth of Embarrass River.
57. Mission of St. Joseph, visited by Charlevoix, in 1721.
58. Forks of River Wabash.
59. Site of Columbus, Capital of Ohio.
60. Site of Indianapolis, Capital of Indiana.
61. Site of Springfield, Capital of Illinois.
62. Site of Lansing, Capital of Michigan.
63. Site of Madison, Capital of Wisconsin.
64. Site of St. Paul, Capital of Minnesota.
65. Rockfort, or Fort St. Louis, [illegible] by La Salle.
66. Site of Fort Chartres.
67. Presq'Isle.
68. Le Bœuf.
69. Venango.
70. Brownsville, or Redstone Old Fort.
71. Site of Cahokia.
72. Stockade fort, [illegible] 1750.
73. Site of Logstown.

by prisoner sent a missive to the French residents bidding them choose sides, those who sided with the king being further ordered to repair at once to the fort and join the "hair-buyer general"* (Hamilton), while those friendly to the American cause were requested to keep out of the streets. Subsequently when the chief of the adjacent Piankeshaw village, Tobacco's Son, offered the assistance of himself and a hundred warriors, it was declined. Yet this was in the face of what Clark himself called a "truly critical situation, with no possibility of retreating in case of defeat."

In a word, it was a magnificent example of what, in modern parlance, is called "bluff," the aim being to create an exaggerated idea of his force. To strengthen this, as he approached the town he took advantage of the topography of the country, revealing glimpses of his men at certain points and marching and countermarching in such a manner as to create the illusion of a good-sized army. Time was purposely consumed this way until dark, when the tactics were changed, a circuit made, and the town directly approached from another side.

A Lively Surprise Party; "Fine Sport for the Sons of Liberty."—The almost humorous part of all this was that while the demonstration was going on and the town itself was agog with excitement, the garrison gave no sign, much to Clark's mystification. In truth, none of the French having conveyed the news to Hamilton, he and his soldiers, in blissful ignorance of it, were placidly entertaining themselves in various ways. Secure in what was virtually an island stronghold, moated by leagues of flooded lowlands, the idea of an attack like this was as remote from their minds as a visitation of archangels from the skies. An unwonted stir among the townsmen was noticed, but little attention paid to it, and even when the attack on the fort was actually begun they thought the shooting was by some of the drunken Indians. Clark says their first intimation as to the real situation was when one of their men was shot through a porthole, while an apocryphal story, worth preserving as such, is to the effect that Captain Helm, the American officer, now captive, and some of the British officers were engaged in a friendly game of cards, while a whisky toddy was brewing on the hearth, when a rifle ball striking the chimney top knocked dirt into the drink. Helm instantly guessed at the meaning of the firing and affirmed that General Clark had come and was going to take the fort.

This first firing occurred after dark and continued throughout the night of February 23. The excitement of the occasion keyed up the assailants to heroic performance and made the assault, as Captain Bowman expressed it, "fine sport for the sons of liberty." They had had time to dispose themselves about the fort as they saw fit, and, protected by houses, fences and embankments, where the artillery could not be trained on them, they ruthlessly picked off the artillerymen through the embrasures till few dared stand to their guns. The next morning Clark sent to Hamilton a demand to surrender, couched in the rather arrogant language of a certain conqueror; to which Hamilton retorted that he and his garrison were "not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects." Meanwhile, the Americans had eaten breakfast, the first full meal they had enjoyed for six days, and now were in fine fettle for some more fighting, which was at once granted them. After another hot fusillade a flag of truce came from Hamilton with a letter proposing an armistice, which Clark refused, acceding to nothing short of the surrender of the garrison as "prisoners at discretion."

Some more fighting and then Hamilton, with one-sixth of his dependable men put out of the conflict, began to seriously consider that, among other things, he was six hundred miles from succor and that honorable terms might be the part of prudence. The result of this was a conference between the two commanders in which Clark, with characteristic high-handedness, had everything his own way.

A Beginning Point in Indiana History.—That day Hamilton signed the articles of capitulation and the next, February 25, 1779, at ten o'clock in the morning, Governor Hamilton and his men marched out of the fort between the lines of American troops, in formal token of surrender. Colonel Clark and two of his captains with

* This name was applied to Hamilton because of the charge and belief that he offered rewards to the Indians for the scalps of Americans.

their companions marched in, hoisted the American flag and took formal possession, and with that act the soil of Indiana became a permanent American possession. In other words, that climax to a dramatic and heroic chapter may be considered as the starting point of Indiana history, for from that planting of American stock to the development of the State is a succession of steps, one growing out of the other. Hence, considering all the preceding matter as preliminary, we take up the history proper at this point.*

The First American Occupancy; the Passing of the French.—The hoisting of the American flag over Fort Sackville† by George Rogers Clark was the beginning of the end of a phase of life on Indiana soil that is now only a dim and romantic memory. The fate of the poor French who had settled in the Wabash valley was, from the viewpoint of race extinction, something of a tragedy. Good and loyal sons of their motherland, they had come to this far wilderness when it was a province of France with no thought of its ever being other. Then the unexpected fortunes of war left them stranded here, thousands of miles from their native home, an isolated handful, aliens, subject to the rule of the nation that they hated most—the rule of England. For sixteen years they were under the jurisdiction of their foreign masters, and then, with the bold and sudden advent of Clark and his little army of Americans, they rallied with true Gallic enthusiasm to his support, as we have seen, and were an instrument of importance to his success. So far as their gain was concerned, however, it must be said that they only jumped from the frying-pan into the fire, the unhappiness of their situation, indeed, being the more accentuated because the incoming Americans dominated the community as the English had not, taking possession as they did in a more permanent way. The invaders came to stay, not only as soldiers but as settlers.

* Up to the time of the organization of the Northwest Territory the government was so chaotic and the incoming population so sparse and obscure that there is little record of it. The first American occupancy that comes within the purview of history centered about Vincennes and in Clark's grant, which was surveyed and settled as early as 1783, or soon thereafter. For some years this latter was the largest American center west of Ohio.

† The fort at Vincennes was called Fort Sackville when held by the English.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATTER

Sketch of George Rogers Clark.—"Born in Albemarle county, Virginia, November 19, 1752; died near Louisville, Ky., February 13, 1818. He was a land surveyor, and commanded a company in Dunmore's war against the Indians in 1774. He went to Kentucky in 1775 and took command of the armed settlers there. He captured Kaskaskia and other towns in 1778, which, with the surrounding region, were organized into Illinois county, under the jurisdiction of Virginia. Commissioned a colonel, he successfully labored for the pacification of the Indian tribes. Learning that Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, had captured Vincennes, Clark led an expedition against him (February, 1779) and recaptured it (February 25). He also intercepted a convoy of goods worth ten thousand dollars, and afterward built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi. The Indians from north of the Ohio, with some British, raided Kentucky in June, 1780, when Clark led a force against the Shawnoese on the Grand Miami, and defeated them with heavy loss at Pickaway. He served in Virginia during its invasion by Arnold and Cornwallis, and in 1782 he led one thousand mounted riflemen from the mouth of the Licking and invaded the Scioto valley, burning five villages and laying waste their plantations. The savages were so awed that no formidable war party ever afterward appeared in Kentucky. Clark made an unsuccessful expedition against the Indians on the Wabash, with one thousand men, in 1786. His great service to his country in making the frontiers a safe dwelling place was overlooked by his countrymen, and he died in poverty and obscurity."—*Lossing's "Cyclopedia of U. S. History."*

The Documentary Sources of Clark's Campaign.—"Clark's Memoir" and the "Letter to Mason" are, perhaps, the chief documents for a history of the conquest of the Northwest, though "Bowman's Journal" is much drawn upon and various diaries and official letters are tributary. A full collection of these, edited by James Alton James, of Northwestern University, constitute Volume VIII of the Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library. There are too many of them to be considered here, but a few words concerning the three important papers above men-

tioned may be of interest. Clark's "Letter" and "Memoir" are both long and circumstantial first-hand accounts of his experiences in the western country. The former was written to George Mason, of Virginia, in the latter part of 1779, after the writer had returned to the falls of the Ohio. Its special value, as compared with the "Memoir," is that the events were then freshly in mind, whereas the last-named narrative was penned ten or twelve years afterward and is supposed to have been drawn largely from memory. The first account, being privately addressed as a letter, was lost to the world and was not brought to light for years, even Clark being unable to locate it when engaged with the "Memoir." Eventually it was unearthed and first published in 1869. The original is in possession of Judge James Pirtle, of Louisville (as stated by Mr. James in 1912).

The "Memoir," or most of it, seems to have been written in 1790, and was done at the solicitation of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, who saw the importance of securing, before it was too late, a first-hand account of great events by the chief actor in them. At that time Clark was soured against his fellow countrymen and seems, from his correspondence, to have been a little loath to accept the task, but once in it his interest carried him through an interesting and valuable piece of autobiography. The original MS. is in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Bowman's Journal was a daily diary of the Vincennes campaign from its organization at Kaskaskia and continuing to the 20th of March, nearly one month after the reduction of Fort Sackville.

These documents are printed in full in W. H. English's "Conquest of the Northwest," the fullest study we have of the life of George Rogers Clark. The volume by James Alton Clark, above referred to, is the fullest collection of all papers relating to Clark.

Clark's Ill-Fortune.—While George Rogers Clark, by his heroic performances, won for himself a conspicuous place on the pages of our western history, he fell short of his ardent desires. Adversities followed his successes, the ingratitude that is proverbial as to republics, was his meed, and in the end he died an impoverished and embittered man. A part of his scheme of conquest was the capture of Detroit as well as of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and his ambition even aimed at the stronghold in Canada. Indeed, had he received adequate support the map of the United States might have been other than what it is today. But the support was not forthcoming and no expedition ever reached Detroit. His position was a peculiar one. He was not in the employ and under the authority of the United States, as the Continental soldiers of the Revolution were, but in the employ of Virginia, and that State financed his campaign. But Virginia's resources were badly taxed by affairs nearer home, and perhaps she was not to blame for failing to provide men, money and supplies for the remote frontier. Then with the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1781, actual war with England ceased. There was still plenty of work to do among the Indians of the Northwest, and Clark was the logical one to do it, but Virginia, on the plea of economy, dismissed him from her service, and at a time when, as Mr. English affirms, "he was in dire distress for even the common decencies and necessaries of life." In 1783 he made a journey through the wilderness to Richmond, Va., "in a condition of poverty," to request of the then governor, Benjamin Harrison, a small advance of money on account, as he was "exceedingly distressed for the want of necessary clothing, etc.," and added that the State, he believed, would be found considerably in his debt. Whether he received any relief then is not recorded by our authority, but twenty years after, when he was paralyzed and helpless, he was granted a pension of four hundred dollars a year, and twenty years after he was in his grave the State acknowledged her debt by awarding thirty thousand dollars to his heirs.*

In 1786 the hostilities of the Indians to the north again imperiled the Kentucky settlements. Ere this Virginia had ceded the northwest to the United States, but the nation was so slow to take the situation in hand that Kentucky herself raised a defensive army, put Clark in command and sent an expedition against the tribes of the Wabash. It was but the beginning of new misfortunes for Clark. Through insubordination of the men the invasion came to naught. Then

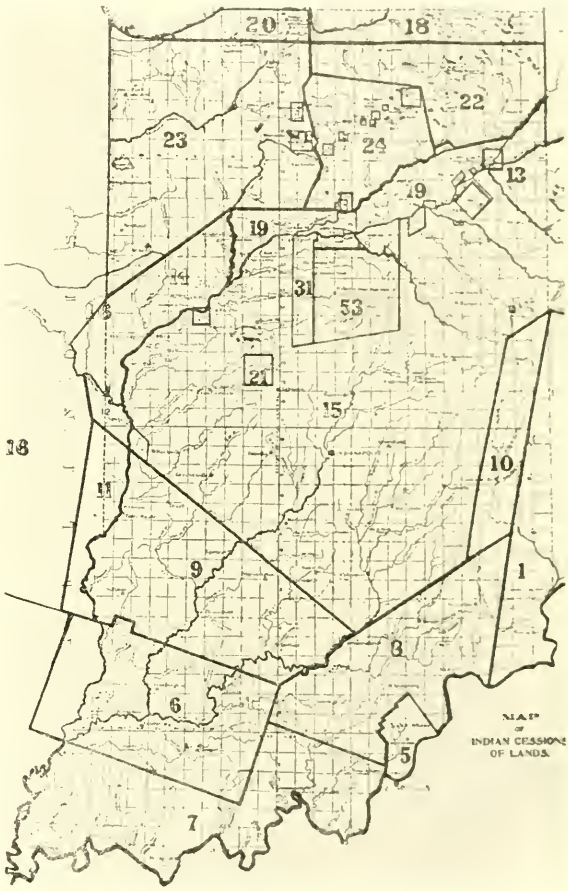
* English, pp. 784-5.

the leader, after due conference with his officers, established a garrison at Vincennes, the inhabitants having become hostile to the Americans. The garrison had to be provisioned, and to meet what he considered a military emergency, he forcibly possessed himself of the goods of Vincennes merchants, chiefly one Laurent Bazadon, a Spaniard. The government refused to stand good for the debt imposed upon it and censured Clark for his act. Subsequently Bazadon brought suit against Clark personally for $20,000, and an interesting statement of that suit commanding the sheriff to attack sundry pieces of land in Clark's Grant may be found in the Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History for March, 1908. While it is stated on the document that this case was dismissed it is elsewhere said that he personally suffered loss for debts which his country should have paid. At any rate it is the opinion of history that both Virginia and the nation poorly requited him for the services that added to the country one of the most valuable sections of our vast domain. He felt this bitterly, and there exists a story to the effect that when Virginia sent him a sword as a testimony of appreciation of his services he broke it in anger.

Clark was never married and in his latter years, almost to the time of his death, he lived alone in his log house at Clarksville, beside the falls. Among his misfortunes were paralysis and a burn which necessitated the amputation of one leg. He died in 1818, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lucy Croghan, near Louisville, Ky.

Clark's Grant.—When Clark was authorized by Virginia to raise soldiers for the Illinois campaign a letter to him written jointly by Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and George Wyeth intimated that "we have no doubt that some further rewards in lands in the country will be given to the volunteers who shall engage in this service in addition to the usual pay, if they are so fortunate as to succeed." They further intimated what they thought this land gift ought to be, as to amount, and added: "For this we think you may safely confide in the justice and generosity of the Virginia assembly."

This was not authoritative enough to be held out as an incentive to the soldiers and so probably cut little or no figure in the results, but Virginia did not forget the semi-promise. In 1781, nearly two years after the taking of Vincennes, the general assembly adopted a resolution providing "that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres be allowed and granted to the . . . officers and soldiers . . . to be laid off in one tract . . . in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as the majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws



Map of Indian Land Cessions. The numbers from 1 to 53 indicate order of purchase of tracts within the original Indiana Territory. There were not fifty-three purchases within the present boundaries of Indiana. (See page 43.)

of Virginia." In 1783 another act was passed for locating and surveying the amount of land above specified, and a board of commissioners was appointed to take the business in hand. One thousand acres was to be laid out for a town site and the other one hundred forty-nine thousand to be surveyed for the individual claimants. The tract chosen was at and above the falls of the Ohio and now lies mostly in Clark county, Ind.,

though lapping over into Floyd and Scott counties. It was first called the "Illinois Grant," the conquered territory being known as the "Illinois country," but later took the name of "Clark's Grant." The principal surveyor was William Clark, the cousin of George Rogers Clark. The thousand acres for the town site was located at the falls, between the present Jeffersonville and New Albany, and was called Clarksville. The rest was apportioned among a total of 300 men, ranging in amount from 108 acres for each private to 8,049 acres to General Clark. There has been some criticism of this division, the feeling being that privates should have received 600 acres each, that being the amount suggested in the letter of Jefferson, Mason and Wyeth, above spoken of. Of the men who received lands in this tract by no means all settled there, but many sold their portions, preferring the cash benefit.

The surveys of Clark's Grant, taking the Ohio river for a base, do not correspond to the rectangular system as it exists over the State generally and thus the original donation can be readily located on any map that shows the congressional townships.

For exhaustive information on this subject see English's "Conquest of the Northwest."

Father Gibault and Francis Vigo.—Two names that are imperishably connected with Clark's conquest and which as imperishably stand as reminders of public ingratitude, are those of Father Pierre Gibault and Francis Vigo, the former a Catholic priest in spiritual charge of the French residents of the Illinois country, and the latter a Spanish merchant. With the arrival of Clark at Kaskaskia Gibault heartily espoused his cause, and it was largely through his influence that the French generally rallied to the support of the invader. He it was who suggested that the easiest way to win Vincennes, as the English commandant and his garrison were temporarily away, would be by a peaceful conquest of the French there, and his proposition was that he go and, by virtue of his power among them, accomplish that end. This program was carried out with fullest success, and after he had paved the way Captain Helm was sent to take charge of Fort Sackville, which he held until the English governor, Hamilton, recaptured the place. The penalty for Gibault's zeal was excommunication by his bishops, besides pecuniary loss for which he was never reimbursed. In his old age he sent a memorial to General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, in which he stated that he had risked his life and sacrificed his little property to aid the Americans; that his loss had amounted to at least fifteen hundred dollars, and that he was now dependent. All that he asked was a beggarly pittance of five acres out of the millions he had worked to secure, where he might have an orchard and a home in which to spend his few remaining years. He never received the five acres and eventually he betook himself into Spanish territory beyond the Mississippi, where he died in 1804.*

Francis Vigo, a merchant of St. Louis, then a Spanish possession, who carried on an extensive trade in the Illinois country, espoused the American cause, as did Gibault, when Clark invaded the territory, although he did so at considerable risk, being a citizen of a neutral nation. He it was that brought to Clark, at Kaskaskia, the news that General Hamilton had recaptured Vincennes from Captain Helm, and the result of the information he had gained was Clark's swiftly executed winter campaign which forestalled Hamilton's plans for the spring, and won Vincennes permanently. Vigo did most important service by the rendering of financial aid. In the midst of his operations Clark became seriously handicapped for want of funds to provision his little army and to renew enlistments, the expiring of which threatened to disband his force. No help could be had from Virginia. In this emergency his only recourse was private aid, and exercising the discretion given him by his letter of instructions he issued drafts on the State. Accepting these drafts as security, Vigo furnished money and supplies to the amount of $12,000 or more. Being wealthy at that time and Virginia being embarrassed with her debts, he did not push his claims for years. When his needs began to press him the Virginia agent was unable to meet his drafts and he sold some of them at a discount of eighty per cent. He still held one for over $8,000, and twenty-one years after its date of issue this was put in the hands of two collectors. Through some seemingly criminal negligence, not explained in history, the draft was lost and with it all chance of recovering the money until it was found again amid the dust in the attic of the

* Dunn's "Indiana," p. 151.

capitol at Richmond. The debt was now fifty-five years old. Meanwhile Vigo, stricken in years, had long suffered poverty. Three years later he died, unrelieved. Thirty-nine years more of dawdling and red tape passed and finally, ninety-seven years after the original transaction, the money that made possible the capture of Vincennes plus accumulated interest was paid to the heirs of the man who had been more generous than prudent. The expenses of his funeral, even, were not paid until forty years after his death.*

Soon after Clark's conquest Vigo became an American citizen and came for permanent residence to Vincennes, where he was honored and prominent for many years. His sense of gratitude was livelier than that of the nation he had served, for in appreciation of the fact that Vigo county was named for him, he provided in his will that, if his claim on the government were allowed, $500 should be given to the county for a court-house bell. He died in Vincennes in 1836 and is buried there.

The Lasselle Documents.—Among the possessions of the State Library is a large collection of letters and other papers, some of them originals, some copies, that relate to Vincennes during the early American occupancy. These documents were gathered up by the late Charles B. Lasselle, of Logansport, who for many years was an industrious collector of everything pertaining to French life in the Wabash valley. Mr. Lasselle was himself a member of an old French family that had been intimately identified with the valley since Revolutionary times. In his later years he occupied a room in the court-house at Logansport which was fairly filled with a miscellaneous mass of documents, relics and newspapers. Among the relics were the mahogany liquor chest which was one of Governor Hamilton's private possessions when he was captured by Clark; a Revolutionary drum that had been found in old Fort Wayne, and the original parchment document that was delivered to the Miami Indians at the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1819. This parchment bears the marks of the various chiefs that represented their tribe, and the signatures of Jonathan Jennings, Benjamin Parke and Lewis Cass, commissioners, and William and John Conner, interpreters. It was delivered to the Miami head chief, Richardville, and finally came into the Lasselle family through marriage relations. It is now in the possession of the State Library.

The other documents referred to as in the library are now being classified and arranged for convenient reference.

The First Civil Organization.—In October of 1778 Virginia was electrified by the news that Clark had actually accomplished the conquest of Kaskaskia and the other Mississippi posts, and one of the first acts of the Virginia Assembly, thereafter, was to organize the newly-acquired country as the "County of Illinois." On December 12, Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, a friend of Clark's, was appointed county lieutenant, or local governor, and he arrived at Kaskaskia in May, 1779, to assume charge of civil affairs. This was the first American government north of the Ohio river, and the first election of officers was held by Todd soon after his arrival. In Vincennes about a dozen civil and nearly that many militia officers were elected, all of them Frenchmen. The law then established was to be temporary and agreeable to those "which the present settlers are now accustomed to," and the instructions from the Virginia governor to Todd were "to use every effort to win the friendship of the French," and to conciliate the Indians as far as possible; which shows that Patrick Henry, at least, contemplated a just and friendly relation toward the new citizens of the State.

Todd did not remain in Illinois very long but the government went on undisturbed until the judges of the Vincennes court proceeded to generously apportion among themselves tracts of land from an old Indian grant, when the United States interposed an objection.

Meanwhile Virginia, in 1784, had relinquished her claim to the whole Illinois country in favor of the United States, and with that act the way was cleared for the new political policy which, a little later, had its birth in the famous ordinance of 1787.

The Wabash Land Company.—The Wabash Land Company, which negotiated what was perhaps the first land deal in Indiana, dates back to 1775. Then, as now, real estate speculators were a thrifty class and their opportunities were great. In the year mentioned Louis Vivial, the agent of the company mentioned, negotiated with the Piankeshaw Indians at Vincennes for two

* English, p. 188.

tracts of land bordering on the Wabash river, that, besides a large tract out of eastern Illinois, comprised perhaps one-half of Indiana. The first, extending along the Wabash above Vincennes for one hundred twenty miles, reached from the river westward for ninety and eastward for one hundred twenty miles. The other, extending from the mouth of White river to the junction of the Wabash and the Ohio, reached the same distance west and east as the first one. This eastward stretch carried it almost across the present state. This vast possession amounting, all told, to about thirty-seven million, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred acres, was actually transferred, being "signed by the grantees, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, and subsequently registered in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia." The contract between the parties, printed in full in Dillon's Indiana (pp. 104-9) is too long to reproduce here, though the purchasing price may be given. The items specified are: "Five shillings in money, four hundred blankets, twenty-two pieces of stroud, two hundred and fifty shirts, twelve gross of star gartering, one hundred and twenty pieces of ribbon, twenty-four pounds of vermilion, eighteen pairs of velvet laced housings, one piece of malton, fifty-two fusils, thirty-five dozen large buckhorn-handle knives, forty dozen couteau knives, five hundred pounds of brass kettles, ten thousand gun flints, six hundred pounds of gunpowder, two thousand pounds of lead, four hundred pounds of tobacco, forty bushels of salt, three thousand pounds of flour, three horses; also the following quantities of silverware, viz.: eleven very large armbands, forty wristbands, six wholemoons, six halfmoons, nine earwheels, forty-six large crosses, twenty-nine hairpipes, sixty pairs of earbobs, twenty dozen small crosses, twenty dozen nose-crosses, and one hundred and ten dozen brooches."

All these commodities, amounting in value to but a very few thousand dollars, even when figured at traders' prices, doubtless seemed to the simple Indians a bewildering display of wealth.

As a matter of fact, they got the best of the bargain, for Clark's conquest of the country threw it all into other hands; the claim of the Wabash Land Company was, of course, not confirmed, and later the land was again purchased of the original claimants by the United States.

CHAPTER III

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—CIVIL BEGINNINGS

Political Antecedents.—Strictly speaking the beginnings of our civil history antedate by many years the history of Northwest Territory, and a very brief consideration of our political antecedents may not be amiss as an introduction to the form of government we live under in the present State of Indiana.

It is, of course, understood and need merely be mentioned, that we are the lineal heirs of those forces in English history that have made for the liberties and enlargement of man. "Magna Charta," or the Great Charter, wrung from King John by the barons in 1215, is customarily regarded as the logical starting point for a study of those liberties and their developments. When, four hundred years later, the stream of English history divided, sending forth its minor current in the new world, those who founded the colonies brought with them ideas of individual rights and of forms of government that all Englishmen had contended for since the concessions of King John, and that all Englishmen shared alike. Then came a differentiation in the development, due to the introduction of new conditions. The isolated life of the colonies, remote from the home government, fostered local government; local government fostered self-sufficiency, independence and the spirit of democracy, and a century and a half of development along this line could hardly fail of distinctive results.

In brief, the elements that emerge as we examine the unfolding of the American ideal are, the idea of inherent rights, common to all men, the right to realize these through self-government, and the right to safeguard them at every point. How far these ideas had progressed by 1776 is revealed by the immortal Declaration of Independence, which startled the world with the bold and radical proposition that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." When, in addition to this, the age-honored allegiance to kings was cast aside, the instrument certainly took rank as marking a new departure in the affairs of men.

The Written Constitution.—The formal written political constitution is peculiarly an American institution,* and is correspondingly dear to the American heart. It is the fundamental law of the land, the ultimate authority, which the legislative power must respect, and its provisions are set forth in explicit language. In its supreme character it was the offspring of the old charter, only, as Fiske says, "instead of a document expressed in terms of a royal grant it was a document expressed in terms of a popular edict." The "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut," of 1639, is cited as the first written constitution known to history. Similar instruments were adopted in America before the formation of the federal union, and the full flower of the process was the work of the Federal Convention when, in 1787, it framed the Constitution of the United States, which instrument William E. Gladstone has designated as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

A New Question; The Public Domain.—The Constitution of the United States nowise took the place of the instruments under which the various States were governed. It was a general constitution strictly for the control of federal functions. But now an entirely new question had to be dealt with—that of federal jurisdiction over lands belonging to no State. Within five years after the close of the Revolution four States, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, had ceded to the national government lands that they had claimed, lying west of the Alleghany ranges. These claims, as referred to in history, were somewhat obscure and overlapping; but at any rate the cessions placed under the control of the United States a tract of virgin territory, and this comprised the country northwest of the Ohio river that George Rogers Clark had won in the name of Virginia. It was the be-

* For an interesting treatment of this subject, see Fiske's "Civil Government," chap. vii.

ginning of the "public domain," and one duty of the new government was to take care of it.

Thus it was that while the Federal Convention in Philadelphia was making the nation's constitution, Congress, in New York, was elaborating a policy of government for this domain.

The Ordinance of 1787.—This policy, as embodied in a document, was the famous ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, passed by Congress on July 13, 1787, and commonly known as the "Ordinance of 1787." It may be called a special federal constitution for the organization and government of the territory belonging to the United States preliminary to the creation of States with their own constitutions. It is conspicuous among the instruments of the country as shaping the character of government in the territory it was framed for. Daniel Webster said of it: "I doubt whether one single law of any law given, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787." Its bill of rights has led some to speak of it, with a little grandiloquence, perhaps, as the Magna Charta of the west. Its most famous proviso was one forbidding the existence of slavery in the territory at a time when that institution was forbidden nowhere else. The Ordinance was the culmination of previous attempts to cope with a problem that was even then recognized as a growing danger, and as it constitutes our immediate political foundation we here examine it in its parts.*

The Ordinance contemplates the ultimate division of the territory into not less than three nor more than five States, certain boundaries of these being definitely set. It established grades of government, based on population, for these divisions; "five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age," entitling to the "second grade" of territorial government, and sixty thousand entitling to statehood "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever." The territorial government, in the first grade, is to be in the hands of a governor and three judges, whose first duty is to "adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district." The governor shall be the commander-in-chief of the militia and shall have the appointing of most of the officers, both military and civil.

On entering the second grade the inhabitants of a territory shall be entitled to elect representatives from their counties or townships for their own general assembly, and this "general assembly or legislature shall consist of the governor, legislative council and a house of representatives," the legislative council to consist of five members, to continue in office five years, and to be appointed and commissioned by Congress out of ten that have been nominated by the governor and the representatives. The body thus formed is to have the authority to make laws "not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance," all bills passed to be "referred to the governor for his assent." The Legislature has the authority to elect a delegate to Congress, and this delegate will have the right to join in the Congressional debates, but can not vote. The bill of rights feature takes the form of "articles of compact between the original States and the people and the States in the said territory," to forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent. These articles are, that no person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiment; that all shall be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, to a trial by jury, to judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law, and to proportionate representation in the Legislature. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offense; all fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

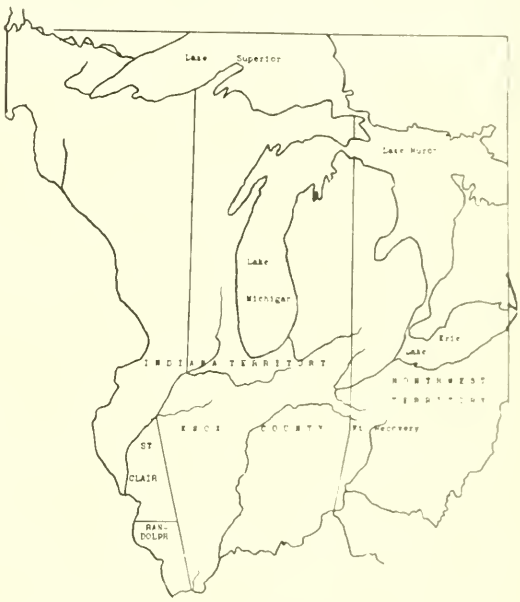
It may seem somewhat curious that before taking up these fundamentals, in fact, in the very first provision, the Ordinance deals with the question of the equitable distribution of intestate estates, thus checking at the start any system of primogeniture. The last article in the document is the one that is cited oftenest in history—namely, the slavery clause, which affirms that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This

* See Dunn's "Indiana" for an elaborate discussion of this instrument.

was regarded as the provision of all others that was to give a distinctive character to the civilization of the northwest, for it meant free territory as opposed to the institution of slavery, which was already coming to be regarded as a national curse. The promise it held out undoubtedly played its part in the character of the population that from the beginning gravitated to this region.

From these salient features of the Ordinance it will be seen that its Congressional framers aimed not only at a constitution of the territories, as such, but as a federal instrument, as well, that should impose certain limitations on future State constitutions. Thus while the State constitution is, in a sense, the "fundamental law of the land," it must, after all, recognize a higher, ultimate authority.

Virginia's Cession to United States; Formation of Northwest Territory.—The last two sections have outrun the present one chronologically in the attempt to follow the lineal development of our fundamental instruments. Prior to the question of public domain and the Ordinance of 1787 came the cession by Virginia of her northwestern possessions to the United States, along with other territorial relinquishments by other States. As said on a previous page, the first civil organization was attempted by the Virginia Assembly, which established courts among the French and temporarily installed John Todd as governor of Kaskaskia. This organization was no doubt cruder than it would have been had the future ownership been more certain. As early as 1781 Virginia thought favorably of the proposition to cede her newly-acquired domain, and in 1784 the cession was made and the whole territory passed over to a new jurisdiction. For the three years following there seems to have been little that could be called civil government, but with the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 steps were taken to organize the country in accordance with the provisions of that instrument. The region then took the name of "The Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," but this, in popular usage, became simply "The Northwest Territory."* General Arthur St. Clair, an officer of the Revolution, was elected governor by Congress, and he, on July 27, 1788, issued a proclamation organizing Washington county, which comprised the eastern half of the present State of Ohio. Prior to that a land company had purchased of Congress a tract on the Ohio, taken thither the first colony, and founded the town of Marietta. This settlement and the one county above named marked the real starting point of civil government in the Northwest Territory. It was two years before any other county was formed. With the election of the governor, the three judges required by the Ordinance had likewise been chosen and with the convening of



Map of the Territory of Indiana, May 7, 1800. It includes all of the Northwest Territory west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States.—*From map drawn by E. V. Shockley.*

the officers at Marietta they proceeded to their work of compiling a body of laws, the result being a small volume, printed in 1795, known as the "Maxwell Code."

With the history of the Northwest Territory prior to the formation of Indiana Territory, in 1800, however, it is not our purpose to deal beyond noting in a general way the westward movement that presently extended to our territory. With the opening of the new country the influx began, and "it is estimated that within a year following the organization of the territory full twenty thousand men, women and children

* The Northwest Territory comprised the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota. It was the first public domain of the United States and the first use made of the lands was in the discharge of the nation's debts to Revolutionary soldiers. For matter at length on this subject, see Burnet's "Notes on the Northwest Territory" and chapter on same in Dunn's "Indiana."

passed down the Ohio river to become settlers upon its banks."* Most of this earlier immigration, presumably, did not go beyond Washington county. The progress westward was retarded by the hostilities of the Indians, whose ill-feeling at the encroachments upon their lands was kept alive by British influences from the north, England's desire being that this region should still remain a wild territory between the frontiers of the two nations. According to Judge Burnet, "the woods were literally swarming with Indians, scattered in every direction, and, in addition to other difficulties, those who ventured into the wilderness, from duty or choice, were in constant danger of meeting some of those parties and suffering the consequences."† Nevertheless, organization proceeded and by 1796 there were four counties—Washington, Hamilton, St. Clair and Knox, with seats of justice, in the order named, at Marietta, Cincinnati, Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

Character of First Immigrants. — Judge Jacob Burnet, in his "Notes on the Northwest Territory," tells us that "the early adventurers to the Northwest Territory were generally men who had spent the prime of their lives in the War of Independence. Many of them had exhausted their fortunes in maintaining the desperate struggle, and retired to the wilderness to conceal their poverty and avoid companions mortifying to their pride while struggling to maintain their families and improve their condition. Some of them were young men, descended from Revolutionary patriots, who had fallen in the contest or become too feeble to endure the fatigue of settling a wilderness. Others were adventurous spirits to whom any change might be for the better, and who, anticipating a successful result, united in the enterprise. Such a colony as this left New England in 1787 for the purpose of occupying the grant made to Sargent, Cutler & Co., on the Muskingum river."‡

Elsewhere, speaking of the social status at Cincinnati and the garrison there, Fort Washington, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, he says: "Idleness, drinking and gambling prevailed in the army," owing to the fact that they had "been several years in the wilderness, cut off from all society but their own, and no amusements but such as their own ingenuity could invent. Libraries were not to be found; men of literary minds or polished manners were rarely met with, and they had long been deprived of the advantage of modest, accomplished female society. Thus situated . . . the bottle, the dice box and the card table were among the expedients resorted to. Such were the habits of the army when they began to associate with the inhabitants of Cincinnati and of the western settlements generally."*

SUPPLEMENTARY MATTER

Proposed Division of Northwest Territory.— Prior to the framing of the Ordinance of 1787 a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was a member, elaborated a plan for the government of the western lands, and this plan as originally presented proposed the division of the northwestern country into ten States which were to be christened with sounding names reflecting the stilted taste for the classics that prevailed at that day. We quote from J. P. Dunn ("Indiana," p. 180):

"The region west of Lake Michigan and north of parallel 45 was to be a State under the name of Sylvania. The lower peninsula of Michigan north of parallel 43 was to form Cheronesus. That part of Wisconsin between parallels 43 and 45 was to be Michigan. Below this there were to be two States to every two degrees of latitude, divided by a meridian line drawn through the rapids of the Ohio, except that all the territory east of a meridian line drawn through the mouth of the Great Kanawha was to be one State named Washington. Between parallels 41 and 43 the eastern State was Saratoga and the western Illinoia. Between parallel 39 and the Ohio, the eastern State was Pelisipia and the western Polypotamia. Indiana, therefore, would have been divided up among these six States last named."

French and American Differences.—In temperament, customs, habits and general character the two elements had little in common. The French are pictured as indolent, shiftless and easy-going, given to vivacity, noise and merry-making, their very manner of apportioning their lands being an index to their social nature, for

* Lossing.
† Burnet's "Notes on the Northwest Territory."
‡ Burnet's "Notes," p. 42.

* Ibid., p. 36.

the long, narrow tracts they farmed were so shaped as to bring their houses near together. The Americans, on the other hand, were business-like and thrifty, with an eye to seizing advantages, and when the two classes came into industrial competition the incompetent Frenchman gradually went to the wall and much of his land that had formerly yielded him some sort of a living went to his competitor at prices little more than nominal. Before this turn of affairs, however, they had serious cause of complaint, as is shown by a letter, signed by sixteen of the leading citizens of Vincennes and addressed to the governor of Virginia in 1781. This letter affirms "horrible treatment" from the Virginia troops, particularly after Colonel Clark left the town, the charge being that they were obliged to accept for their goods and food supplies depreciated continental money at coin value; that their cattle and hogs were killed in the fields, their flour and corn taken forcibly, and various other wrongs perpetrated.*

These summary proceedings might have been accounted for, in part, by the exigencies of war, for the capture of Vincennes was by no means the end of military operations in the Northwest, but they also indicate that the rude frontiersman who performed the rough work of conquest that has been described, was not given to gentleness, nor, perhaps, to strict justice. In short, the less robust exiles were not fitted to cope with him and with those who followed him as permanent citizens, and thus the story of French life on Indiana soil has in it something of tragedy.

The Niagara Falls of Washington county are about 30 feet high. The water falls over three or four ledges or benches of rocks as shown in the picture, which was taken when the temperature was sixteen degrees below zero, in the early morning. The stream is fed by a spring quite a distance from the falls. The water runs down a knob about 150 feet high. It is 150 feet up the knob to the falls. The rock, which is shale and limestone, is ragged and rough, making it difficult to ascend. The falls are six miles northwest of Salem. —*Orra Hopper.*

Francis Busseron's Commission as Justice.—A curious relic among the documents of the Lasselle collection is an early form of commission for the office of justice of the peace. Francis "Bussero," to whom the commission was issued,

* George Rogers Clark Papers, p. 430.

properly spelled Busseron or Bosseron, was one of the most prominent French citizens of Vincennes at the time of the conquest and for some years after. He was a major in the militia and his name is to the present day perpetuated in Knox county by a creek and a village.

The commission, issued by the "Honourable Winthrop Sargent, Esquire," who is "vested with all the powers of the governor and commander-in-chief of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," and bearing the seal of the territory, is curious by reason of a legal wording that seems little short of barbarous maltreatment of language, and it is interesting as showing the functions imposed upon the magistrate. He seems, indeed, to have been a justice, a prosecuting attorney and a grand jury all rolled into one. The commission follows:

"To all unto whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

"Know ye that we have assigned and constituted, and do by these Presents constitute and appoint Francis Bussero, Esquire, to be one of the justices to keep the Peace of the Quorum in our county of Knox, and to keep and cause to be kept, the Laws and Ordinances made for the Good of the Peace, and for the Conservation of the same, and for the Quiet, Rule and Government of our Citizens and Subjects in the said county in all and every the Articles thereof according to the Force, Form and Effect of the same, and to chastise and punish all Persons offending against the Form of those Laws and Ordinances, or any of them, in the county aforesaid, as according to the Form of those Laws Ordinances shall be fit to be done; and to cause to come before him, the said Francis Bussero, Esquire, all those that shall break the Peace, or attempt anything against the same, or that shall threaten any of the Citizens or Subjects in their Persons, or in burning their Houses, to find sufficient security for the Peace, and for the good Behaviour toward the Citizens and Subjects of this Government; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then to cause them to be kept safe in Prison until they shall find the same; and to do and perform in the county aforesaid, all and whatsoever, according to our Laws and Ordinances, or any of them, a Justice of the Peace & Quorum may and ought to do and perform; And with other Justices of the Peace (according to the Tenor of the Commission to them granted) to enquire by the oaths of good and lawful men of the said county by whom the Truth may be better known, of all and all Manner of Thefts, Trespasses, Riots, Routs and unlawful Assemblies whatsoever, and all and singular other Misdeeds and Offenses of which by Law Justices of the Peace in their General Sessions may and ought to enquire, by whomsoever or howsoever done or perpetrated, or which shall hereafter happen, howsoever to be done or attempted in the county aforesaid, contrary to the Form of the Laws and Ordinances aforesaid, made for the common good of our Citizens and Subjects; And with other Justices of the Peace (according to the Tenor of the Commission to them granted as aforesaid) to hear and determine all and singular the said Thefts, Trespasses, Riots, Routs, unlawful Assemblies, and all and singular other Premises, and to do therein as to Justice appertaineth, according to the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances aforesaid.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused our Public Seal to be hereunto affixed: Witness Winthrop Sargent Esqr. vested with all the Powers of Our Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Dated at Post Vincennes the third day of July, Anno Domini One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

"W. SARGENT,
"Secretary.

"Before me, Winthrope Sargent, appeared Francis Bussero, Esqre. and took the oath prescribed to all officers by an Act of the United States, and also the Oath of Office as directed by the Laws of this Territory.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of July, 1790.

"W. SARGENT."

CHAPTER IV

INDIANA TERRITORY—BEGINNINGS

The Origin of "Indiana."—Who gave the name "Indiana" to the western part of the Northwest Territory when it was set off as a new territory in 1800, is not now known, but it was evidently borrowed from a preceding "Indiana" that may be found on maps dating back into the eighteenth century. The map best showing the exact boundaries of this forgotten tract is one by Thomas Hutchins, published in 1778.* Roughly described it occupies the approximate triangle formed by the Little Kanawha and the Ohio rivers and the western ranges of the Alleghany mountains. In other words, it covers all of six and parts of five other counties now within the State of West Virginia, and it contains about five thousand square miles, or an area equal to the State of Connecticut.

The little chapter of forgotten history connected with this original Indiana is interesting and runs as follows: After the French and Indian war, when the territory in question had passed into the possession of Great Britain, a trading company was organized at Philadelphia to establish an extensive fur trade with the Indians of the Ohio valley. A large consignment of goods sent by this company down the river was forcibly appropriated by some predatory bands of savages despite the nominal peace then existing between the white and the red men. The powerful Iroquois confederation known as the "Six Nations," which claimed jurisdiction over the marauders, was appealed to for redress; it admitted the justice of the claim, and, as its wealth consisted chiefly of land, it gave the company, by way of indemnity, the Virginia land in question. The value of the goods had been placed at something like a half-million dollars. The vast tract thus acquired was called "Indiana" by its new owners. The name may be interpreted "the land of the Indians," and in it may be detected the classical bias that is traceable in Louisiana, Virginia, Carolina, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and many other geographical names.

This was in 1768. Either then or later the owners took the name of "the Indiana Land Company," under which title it figures in the Congressional Journals for several years, beginning in 1779, with a memorial from the company praying for relief. The occasion of this memorial was the refusal of Virginia to recognize the company's title to the land. The case dragged along in Congress as such things do; finally that body decided that it could do nothing in the matter, and in the end Virginia swallowed it all, leaving the Indiana Land Company to drop out of history and Indiana as a region to pass from the maps. By 1798, "Indiana" had ceased to exist.

Territorial Hall, Vincennes, 1808, the Building in Which the First Territorial Legislature Met.

Two years later, when the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio" was divided, a name had to be found for the western part of the region. The name of the now defunct Indiana across the river seemed to be equally applicable to this country, and so in some way, now lost to history, the application was made. In the subdivisions that followed, our State was the first to take on permanent boundaries, and it retained the name. This time it stuck, and so the red men have the monument that the old land company contemplated.

In western Pennsylvania there is a county bearing the name "Indiana," which is probably a reminiscence of the old Virginia tract. This county was erected in 1802.

An interesting and little-known monograph on

* For map see p. 25.

this subject is "The Naming of Indiana," by Prof. Cyrus W. Hodgin, of Earlham college, published by the Wayne County Historical Society some years ago.

The "Gore."—What was once facetiously known as the "Gore" in Indiana Territory was a long tract in the shape of a wedge or gore off the east side of the Territory, widening southward and comprising most of the Whitewater valley. This, along with land about Vincennes and a few small tracts, represents the first territory in Indiana to come into the possession of the United States by treaty with the Indians, and dates back to 1795. By Wayne's treaty of that year, part of the Indian boundary line extended from Fort Recovery (in Ohio) to a point on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky. When Indiana Territory was created, that line was part of its eastern boundary, but when Ohio was admitted as a State in 1802, the line was shifted eastward to the mouth of the Miami river—a boundary that had really been fixed by the Ordinance of 1787. Thus the triangle in question antedated, as a frontier, the early purchases along the Ohio river, though the lands were not put on sale prior to 1802. Ohio has laid claim to this strip of territory, as Michigan has to a ten-mile strip that was added to Indiana on the north, but no serious attention has ever been paid to these claims.

Creating of Indiana Territory.—By 1800 the population of the Northwest Territory had increased and spread over a territory so vast, in centers so widely separated that the administration of government and operation of the courts became very difficult in many instances, and correspondingly ineffective. A reduction of the area and administration at shorter range became desirable, and hence, in the year named, the most thickly populated section in the eastern part was set off from the remainder. This eastern portion, bounded by the treaty line established by General Wayne's treaty with the Indians of the northwest at Greenville, in 1795, comprised the present State of Ohio and the eastern part of Michigan. Until the creation of the State of Ohio, in 1802, this still retained the name of the "Northwest Territory." The western portion, comprising all the rest of the original territory, and extending westward to the Mississippi river and northward to Canada, was reorganized under the name of "Indiana Territory." There were at first three counties—St. Clair, Randolph and Knox, the latter covering all of the present State of Indiana, and the population was given at 6,550 by a census of 1800.*

Organization of Government.—The form of government as determined by the Ordinance of 1787, first established a governor and three judges whose duty it was to compile from existing statutes a code of laws for the territory. The large powers of the governor, and the entire control by the federal government were the distinctive features of what was termed the first territorial grade. On attaining to a population of 5,000 free male adults the territory was eligible to a second grade, in which a governor and legislative councils, appointed by Congress, and a house of representatives, elected by the people, succeeded to the governor and judges. Laws created by this legislative body took the place of the borrowed code. The territory was entitled to a delegate in Congress, with the right of debate but not of vote. This form of government was imposed until the territory should have 60,000 free inhabitants, which population entitled it to statehood with its own constitution and machinery for government.

Beginning of Government.—The government of Indiana Territory began July 4, 1800, as recorded in the opening entry of the territorial journal.†

The seat of government was Vincennes. The governor was William Henry Harrison, and his three coworkers, the judges, were William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin. John Gibson was secretary of the territory and acting-governor on various occasions. Harrison himself did not arrive at Vincennes until January of 1801 and prior to that Gibson appointed a number of minor officials and attended to the necessary administrative matters.

One of Harrison's first acts was to convene his judges and proceed to adopt and publish laws for the territory, the result being a code of seven

* This population is said to have been distributed as follows: At Clark's Grant, 929; in and near Vincennes, 2,497; in the Kaskaskia region, 1,103; Cahokia and other Mississippi river settlements, 1,255. Also there were remote trading settlements at Michillimacinac, Prairie du Chien, Green Bay and other points.

† Executive Journal of Indiana Territory, 1800-1816.—Ind. Hist. Soc. publications, vol. iii.

laws and three resolutions. These, chiefly, dealt with the levying of taxes, the practise of attorneys and of courts, the establishment of courts, the compensation of officers and the establishment of ferries.*

The first session of the general court was begun by the territorial judges at Vincennes, on March 3, 1801, and the first grand jury was empaneled with nineteen members.

First Public Questions.—"Between the years 1800 and 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of the Indiana Territory were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of territorial Legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of the Indiana territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet."†

The Slavery Question.—In spite of the provision in the Ordinance of 1787 that there should be "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude" in the Northwest Territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, there was from the first a pronounced attempt to make it legal in Indiana. The entering wedge for this attempt was the fact that negro slavery had existed among the French. This continued to exist and its elimination was but laxly followed up. It is estimated that in 1800 there were one hundred seventy-five slaves in the territory, twenty-eight of which were at Vincennes. In some instances the "involuntary servitude" clause was avoided by the slaves agreeing by indentures or contracts to remain with their masters for a certain number of years.

With the incoming American population were many southerners who were favorable to slavery, and Governor Harrison himself decidedly leaned that way. In December of 1802, pursuant to a proclamation issued by the governor, an election was held in the various counties to choose delegates for a convention at Vincennes on the twentieth of that month, the purpose of which was to consider the slavery proviso in the ordinance. This was a movement of the slavery element, and the result of the convention was a memorial to Congress petitioning that the proviso be suspended. The argument made was, in part, that such suspension "would be highly advantageous to the territory"; that it would "meet the approbation of at least nine-tenths of the good citizens of the territory"; that "the abstract question of liberty and slavery" was not involved, and that the slaves themselves would be benefited as those possessed in small numbers by farmers "were better fed and better clothed than when they were crowded together in quarters by hundreds" (Dillon). The committee to which this memorial was referred disapproved of the suspension and Congress took no action. That, however, by no means ended the matter and the attempts to saddle slavery upon the territory continued throughout the territorial period. Meanwhile the anti-slavery element was not indifferent or idle and the political history of those years is in no small degree one of party alignment on that question. Generally speaking, the Harrison party of Knox county which stood for slavery was opposed by Clark county and the Quaker element of the Whitewater, with whom Jonathan Jennings became a conspicuous leader, and whom, in 1816, they made the first governor of the State. By 1816 the anti-slavery element had so gained in strength as to elect a large majority of the delegates to the constitutional convention of that year, and by virtue of this the State constitution fixed firmly the status of Indiana as one of the free commonwealths. This was the beginning of the end, but the tenacity of this nefarious cancer on the body politic is well illustrated by the fact that as late as 1840 a few slaves were reported in Indiana in open violation of the constitutional law.*

Indian Treaties and Land Purchases.—Article iii of the Ordinance of 1787 defines the policy of the United States toward the Indians, one clause being that "their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent." This means that while the United States nominally took possession of the country beyond the Ohio river it considered the land as still in the possession of the original owners. Hence Governor Harrison was put in authority over a country which, except for a few small tracts the Indians had previously parted with, did not belong

* Dillon, p. 409.
† Ibid.

* The sub-title to J. P. Dunn's "Indiana" is "A Redemption From Slavery," and the book is primarily an exhaustive study of this particular question, which the author holds to be an important formative factor in our history.

to the whites at all. One of his first duties was the acquiring of land for the prospective commonwealth to grow upon and his accomplishment to this end was one of his conspicuous services. The ownership was complicated, a number of tribes having overlapping claims to various parts of the territory desired, and treaties negotiated with these tribes by Harrison extended over a period of six years, or from 1803 to 1809. The fruit of this was five separate purchases within the present Indiana that comprised the whole southern portion of the State and lapped over into Illinois. Besides these there were other large tracts not within the present limits of our State. Subsequent purchases by other agents brought the number of tracts up to more than fifty before the entire State was secured, and the last one was made in 1840. These lands were paid for, chiefly, by such commodities as the Indians needed or fancied and by annual payments of money, and were trivial as compared with the value of the territory.*

Land Surveys; Rectangular System.—The first step, preparatory to settlement, was the survey of the public lands as they were secured by the government. The system adopted was one that was elaborated for the public domain of the nation and dates back to 1785. It is known as the "rectangular system" and consists of series of east-and-west and north-and-south lines intersecting each other so as to cover the face of the country with squares of an equal size called congressional townships. These rectangles, six miles square, are subdivided into thirty-six square miles of "sections." The measurements are made from base and meridian lines, each township being numbered in its relations to these two lines. As numbered north or south from the base line they are described as a given number of townships. East or west from the meridian they occupy a certain range. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36, beginning in the northeast corner of each township, running westward to 6, then eastward on the second tier to 12, and so on. Anything less than a section is described as a fraction of a specified section and its exact location given within the section. By this admirable system any tract in the State can be easily and accurately located and its boundaries defined, thus avoiding the confusion and troubles that have arisen in some of the States, notably Kentucky, by reason of overlapping claims.

The Indiana base line, which was run in 1804, crosses the southern counties about the latitude of Vincennes. Our meridian runs a few miles west of the longitudinal center of the State, extending from the Ohio river to the Michigan line. The location of these two principal lines was determined by the fact that the first tract to be surveyed by the general system west of Ohio was one adjacent to Vincennes, extending eastward to the point where the intersection of the lines was established. The surveys of the various tracts shortly followed the purchases. Vincennes and its immediate surroundings and Clark's Grant show irregular surveys owing to the work being done before the introduction here of the government system.

The government surveyors not only established their measurements, but, incidentally, gathered much valuable information about the natural features and resources of the country which was carefully recorded in their field notes.

"In the land office at the statehouse in Indianapolis may still be seen the drawings, together with the 'field notes' made by these early surveyors of our State. They are in excellent condition, and not only show the surveys as they were made, but also the location of lands purchased from the Indians from time to time, the locations of the roads and canals through the State, and many other interesting things connected with the history and development of our State."*

Land Sales and Land Offices.—As the lands were surveyed and put on sale land districts were established, each with its land office where purchasers entered their claims and secured the same by paying down one-fourth of the government price, which at one time was $2 per acre, and at another $1.50. The balance was paid in annual instalments and subject to forfeiture if the payments fell delinquent. In time there was considerable trouble with delayed payments, and some legislation for relief.

The first land office in Indiana was established at Vincennes, March 26, 1804, with John Badollet as register and Nathan Ewing as receiver.

* For map see p. 31. A full list of the purchases may be found in Smith's "History of Indiana."

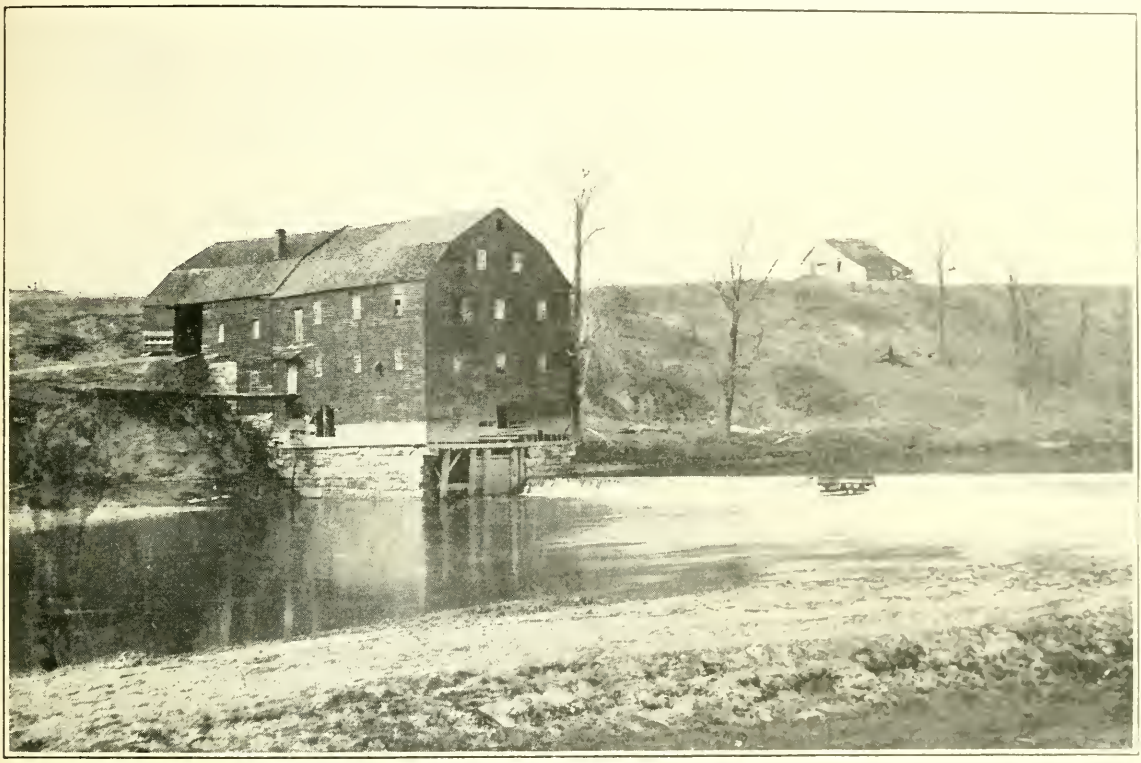
* Mrs. Conklin's "Young People's History of Indiana" has a very informative chapter on the early surveys and land sales. See also map of government surveys in Indiana, by Prof. John Collett, in geological report for 1882.

The second office was opened at Jeffersonville in 1807. Subsequent ones, as the acquired lands extended northward, were at Brookville, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Winamac and Fort Wayne.

Divisions of Indiana Territory.—Originally Indiana Territory extended westward to the Mississippi and northward to the Canadian boundary. In 1805 a division was made by a line running eastward from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan and north of this line the Territory of Michigan was created. Again, by a congressional act of February 3, 1809, all that country lying west of the Wabash river and of a line drawn due north from Vincennes to the Canadian line was constituted a separate territory and called Illinois. This gave to Indiana its present limits except that subsequently the Michigan line was shifted ten miles north of the southern extremity of the lake.

The eastern part of the Michigan peninsula was not at first a part of Indiana Territory, as the line separating the latter from what is now Ohio extended north to Canada till the formation of the State of Ohio in 1802, when the country cut off by Ohio's northern boundary was added to Indiana. The western boundary of Ohio as established at that time shifted the line that had previously formed the eastern boundary of Indiana, thus forming the "Gore."*

First Party Divisions.—The first party divisions in Indiana were not along the line of national questions, but on local issues that aroused considerable feeling and gave rise to factions as well as parties. Conspicuous among these issues were the question of permitting slavery and the division of the territory, the latter being more or less linked with the first. Knox county developed a dominating pro-slavery group with Harrison as its recognized head, and this was reinforced by the pro-slavery element in the Illinois country. Clark county and the eastern side of the territory was largely anti-slavery, with Jonathan Jennings as its most conspicuous champion. This division existed until the formation of the State



Old Mill on Big Raccoon Creek near Armiesburg, in Parke County. The tradition is that William Henry Harrison encamped here with his troops on his way to the Battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811.—*Courtesy of A. H. Nordyke.*

* See section "The Gore," p. 4

Constitution fixed the status of the question in favor of anti-slavery. In 1805 one hundred and five anti-slavery residents of the Whitewater region signed a memorial to Congress petitioning that their section be annexed to Ohio, the reason directly given being that while they were in easy communication with that State they were separated from the Indiana seat of government by a wilderness that for many years would likely be unoccupied by any other than Indians. As these petitioners were, mainly, anti-slavery Quakers and entirely out of harmony with the party in power at Vincennes it is likely that the unexpressed reasons were the strongest.

Again, in the same year, another petition asked that a latitudinal division of the territory be made and that the lands already purchased from the Indians, extending from the Miami to the Mississippi be made into a state. This would give Vincennes the central and logical position for the permanent capital, and was all to its advantage, and it was opposed by the Illinois residents who objected vigorously to the Vincennes domination. One source of dissension was the question of entering the second grade of government, the argument against which was additional expenses and increased taxes without commensurate benefits; the Harrison party came to be regarded with odium as "aristocrats," and, in short, the territory with its internal animosities and factions was anything but a harmonious social unit.*

Extension of Suffrage.—For the first territorial grade the ordinance of 1787 conferred no rights of suffrage on the citizen. The governor and judges were installed by the federal government and the laws and courts, and all appointments, both civil and military, were in their hands. The appointive power and general authority of the governor could be autocratic.

With the second grade, wherein a house of representatives was elected while the legislative council was appointed from Washington, the voting was "restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned, severally, at least fifty acres of land" (Dillon, p. 540). While the large powers of the governor were not abused by Harrison there was more or less chafing under the restriction imposed upon the citizen. A law of 1807 modified the qualifications of electors by a liberal construction of the ordinance, and Congress in 1808 modified them still more by extending the franchise to the owner of a town lot of the value of $100. Still Congress was petitioned, not only to further modify the qualifications but to make the legislative council and the territorial delegate to the federal body elective. The election of the delegate was granted in 1809, and in 1811 the right of voting was given to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one, who had been a resident of the territory for one year, and who had paid a county territorial tax. In 1814 the law was made to read "every free white male person having a freehold in the territory and being a resident in the same," the time of residence being eliminated. This year, also, Congress authorized the Legislature to lay off the territory into five districts of two counties each and extended to the voters the privilege of electing the members of the legislative council. The next step was the complete self-government granted by the act enabling the territory to become a separate State with its own constitution.*

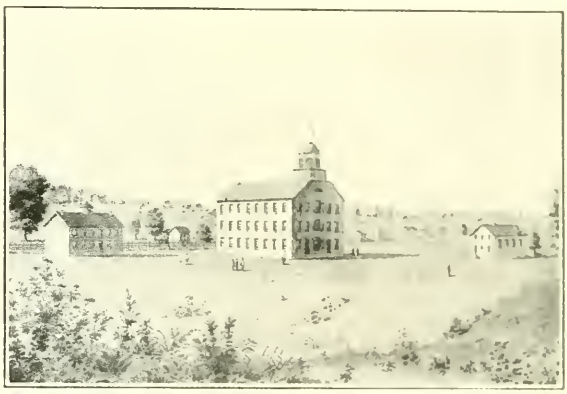
First Original Laws.—The first laws in operation in Indiana Territory were a code compiled by the governor and judges from the statutes of other States. In 1807 the Legislature which was established with the second grade of government (in 1805) passed the first laws original with the territory; and these, together with the borrowed code as revised by John Rice Jones and John Johnson and amended by the Legislature, were published the same year. "These old statutes relate principally to the organization of superior and inferior courts of justice; to the appointments and duties of territorial and county offices; to prisons and prison bounds; to real es-

* For a lengthy study of the political conditions during the territorial days, see Dunn's "Indiana."

* Edward E. Moore, in his book, "A Century of Indiana," points out that the territorial government really contained very little that was democratic. As he says: "The governor, the secretary, the judges and one branch of the Legislature were appointed by the president and congress, and the minor officers, including the magistrates and civil officers in the counties and townships, were appointive by the governor. The people had the bare privilege of electing the members of the lower house of the Legislature under the second grade of government. Even then they were hedged about with residence, race and property qualifications until the franchise was enjoyed by a small percentage of the population only. Such property qualifications were also required of the officers to be appointed or elected as to insure their selection from the wealthier and more favored classes. The governor was made a part of the Legislature and at the same time had the power of absolute veto over its acts. He also had authority to convene, prorogue or dissolve the assembly when he saw fit.

tate, interest on money, marriages, divorces, licenses, ferries, grist mills, elections, punishment of crimes and misdemeanors, militia, roads and highways, estrays, trespassing animals, enclosure and cultivation of common fields, relief of the poor, taverns, improving the breed of horses, taxes and revenues, negroes and mulattoes under indenture as servants, fees of officers, sale of intoxicating liquors, relief of persons imprisoned for debt, killing wolves, prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians and certain other persons, the standard of weights and measures, vagrants, authorizing aliens to purchase and hold real estate in the territory, the incorporation of a university, the Vincennes library, the borough of Vincennes, the town of Jeffersonville, the Wabash Baptist Church, etc.

"By the provisions of the territorial code of 1807 the crimes of treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable according to the common law. The crimes of burglary and robbery were each punishable by whipping, fine and, in some cases, by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Riotous persons were punishable by fine and imprisonment. The crime of larceny was punishable by fine or whipping and, in certain cases, by being bound to labor for a term not exceeding seven years. Forgery was punishable by fine, disfranchisement and standing in the pillory. Assault and battery as a crime, was punishable by fine not exceeding $100. Hog-stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Gambling, profane swearing and Sabbath-breaking were each punishable by fine. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement" (Dillon). Debtors were not only imprisoned, but when liberated could be sued by the sheriff for maintenance, thus incurring, perforce, more debt. Paupers could be "farmed out" for their maintenance to the lowest bidders at "public vendue or outcry." For altering brands on domestic animals one, for the second offense, might be branded on the hand with a letter "T" (for thief), burned in with a red-hot iron, while for manslaughter he might be similarly branded with "M. S." Disobedient children or servants could be sent to jail or a house of correction till they should "humble themselves to the said parent's or master's satisfaction." For mayhem one could "be sold to service by the court . . . for any time not exceeding five years." As an offset to the fierceness of these laws it should be said that they seemed to be more or less dead letter relics of an earlier day, for we hear little of the worst of the penalties being inflicted. Very few, if any, were hung for horse-stealing, yet horse-stealing was practised; and as to mayhem, in a rude fighting age, when gouging and biting was the approved method, it was one of the commonest of crimes, and it is doubtful if any one ever spent five years in virtual slavery for so popular a sport. Another illustration of the crudeness of the laws was the legislation against Sabbath breaking, profane swearing, fisticuffs, cock fighting, horse racing, and various kinds of gambling, all of which misdemeanors were practised with



First Buildings on Indiana University Campus.

very little interference. The most incongruous of all was the direct forbidding of lotteries by a statute that was approved and signed the same day as another law authorizing a lottery for the benefit of Vincennes University.*

Difficulties of Early Judiciary.—One of the problems of the territorial period was that of a satisfactory judiciary system, the source of trouble being an imperfect adjustment between the federal and the legislative powers. A memorial by the Legislature laid before Congress as late as 1814 thus sets forth the difficulty:

"By a law of Congress one of the judges appointed by virtue of the ordinance for the government of this territory, is authorized to hold a court. Thus one of the [federal] judges, being competent to hold a court, may decide a principle or a point of law at one term, if the other two

* See laws of 1807.

judges are present, they may decide the same principle or point of law different. Thus the decisions of the superior court, organized, we presume, by the general government finally to settle in uniformity the principles of law and fact which may be brought before them by suitor, may be, and frequently are, in a state of fluctuation; hence the rights of persons and property become insecure. There is another evil growing out of the system of one judge being competent to hold the superior court, or that court which forms the last resort of the suitor in any government, and particularly in the territory; for appeals are taken from all the courts of inferior jurisdiction in the territory to the court organized by the ordinance, which inferior courts are never constituted of less than two judges. Thus the suitor in the territory is frequently driven to the necessity of appealing from the judgment of two men to that of one. But this dilemma only constitutes part of the solecism for the next superior court, as the other two judges may overturn the principles of the decision of their brother judge at the preceding term. Hence the want of uniformity in the decisions of the court of the last resort. Anger and warmth in the suitors and a confusion in our system of jurisprudence is the result."

Prior to this memorial the Legislature had attempted to correct the defects, but they lay beyond its power. In response to the appeal a congressional act of February 24, 1815, provided that there should serve at least two judges of the superior court.

First Banks.—In 1814 the territorial legislature chartered the two first banking institutions in the territory—"The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana," at Madison, by an act of September 6, and "The Bank of Vincennes," on September 10. The property of the former was limited to $750,000 and that of the latter to $500,000. Both charters were granted till 1835. On January 1, 1817, the Vincennes institution was adopted as the State Bank of Indiana and it was authorized to increase its capital by a million dollars, to be divided into ten thousand shares of $100. It was also empowered to adopt the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank as one of its branches. Before 1821 other branches were established at Brookville, Corydon and Vevay. The State Bank became so dishonest that in 1822 the Legislature proceeded against it and deprived it of its franchises after proving sundry crimes including embezzlement.*

Industrial Beginnings. — The remoteness from the markets of the world and poor transportation facilities discouraged manufacturing industries throughout the territorial period; hence agriculture was the almost universal industry. A census of 1810 shows that in a population of 24,520, there were 33 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 3 horse mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder mills, 1,256 looms and 1,350 spinning wheels. The value of the products, as estimated, were: "Woollen, cotton, hempen and flaxen cloths and mixtures, $159,052; cotton and wool spun in mills, $150; nails (20,000 pounds), $4,000; leather, tanned, $9,300; products of distilleries (35,950 gallons), $16,230; gunpowder (3,600 pounds), $1,800; wine from grapes (96 barrels), $6,000; maple sugar, 50,000 pounds manufactured, value not stated" (Dillon). Even this modest showing must be examined if we would form a true estimate of the manufacturing industries as detached from the ordinary industry of the people at large. By far the largest item given, that of fabrics for clothing, was almost entirely the products of the home loom and spinning wheel, the mill products being valued at $150 only. More or less of the leather was home-tanned; many of the nails, doubtless, were the output of the village smithy, and the maple sugar was, perhaps, wholly a home article. It may be pointed out that the item of liquor seems quite disproportionate to the population and the other industrial products. In fact, the first separate industries to spring up in the beginning of our system were the grist-mill, the saw-mill and the distillery.

Agriculture was in a primitive stage. The facilities were crude, the crops raised, few, and the rude farms were won slowly from the wilderness only by vast labor, but farming was the hope of the country, and as early as 1809 we find in existence the "Vincennes Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and the Useful Arts," with Governor Harrison as its presiding officer. One writer states that this society was the forerunner of the State Board of Agriculture, and that within a few months after its organization it dis-

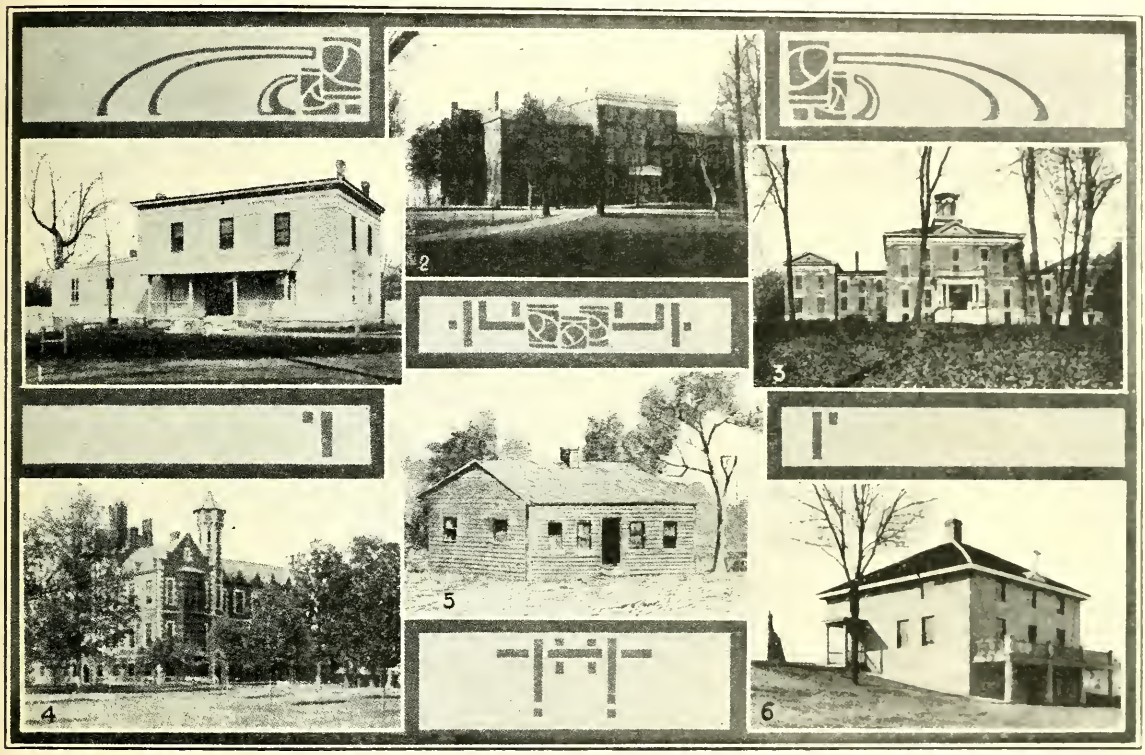
* For history of banking see Esarey's "History of Indiana," "The State Bank of Indiana," by W. F. Harding in Journal of Political Economy, Dec. 1895, and chapter in Smith's Hist. Ind.

tributed $400 in premiums. In the columns of the only newspaper, *The Western Sun,* we also find occasional communications urging interest in this direction. In one of these hemp is suggested as a crop so desirable that associations ought to be formed to promote its production. Its value is given as $110 per ton and its yield as a ton to two or three acres. The raising of sheep is also urged by this paper.

Educational Beginnings.—Despite the encouraging policy of the United States government from the beginning and donation of school lands, the difficulties incident to the pioneer condition of the country prevented the development of any system of popular education during the territorial period, though Governor Harrison and other friends of education kept in sight the American policy, as voiced in the Ordinance of 1787, that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

An uncertain number of private schools existed from a very early date, though records concerning them are meager and somewhat conflicting. The very first one of any kind, so far as these vague records indicate, seems to have been an Indian school located at a Delaware village on White river where it crosses the line between Marion and Johnson counties, the solitary testimony to it being a casual allusion found in John Tipton's journal of his trip as a commissioner to locate a site for the State capital, in 1820. This passage, speaking of the spot above mentioned says: "I am told there was once an Indian village here. Wm. Landers, who lives one mile back from the river, told me that an Indian said the French once lived here and that the Indian went to school to a Frenchman in this place but they left it about the time of Hardin's campaign which [was] about 33 years ago."* Hardin's campaign was in 1789, a little later than the time indicated by Tipton.

The first white schools are generally thought to have been among the French, and conducted



The First Buildings of: 1. Wabash College. 2. Earlham College. 3. Hanover, 1853-4. 4. Northwestern University, now Butler College. 5. Franklin College. 6. Notre Dame.

* Ind. Quar. Mag. Hist., v. i. p. 13.

by Catholic priests. The earliest claims made for these was one taught at Vincennes by Father Flaget, in 1792, and another by Father Rivet, in 1796. It is possible, however, that the first American schools dated back quite that far, as the earliest American settlements at Vincennes and at Clark's Grant antedated those years. According to Judge D. D. Banta, who has delved industriously in this subject, there is evidence of a school in Dearborn county prior to 1802, and there is a claim for one in Clark's Grant, one and a half miles south of Charlestown, in 1803.* It may be added that as Clark's Grant, three years before that, had 929 residents, twenty or thirty families having come as early as 1784, it is not at all likely that this school of 1803 was the first. Of course, these rude first schools multiplied as the population increased, though, as implied above, there is now no way of ascertaining their number.

The most notable educational step during the territorial period was the establishment of Vincennes University in 1807. This was an ambitious institution founded as the incorporating law grandiloquently states, "for the instruction of youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and the law of nature and nations." Its faculty was to be "a president and not exceeding four professors" qualified to teach the proposed academic branches, and the trustees were authorized to establish a "library of books and experimental apparatus," and to elect "when the progressed state of education demanded," professors of divinity, law and physics. They were further authorized to establish, when funds permitted, "an institution for the education of females," and a grammar school "to be connected with and dependent upon the said university for the purpose of teaching the rudiments of the languages." Still further, the trustees were enjoined to use their utmost endeavors to induce Indians to send their children, to be maintained, clothed and educated at the expense of the institution. A rather scandalous feature of the incorporating act, from the viewpoint of to-day, was the provision that, for the library and apparatus, "there shall be raised a sum not exceeding $20,000 by a lottery," to be managed by "five discreet persons." This serves, perhaps, to emphasize a certain departure we have made from the moral standards of those times, yet, curiously enough, in the laws of the same year, we find lotteries legislated against along with other forms of gambling.*

The source of maintenance for this institution was a township of land, comprising 23,040 acres, that had been donated by the general government for a seat of learning. Despite the optimism and the impressive announcement of its founders the "University" began, in 1810, as a grammar school only and continued to exist precariously. In 1823 it virtually ceased to exist, but fifteen years later was reorganized. During the territorial period there were neither resources nor patronage to make it succeed as an institution of higher learning.

Religious Beginnings.—The first form of the Christian religion to gain a footing in Indiana was the Catholic faith, which was introduced among the Indians very early in the French regime and perpetuated among the French inhabitants. St. Xavier's church was planted in Vincennes before Clark's conquest and remains there to the present day. In the early times it was, as described by Henry Cauthorne, the historian of Vincennes, a rude structure made of timbers set on end, picket fashion, without windows and with a dirt floor.

Protestanism was introduced among the settlers of Clark's Grant as early as 1798 when a Baptist church was founded in the neighborhood of Charlestown. As this denomination was the very pioneer in the Protestant field, so, for some years, did it gain in strength. By 1809 it was organized into two associations, covering, respectively, the Wabash and the Whitewater districts. Methodism appeared in 1804, also near Charlestown, according to the Rev. F. C. Holliday, with the proselyting of Peter Cartwright and Benjamin Lakin, although the Rev. George K. Hester gives 1803 as the date of the first organization. This sect spread rapidly and during the territorial period circuits were organized pretty well over the settled portions of the country. The Presbyterians founded the "Church of Indiana"

* Banta, "Early Schools of Indiana;" series in Ind. Quarterly Mag. Hist., vol. ii.

* Statutes of 1807, p. 199.

in 1806, "the service being held in the barn of Colonel Small, about two miles east of Vincennes."*

The Quakers, or Friends, built their first meeting house on the site of Richmond in 1807 (Young's Wayne County) and soon planted others throughout the upper Whitewater region. Two other sects, both peculiar in character, appeared in Indiana during the period we are covering. These were the "Shakers" and the "Rappites." The first of these settled at "Shakertown" on Busseron creek, a few miles north of Vincennes some time prior to the Tippecanoe campaign, as John Tipton in his journal of the march mentions the place. The "Rappites," so named from their leader, George Rapp, were a German colony who held to communism and celibacy. They were the founders of the present New Harmony in Posey county, where they dwelt from 1815 to 1825.

A mere mention of these religious elements and the dates of their introduction is all that comes within the scope of this section. It may be added, however, that the degree of their growth when introduced interprets to a degree the psychology and the status of the people. This is more conspicuously true, perhaps, of Quakerism, Methodism and Presbyterianism. The attitude of the Friends, then as now, was quite distinctive on certain fundamentals of life—on the simplicity of life, on the sovereignty and dignity of the individual, on justice between man and man, and on the doctrine of nonmilitancy. Methodism made its appeal to the emotional nature, and among those who felt rather than reasoned in religious matters it swept the field like a conflagration. Presbyterianism, while it showed no lack of zeal, stood for intellectualism. It stood for learning and, a little later, was the first agency to found a school (Hanover College) which aimed to produce an educated clergy. Its expounders were among the first educators in the new territory and they, more than any other class brought private libraries into the country. The Baptist church, though at first in the lead, declined in influence, perhaps because of schisms arising from the doctrinal differences that seem

Founding of Notre Dame. On November 16, 1842, at the beginning of winter, seven of the Brothers set out with their Superior (Father Sorin) for the St. Joseph. For many days they struggled on over ice and snow through the interminable forest, some on horseback and some with the ox team, which hauled their modest store of supplies . . . at length, on November 26, they had the happiness of standing on the ice-bound shore of St. Mary's Lake and looking out upon the scene of their new labors.—*Judge Timothy E. Howard, in History of Notre Dame.*

* Edson's "Early Indiana Presbyterianism," p. 41.

to have been particularly bitter in that church. Of the several denominations mentioned, Methodism, as measured by its growth, made the greatest appeal.

Cultural Beginnings; First Newspapers.—Culture seems a rather strained term for such refinements as we can trace in the territorial period. In view of the fact that many of the residents of Vincennes were persons of education familiar with the culture of the larger centers whence they had emigrated, it is possible that there was an elegant side to society in the little isolated capital, and this was also probably true of Jeffersonville, Charlestown, Salem, Corydon, Madison, Brookville and other towns, though very little actual record of it is to be found. In a note by Mr. Webster (Webster's Harrison, p. 296) on "Intellectual Life at Vincennes," he points out that "a large number of able lawyers made the Vincennes bar unusually strong." He also speaks of a medical society, organized in 1807, which continued with vigor until long after Statehood; of the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society, dating from 1808, and of the Vincennes Library, founded the same year, which contained at the start from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes. As early as 1806 a dramatic organization, "The Thespian Society," made its appearance and throughout the territorial years contributed to the gaiety of Vincennes life.

The newspaper, even of those days, might be considered a cultural agent to a limited degree as it not only disseminated light in the form of news and of political opinion, but afforded a certain outlet for local literary aspirants besides borrowing more or less from the larger literary field for the education of its readers. The first apostle of ideas in this direction was Elihu Stout who, as early as 1804, brought to Vincennes from Kentucky a printing outfit and launched *The Indiana Gazette*. Not a copy of this paper is now in existence so far as is known, as Stout's office was destroyed by fire, but, phenix-like it sprang into new life, this time as *The Western Sun*, under which name, after various changes of title, it exists to the present day. Prior to and including 1816 five or six other papers are of record, these being *The Western Eagle*, of Madison, in 1813; *The Corydon Gazette*, 1814; *The Plaindealer and Gazette*, Brookville, about 1815; *The Republican Banner*, afterward the *Indiana Republican*, Madison, 1815, and *The Indiana Register*, Vevay, 1816. Copies of any of these are very rare or entirely lost, but fortunately files of *The Western Sun* from 1807 have been preserved and are now among the prized possessions of the State Library. Touching many matters of territorial times they are the chief source of information and are valued accordingly by research students. Like all pioneer papers they are provokingly silent on local affairs of a social and intimate nature, but in a literary way we find home talent fostered, particularly in the poet's corner which is maintained under the happy title of "The Poetical Asylum."

Political Beginnings.—One thing that these files particularly reflect is the active interest of the people in political affairs, both local and national. A sense of citizenship harking back to the spirit of '76 and the principles of the founders of the government seems to have permeated the rank and file as it does not to-day. Another conspicuous quality that throws light on the temper and status of the time, was the truculent animosity between those who differed in political opinions. Fierceness, contempt and personal abuse, out of all keeping with the provocation, and served up according to the talents of the belligerent, is a common exhibit in the weekly columns. The straightforward, simple honesty and common sense attributed to the pioneers must be taken with a grain of allowance, especially in matters political. From the glimpses we get, log-rolling and demagogy were quite as pronounced, in proportion to the forces at work, as at the present day, and the successful politician was he who could truckle to the prejudices of the people. The local contests over such questions as slavery in the territory and the division of the territory, were rife with bitterness and acrimony; the "people" and the "aristocrats," as they came to be classed, were arrayed against each other, with little regard to justice, one toward the other, and bellicose humanity was continually in evidence. In short, the vices of popular government, as we have them to-day, are not an aftergrowth engrafted upon the patriotic purity of earlier times, but had their birth along with popular government.

First County Divisions and Towns.—During

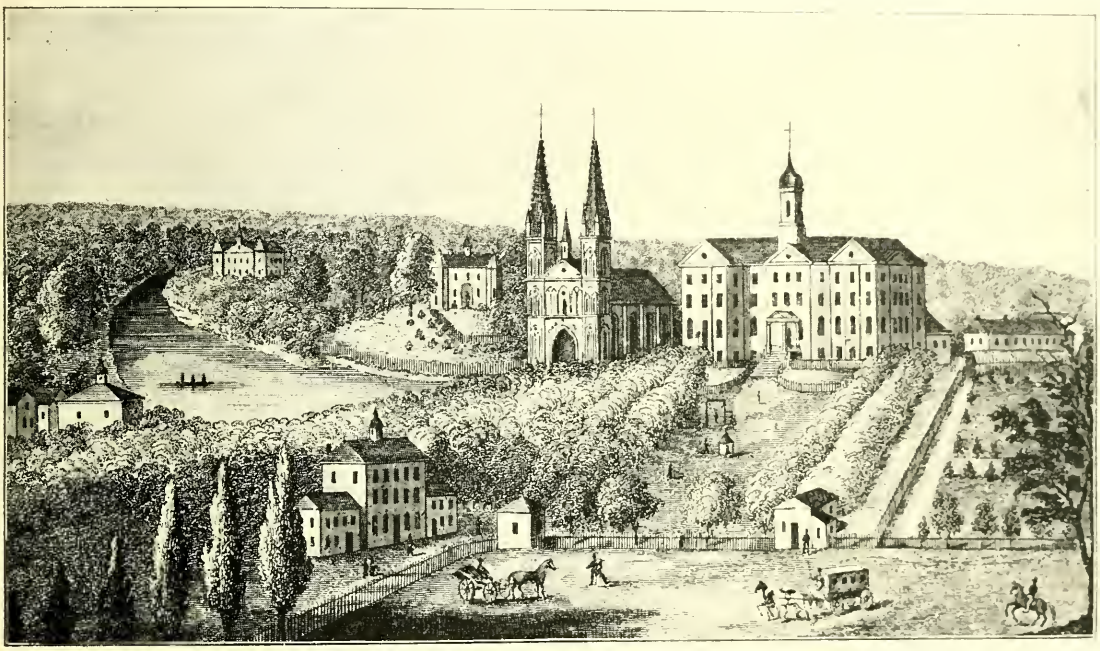
the territorial period the one large county of Knox, originally as large as the present State, was divided and re-divided until thirteen counties covered the various land purchases that the United States had secured prior to 1816. By the re-dividing process, these counties as originally formed, had but little correspondence with the subsequent divisions that continued to bear the names given. The formations in chronological order were:

Clark county, detached from Knox by act of February 3, 1801.

Switzerland, out of Dearborn and Jefferson, September 7, 1814.*

The chief towns that had sprung up and the dates of their founding were:

Vincennes, 1732 (long a disputed question, but this date now accepted); Jeffersonville, 1802; Lawrenceburg, 1802; Brookville, 1807; Corydon, 1808; Charlestown, 1808; Salisbury, 1810; Madison, 1812; New Albany, 1813; Vevay, 1813; Salem, 1814; Centerville, 1814; Rising Sun, 1814; Brownstown, 1815; Richmond, 1816 (Baskin & Forster Atlas, 1876). Vallonia, Springville,



Notre Dame, Second College Building, 1844-65.

Dearborn, out of Clark, March 7, 1803.

Harrison, out of Knox and Clark, October 11, 1808.

Jefferson, out of Clark and Dearborn, November 23, 1810.

Franklin, out of Dearborn and Clark, November 27, 1810.

Wayne, out of Dearborn and Clark, November 27, 1810.

Warrick, out of Knox, March 9, 1813.

Gibson, out of Knox, March 9, 1813.

Washington, out of Harrison and Clark, December 21, 1813.

Posey, out of Warrick, September 7, 1814.

Perry, out of Gibson and Warrick, September 7, 1814.

Clarksville and other small places, some of them long since extinct, also belong to this period.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS AND LEADERS

Of those who were prominent in territorial affairs, some became identified with the earlier history of the State and should be noted chiefly in that connection. Others were identified solely with the questions that arose prior to statehood, particularly the acute issue of the legalizing of slavery. Of the first group may be mentioned Jonathan Jennings, William Hendricks, James Noble, Waller Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Isaac

* Ind. Hist. Soc. Col., v. [illegible] pp. 734.

Blackford and Dennis Pennington. Of the second group many more might be named. The major portion of them are unknown to the present generation, but they played their parts in the early formative period and were factors in our history.

William Henry Harrison.—By far the most conspicuous figure from 1800 to 1812 was William Henry Harrison, the first Territorial governor, and afterward President of the United States. Several duties and responsibilities that were peculiar to the first years of the future State devolved upon Harrison. During the first grade of government he shared with three judges the task of choosing and compiling a code of laws for the Territory. He was invested with autocratic powers that made him a target for the jealous and suspicious critics; and, though history acquits him of any unfair exercise of those powers, he did not escape his harvest of enemies. One of his great services was a series of treaties, whereby he secured from the Indians land amounting to about one-third of the Territory. His knowledge of Indian character and his capability as a military leader were of incalculable value during the danger period of Indian hostilities, and his victory over the tribes at the battle of Tippecanoe was of vast importance and established a fame that brought him into national prominence. In 1812, his official connection with Indiana ceased, he taking the field as brigadier-general in the second war with England. Harrison county, Indiana, is named in his honor.

John Gibson.—Secretary of Indiana Territory from 1800 and acting governor from September, 1812, to May, 1813, was a soldier who did good service both during and before the Revolutionary war, on the western frontier. He was a brother-in-law of Logan, the Mingo chief, and the interpreter who received and transmitted to Lord Dunmore, in 1774, the famous speech of Logan's, which is a classic in literature Gibson's governorship fell at the most trying period—the war period of 1812, when the Indian dangers to our frontier were at their height, and his prompt and vigorous measures stamped him as a man of ability. He left the State in 1816. Gibson county is named for him.

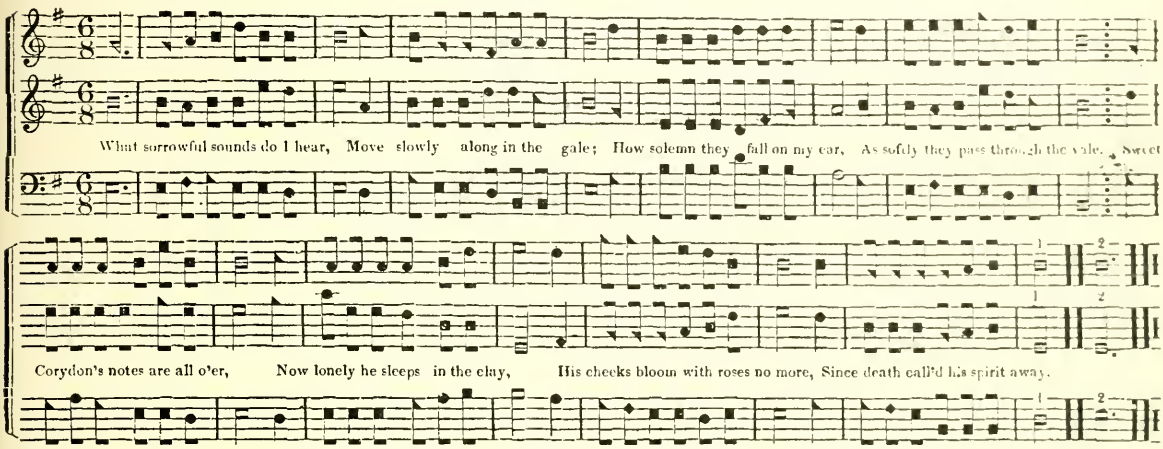
Thomas Posey.—Governor from 1813 to 1816, had a military reputation scarcely second to that of Harrison, being a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. President Madison appointed him governor of Indiana Territory and for three years he served in that capacity, though part of the time his health was so precarious that he was obliged to live at Jeffersonville for the sake of medical attendance, while the seat of government was at Corydon. This somewhat impeded public business and aroused some criticism, but, nevertheless, at the close of his term, the Legislature highly commended his administration. "Many evils," affirmed that body, in its communication, "have been remedied, and we particularly admire the calm, dispassionate, impartial conduct which has produced the salutary effects of quieting the violence of party spirit, harmonizing the interests as well as the feelings of the different parties of the Territory. Under your auspices, we have become one people."

Posey went from Indiana to Illinois, where he died in 1818. Posey county bears his name.

Other individuals, whose specific services are mostly lost in oblivion, should be briefly mentioned. Jesse B. Thomas, speaker of the first Territorial Legislature, was a Marylander, who came to Lawrenceburg in 1803 and was a lawyer there. He became a professional politician and is ranked in history as one of the kind that are not overburdened with scruples. John Rice Jones, a Welshman, member of the first Legislative Council and first attorney general, was an early citizen of Vincennes. He is credited with being a lawyer of unusual ability, a man of fine education, a brilliant speaker and a "perfect master of satire and invective," which latter talent he was not slow to exercise in the political mud-slinging of the day. Others prominent in politics were: Thomas Randolph, third attorney general, a member of the celebrated Randolph family of Virginia; John Johnson, a Virginian, of Vincennes; Samuel Gwathmey, a Virginian, who held several Territorial offices; General Washington Johnston, a Virginian, and also repeatedly an officeholder; James, John and Charles Beggs, three brothers, Virginians, and residents of Clark's Grant; Luke Decker, a Virginian, farmer and slaveholder; and James Dill, an Irishman, and a party leader of Dearborn county. Not least in this roll would be the name of Elihu Stout, who, as owner and editor of the only

newspaper that flourished during most of the Territorial period, wielded a political influence that was, perhaps, second to none.*

This list, by no means, pretends to include all those who were active in public matters and who could be regarded as contributing to formative influences. A political interest that was lively to the point of activity, indeed, was characteristic of the period, though of the names that crop out in connection with public functions, the great majority are unattended with any biographical data.


PASTORAL ELEGY 8s.
What sorrowful sounds do I hear, Move slowly along in the gale; How solemn they fall on my ear, As softly they pass through the vale. Sweet
Corydon's notes are all o'er, Now lonely he sleeps in the clay, His cheeks bloom with roses no more, Since death call'd his spirit away.
Sweet woodbines will rise round his feet, And willows their sorrowing wave; Young hyacinths freshen and bloom, While hawthorns encircle his grave. Each morn when the sun gilds the east, (The green grass bespangled with dew,) He'll cast his bright beams on the west, To charm the sad Caroline's view.
3. O Corydon! hear the sad cries Of Caroline, plaintive and slow; O spirit! look down from the skies, And pity thy mourner below. 'Tis Caroline's voice in the grove, Which Philomel hears on the plain. Then striving the mourner to soothe, With sympathy joins in her strain.
4. Ye shepherds so blithesome and young, Retire from your sports on the green, Since Corydon's deaf to my song, The wolves tear the lambs on the plain: Each swain round the forest will stray, And sorrowing hang down his head, His pipe then in symphony play Some dirge to sweet Corydon's shade.
5. And when the still night has unfurl'd Her robes o'er the hamlet around, Gray twilight retires from the world, And darkness encumbers the ground. I'll leave my own gloomy abode, To Corydon's urn will I fly, There kneeling will bless the just God Who dwells in bright mansions on high.
6 Since Corydon hears me no more, In gloom let the woodlands appear, Ye oceans be still of your roar, Let Autumn extend around the year; I'll hie me through meadow and lawn, There cull the bright flow'rets of May, Then rise on the wings of the morn, And waft my young spirit away.

Selection from "Missouri Harmony," from which Corydon Is Said to Have Derived Its Name.

Many of these names are mentioned in the Executive Journal of Indiana Territory.†

SUPPLEMENTARY MATTER

"Grouseland."—This name was given by Harrison to his "plantation," near Vincennes, long since within the city limits. It is thus described by Henry Cauthorne, in his history of Vincennes:

"The grounds around the Harrison mansion, extending to the river, were artistically laid out and filled with the choicest fruits and flowers. . . . It remained in good preservation as late as 1855. The river front and for some distance back was enclosed with a picket fence of locust timbers firmly planted in the ground. The square in front of the mansion, in laying out Harrison's addition, was reserved for a park. The brick used in the construction of the mansion were manufactured by Samuel Thompson, who received for this work four hundred acres of land about three miles above the city on the Terre Haute road."

This "mansion," the famous one still standing, is said by Cauthorne to have been built in 1804. According to Hubbard Smith, another local historian, it was contracted for in 1805 and completed in 1806.

Corydon Named from Song.—"When William Henry Harrison was governor of the Territory, he traveled from Vincennes on horseback to and from Harrison county, where he owned large tracts of land. On these trips he often visited the home of Edward Smith, who is said to have left the British army during the Revolutionary war and made his way to Indiana, where he married and lived with his family in a log cabin in Harrison county. On the occasion of General Harrison's visits, after the evening meal was finished, the members of the family and their guest would gather around the open cabin door and sing the general's favorite songs. On one of these visits, as General Harrison was

* Of Jonathan Jennings, our first State governor, there will be found a fuller sketch hereafter.

† Hist. Soc. Col., vol. iii.

making his departure, tradition says he remarked: 'In a few days I expect to lay out a town near here and would like to have you suggest a suitable name for it.' Whereupon Miss Jennie Smith asked: 'Why not name it Corydon, from the piece you like so much?' Her suggestion pleased the governor, and thus the town is said to have derived its name. Mr. Smith's cabin stood near the present Fair Grounds Spring at Corydon."—*Merica Hoagland.*

Indiana Libraries and Lottery.—"From a paper prepared by Doctor Horace Ellis when president of Vincennes University, we learn something of the first circulating library organized in Indiana. In historic old Vincennes, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a notable assemblage of men gathered with purpose scarcely less exalted than that which animated the founders of Harvard University. The central figure of the group was General William Henry Harrison, whose face, bronzed by his Indian campaigns, was now aglow with this new patriotism-of-peace plan to disseminate good literature among the dwellers in this new Indiana country. Others, notable for their participation in the making of Indiana, were present at the meeting held at William Hay's home, July 20, 1806, when a number of citizens of Vincennes and vicinity met to promote the formation of a circulating library. A stock company was organized, called 'The Vincennes Library Company.' Shares of stock were issued. On August 23, 1806, at this original 'book shower,' W. Buntin presented a number of books, the first probably offered for circulating library purposes in Indiana. The first librarian was Peter Jones, who was also auditor of the territory and keeper of a tavern. The meetings of the shareholders were held at 'Jones' Inn.'

"In 1815, the Vincennes Library Company, emulating the Vincennes University, arranged a lottery, when books and clocks were offered as prizes. The progress of this affords interesting reading, as human nature is the same whether concerned with affairs in early Vincennes or present-day Indianapolis. When Vincennes University was incorporated on November 29, 1806, the Territorial Legislature vested authority in the trustees of the university by means of which they might raise funds not to exceed $20,000. The trustees claimed this as a vested right as late as 1883, when the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision that there could be no vested right in a lottery. Citizens of Indiana prior to this decision, bought tickets and took chances as freely as did others in the famous Louisiana lottery."—*Merica Hoagland.*

Louisiana and Indiana.—When the vast tract known as the "Louisiana Purchase," secured from France in 1803, came to be organized it was divided into two districts and the northern part called the "District of Louisiana," a large part of it lying immediately west of the Illinois country, was attached to Indiana for purposes of government, though not made a part of our territory. Our governor and judges established several laws for the District of Louisiana that were separate and apart from the laws for Indiana. This arrangement was not practicable and on March 4, 1805, Louisiana became a separate territory.

Letters of Decius.—Like all public men Governor Harrison was subject to the virulence of his enemies, and much of the criticism leveled at him is, by the light of history, vicious and unwarranted beyond excuse. A series of attacks on him, which is referred to so often that it is somewhat famous, is known as "The Letters of Decius." Decius was Isaac Darneille, who in 1805 published his "Letters" in "The Farmer's Library," of Louisville, and afterward issued them in a pamphlet. These communications were not only criticisms of Harrison's public acts and policies, which, of course, might have been quite warranted, but they reek with a personal spite which was the fashion among critics at that day. To such extremes did "Decius" go that eventually the editor of the publishing paper, J. Vail, printed an apologetic explanation discrediting the author and giving his name.

CHAPTER V

THE DANGER PERIOD—INDIAN HISTORY

Indian Relations.—From the first invasion of the whites to the close of the war of 1812, in which the power of the red man in this region was finally and effectually broken, constituted what may be called the danger period of Indiana history. During those years the frontier settlers were never free from the risk of savage warfare, and from time to time the smoldering hostility broke forth fiercely. The causes of this were, in the first instance, the Indians' resentment at the never-ending encroachment of the white race, and, in the second, the unscrupulous conduct of very many of the whites in their relations with the red men. The policy of the government toward the Indians, in theory, at least, was protecting and conciliatory, but its salutary intentions were continually overriden by an element that had small regard for an Indian's rights. Governor Harrison, who manifested a real interest in the welfare of the aborigines, has testified to the abuses they suffered. "Their people," he affirmed, "have been killed, their lands settled on, their game wantonly destroyed and their young men made drunk and cheated of the peltries which formerly procured them necessary articles of clothing, arms and ammunition to hunt with. The frontiersman," he said, "thought the killing of an Indian meritorious," and he cited instances of Indian murders that went unpunished. While they bear this, as he said, with patience, and at that time showed no disposition for war, he feared their ready alliance with any enemy the United States might have.* The disposition of adventurous whites to ignore boundary lines and to intrude upon the Indian lands could never be prevented by the government, though it proclaimed that such parties intruded at their own risk and, in case of Indian vengeance, were beyond the pale of governmental protection.

Distribution and Territorial Claims of the Indians.—When Indiana Territory was created the aboriginal population was estimated at one hundred thousand (Webster), though we find no statement as to the actual number within the limits of the present State. The tribes in these latter limits consisted mainly of the Miami Confederacy, the Potawatomis and the Delawares. At the Greenville treaty of 1795, the Miamis, through Little Turtle, their spokesman, claimed to have held from "time immemorial" a large territory that included all of Indiana. Such other tribes as occupied any part of that region seem to have done so by invitation or sufferance of the Miamis. What was known as the "Miami federation," as represented here, consisted of the Twightwees, or Miamis proper, the Ouiatanons or Weas, the Eel Rivers and the Piankeshaws. Their towns were mostly along the Wabash, from the site of Fort Wayne to Vincennes, each of the various sub-tribes having its own locality. The Potawatomis occupied that part of the State lying north and northwest of the Miami country, as far eastward as the head waters of the Tippecanoe and Eel rivers, and the Delawares had the White river valley, their most eastern town standing where Muncie now is. Other tribes, notably Kickapoos, Shawnees, Winnebagos and Wyandotte or Hurons had towns in the Miami country. The south part of the territory east of the Wabash is said to have been common hunting ground. We hear of aboriginal villages here and there throughout that region, but whether these were in any sense permanent or other than the shifting villages of hunting parties is not established.

The vagueness of the Indian claims and their loose validity is illustrated by the fact that the Potawatomis and Delawares, though said to have been occupying Miami territory, yet figured in the treaties for land sales and shared in the money and goods that were paid.* One thing

* Harrison's letter to secretary of war in 1801.

* In the American state papers (Public Lands, vol. iii, p. 373) is a petition to congress under date of February 24, 1820, from the "Muhheaknunk or Stockbridge nations of Indians," otherwise the Mohicans, in which the petitioners claim that antecedent to the Revolutionary War the Miamis had granted to them and to the Delawares and Munsees a tract of land situated on the waters of White river (in Indiana) equal to 100 miles square. These Mohicans, under the second article of the Fort Wayne treaty of September 30, 1809, claimed to be the "lawful proprietors of an equal and undivided share of the Delaware territory and asked for a [illegible] of the government pay[illegible] made therefor."

that contributed to this vagueness was the shifting westward of the Ohio Indians by Wayne's treaty of 1795, leaving those tribes without any clearly defined lands of their own. General Wayne was asked to apportion the territory remaining to the Indians by "fixing the bounds of every nation's rights," but declined the delicate task.* Naturally, then, all the resident tribes came to regard themselves as having a right in the lands they occupied, and when these lands came to be sold made their claims accordingly.

Conditions In First Decade.—During the first decade of Indiana Territory, the United States government was nominally at peace with the Indians north of the Ohio. That is, there were no campaigns and not much armed demonstration, and the series of land treaties during that period bespoke friendly relations. This seeming friendliness, however, is belied by the straggling chronicles we have of attacks and reprisals between the frontiersmen and marauding war parties of savages. A repeated source of aggravation was the land question and the fact that the chiefs who signed away the various tracts, one after the other, did not represent the sentiment of all the Indians who conceived that they had rights in the land. This, as will be related elsewhere, was the prime cause of the trouble that culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. There was also, doubtless, the deep-seated feeling that the government, with all its professions of fairness, was exercising the merciless power of a dominant race. As a matter of fact in the policy of the government it was a foregone conclusion that the white man was to possess the land—the boundaries of future States were established before any of it had been purchased; and when the time came he bought pretty much on his own terms. What kind of terms these were may be seen from a letter of Harrison's to Jefferson which stated that the purchase of 1805 amounted to about one cent per acre, but that he "hoped to get the next cession enough cheaper to bring down the average." In connection with this purchase he also said that a knowledge of the value of land was fast gaining ground among the Indians.† In brief there existed in connection with the land purchases an undercurrent of dissatisfaction that played its part in making the early years a "danger period;" and the further fact that hunters, invading the Indian lands in search of pelts, had almost exterminated the larger game, kept the young men of the tribes on the verge of warfare. William M. Cockrum, in his "Pioneer History of Indiana," has rescued from this obscure period some accounts of Indian adventures that savor of the annals of Kentucky's "dark and bloody ground."

Ranger Service of 1807.—Mr. Cockrum, in the work above mentioned, also published certain valuable papers of a Captain William Hargrove which revealed that in 1807 the troubles were so acute that a ranger service was organized to patrol the frontier. This body was formed into three divisions, one taking the country from the Wabash eastward to the neighborhood of the French Lick springs; another from that point to the falls of the Ohio, and the third from the falls to Lawrenceburg. The commander of one of these divisions was Captain Hargrove, and the papers mentioned, being letters of instruction to him from John Gibson, secretary of the territory, throw considerable light on that particular period and its dangers.*

Tecumtha and the Prophet.—A factor in our Indian troubles that became historic was the influence of the Shawnee chief, Tecumtha (often written Tecumseh†) and his brother, known as the "Prophet," and the part that influence played in precipitating important issues. These two remarkable Indians first appeared in Indiana history in 1805, among the Delawares on White river, where the Prophet fomented a witchcraft craze which resulted in the murder of several victims accused by him, and which had somewhat the complexion of a crusade of vengeance against those who were friendly to the whites and who had sanctioned the sales of land. In 1808 the two appeared among the Potawatomis and established themselves at the mouth of Tippecanoe river a few miles above the site of Lafayette. Here they drew about them Indians of various tribes and the place became known as the Prophet's Town. The Prophet was a religious teacher whose propaganda was a strange mingling of ethics, wisdom and gross superstiti-

* Dunn's "True Indian Stories," p. 74.

† See Webster's "William Henry Harrison's Administration of Indiana Territory;" an excellent monograph in vol. iv, Ind. Hist. Soc. publications.

* Cockrum's "Pioneer History of Indiana," pp. 202-29.

† The form "Tecumtha" seems to be adopted by the best Indian authorities.

tion. He claimed to be a divine spokesman and to have supernatural vision, and this seems to have been the great source of his power among his followers. This power he exercised in the furtherance of the plans conceived by his brother, Tecumtha.

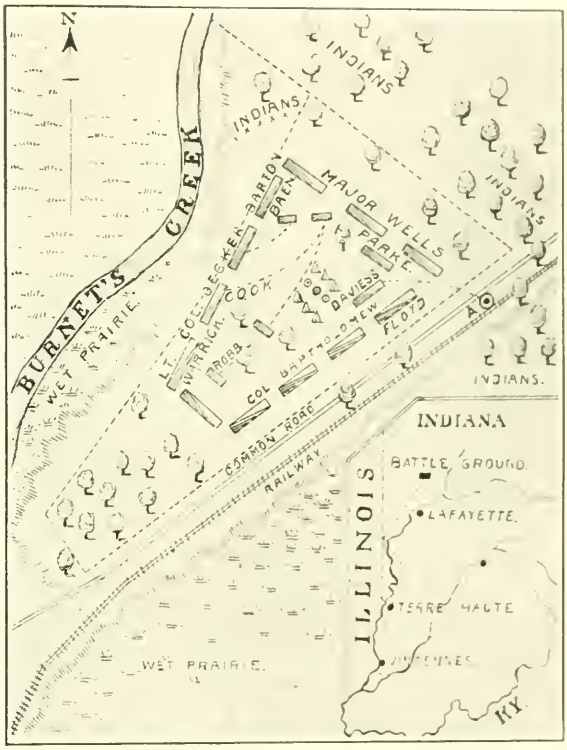
Tecumtha was one of the most notable Indians of history, being an aboriginal orator, patriot and statesman. Foreseeing the ultimate destruction of his race, the effort of his life was to stop the advancing host of the white invaders, and to this end he planned and worked to federate the red tribes and thus create a power that could hope to stem the oncoming tide. The heterogeneous gathering at the Prophet's Town was but a nucleus of the federation that was hoped for. He took a bold and consistent stand against the selling of lands to the United States government, maintaining that many of the Indians concerned did not agree to these sales, and that they were not valid without the consent of all the tribes. The claim of the Shawnees was based on the fact that when, by the treaty of 1795, the whites took Ohio and the Ohio Indians were all pushed back into the Miami territory in Indiana, they too became part owners of that territory (Dunn). When, in 1809, a new treaty cut off about three million acres more from the Indians' holdings and carried the boundary line far up the Wabash, Tecumtha's opposition became threatening. In 1810 he visited Vincennes with his retinue for a council with Governor Harrison, and expressed his views with such plainness that a clash was narrowly averted. His final assurance at this memorable conference was that if the whites crossed the old boundary line with their surveyors there would be bad consequences.

After this Tecumtha went on a tour among the tribes of the south to spread his doctrine of Indian federation and during his absence the decisive battle of Tippecanoe was fought, ending his dreams of a successful resistance. When the war of 1812 broke out he joined the British and was killed in the battle of the Thames.

After the battle of Tippecanoe the Prophet, who had precipitated that battle and urged his followers on, assuring them that the bullets of the enemy could not harm them, fell into disrepute among his people, and after living in "a sort of disgrace" among various bands, died beyond the Mississippi in 1834.

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

The battle of Tippecanoe, the most important clash of arms that ever occurred on Indiana soil, if we except the storming of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, was directly brought about by the land troubles spoken of above. As said, these became more acute after the purchase of a large tract in 1809, largely by reason of the protests of Tecumtha and the influence of the Prophet. Besides the danger of incursions by irresponsi-



The Plan of the Battlefield of Tippecanoe and Route of Harrison's Army.—*Courtesy of State Librarian D. C. Brown.*

ble hostile bands, serious hostility was evidently brewing among the tribes, with the Prophet's Town as source and center, though the fomenters of it avowed peaceful intentions. Governor Harrison repeatedly sent messengers not only to the Tippecanoe town but to other villages of the various tribes to promote amity and to warn them against the danger of hostility to the United States, but the situation was not mended and the predatory raids on the frontier continued until, on July 31, 1811, the citizens of Knox county, at a public meeting, declared that there could be no safety until the Prophet's combina-

tion was broken up by prompt and decisive measures, and such measures were recommended to the governor and the president. Harrison and those who knew Indian character best shared the belief that a vigorous threat, backed by an actual show of power to enforce it, was the only dependable remedy, and the outcome of the situation was the mobilizing of a little army of about nine hundred men consisting of United States troops and Indiana militia with about sixty volunteers from Kentucky (Dillon). The purpose of this force was not to actually attack the Indians, unless circumstances made it necessary, but to establish a military post within the territory that was the immediate source of trouble, thence to proceed to the Prophet's Town by way of a demonstration and awe the troublesome tribesmen there into compliance with demands that had been made upon them.

The expedition left Vincennes September 26, 1811, and on October 3 reached a favorable spot for the proposed post, on the high ground above the site of Terre Haute. Here the force remained until the last of the month, building the fort, which was named in honor of the governor, then resumed the march, arriving at Tippecanoe on November 6. Indian messengers met the whites for a parley and, after Harrison's assurances that the first intention was not an attack but a conference, he was directed by them to a camping place on high ground, where wood and water were procurable. Here the army encamped, expecting the conference on the morrow, but Harrison's familiarity with Indian methods forbade reliance on Indian honor, and, prudently, the men slept on their arms, prepared to meet any contingency at a moment's notice. The precaution was fortunate, for before daylight the following morning an attack was made by a large body of Indians so sudden and fierce that the assailants were fairly in the camp before many of the soldiers could get out of their tents. The conflict lasted from about a quarter past four till daylight and only preparedness and desperate fighting saved the army from rout and massacre. When, after the foiled and beaten Indians were driven from the field, the whites took stock of their losses they found that thirty-seven of their number were slain and a hundred and fifty-one of them wounded. How many Indians were engaged is not accurately known, but they have been estimated at from six hundred to eight hundred. Their loss was also unknown but exceeded that of the whites, as thirty-eight were found dead and others were carried off. The defeated savages abandoned their town and the victors burned it to the ground.

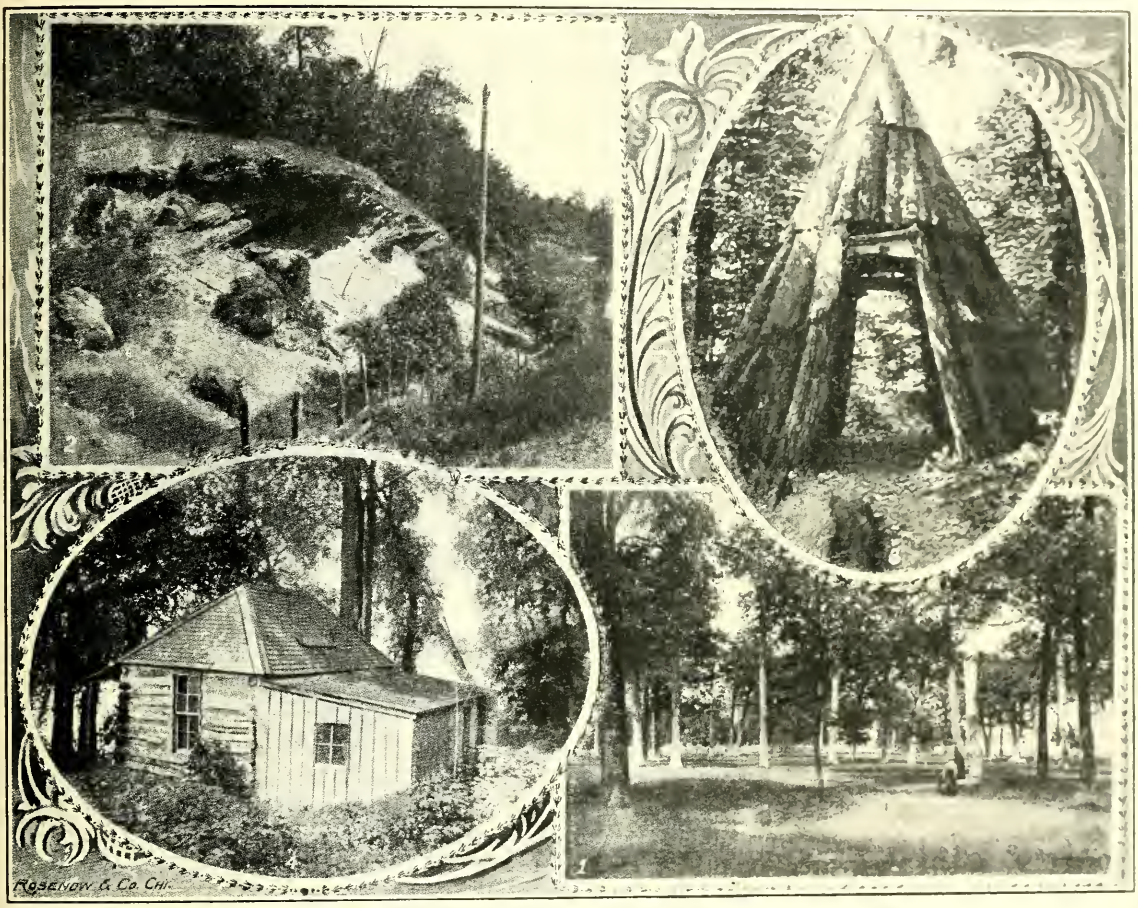
A trial by arms at this time was contrary to the plans of Tecumtha, who was then in the south. The Prophet was responsible for it. His power over his followers was such that he made them believe the enemy's bullets could not harm them, and during the fight he stood aloof urging them on by singing his mysterious incantations in a voice so stentorian that from it he took his name of La-lu-e-tsee-ka, or the "Loud Voice" (Dunn). With his defeat his influence was destroyed and he became a sort of outcast.

Harrison's army was composed of nine companies of regulars, six companies of Indiana militia (infantry), five companies of riflemen, two companies of dragoons and a company of scouts and spies. About one-fourth of the force were mounted (Dunn).

Importance of Tippecanoe.—While the battle of Tippecanoe did not put an end to Indian hostilities it was, nevertheless, a fight of such importance as to merit the term "decisive." Probably it decided to no small degree the future of Indiana, for whereas it effectually checked the political plans of Tecumtha and destroyed the dangerous influence of the Prophet, Indian victory would doubtless have accelerated these, and what the frontier would have suffered with its protecting army defeated is beyond guessing, especially when we consider the fast-following war with England.

The impress it left on the minds of the people was strong and abiding. No less than half-a-dozen counties in the State were afterward named for heroes of Tippecanoe. It made for Governor Harrison a military reputation which opened the way to conspicuous service in the war of 1812 and which as late as 1840 carried him to the presidential chair of the United States after the most enthusiastic political campaign the country has ever had. The spot where the conflict occurred is to-day the one battlefield which Indiana owns and fittingly preserves as a memorial of those who fought and fell there. The ground was presented to the State in 1835 by General John Tipton, who was a participant

in the battle. An obscure account that has never found its way into the histories is to the effect that on the 21st of November, 1830, the bones of those killed on the field nineteen years before were collected and interred "by a large concourse of people with due gravity and respect," the remains being put in one large coffin on the lid of which, formed of brass nails, was the inscription, "Rest, Warriors, Rest." General Harrison, who



Views Near the State Soldiers' Home, Lafayette. No. 1—Tippecanoe Battleground. The spot shown here is where the battle raged fiercest on November 7, 1811. No. 2—Prophet's Rock, near the Tippecanoe Battleground, from which point it is said a prophet directed the Indian warriors and witnessed their defeat. No. 3—Old bark wigwam at "Tecumseh Trail." No. 4—Old log cabin on "Tecumseh Trail."

was to have been the leading figure on this occasion, was kept away by illness and General John Tipton took his place.

Apropos to this interment, it is further stated that after Harrison's troops had buried their dead and withdrawn from the field after the battle, the Indians returned, dug up the bodies and scalped them, leaving them unburied.*

* Ind. Journal, Nov. 3, 1830; Ind. Democrat, Sept. 25, 1830; Niles' Register, Nov. 27, 1830.

THE WAR OF 1812

One factor in our Indian troubles from the beginning was the encouragement offered the savages by the British in Canada. England had never reconciled herself to the occupancy by the Americans of the territory wrung from her by George Rogers Clark, and it is an established charge in our histories that, even during the period of peace between the nations, the Indians of the northwest received their arms and ammunition from our old-time foe and were secretly backed up in their hostilities. When the brewing troubles between America and England culminated in a declaration of war in June, 1812, the latter nation found ready allies among the red people notwithstanding the fact that as late as May of that year, at a grand council on the Mississinewa, the majority of the tribes there

professed a desire for peace with the United States. That summer there was little hostile demonstration, but during that time English successes emboldened the tribes and in early September there occurred in two places widely separated one of the fiercest assaults and the worst massacre in the history of the State.

Attack on Fort Harrison.—The assault mentioned was that on Fort Harrison on the fourth of September, 1812. This post, built by Harrison in his Tippecanoe campaign the year before, guarded the frontier farthest north and the river approach to Vincennes, some sixty miles below. At this time it was commanded by Captain Zachary Taylor (afterward president of the United States) and garrisoned by a small force so enfeebled by fever and ague that, by Taylor's account, there were not more than ten or fifteen able-bodied men. On the 4th the commandant had warning of the proximity of Indians and so, fortunately, was on his guard. Nevertheless one of about 600 warriors that quietly surrounded the fort that night, managed, under the cover of darkness, to drag himself to the walls of one of the buildings with a bundle of combustibles on his shoulders and the first intimation the sentinels had of an attack was when the walls were ablaze. The barracks caught fire and not only the women and children, of whom there were nine, but the men themselves were thrown into panic and despair. Taylor's presence of mind saved the situation. He saw that by throwing off the roof of the barracks building and saturating the walls with water the flames could be combated with promise of success, and when he ordered the men to this task they fell to with a will, led by a Doctor Clark, the post surgeon, though a galling fire was directed upon them by the skulking savages from the woods. At this hazardous work one man was killed and two wounded, but the blaze was subdued and a barricade of pickets put up across the gap in the stockade caused by the fire. Meanwhile the rest of the garrison, by the glare of the flames, were pouring their fire into such of the Indians as dared venture into the open, and thus managed to hold them off until daylight, when the besiegers withdrew, driving with them quantities of live stock.*

Despite the seemingly overwhelming force of the assailants Taylor lost only three men, besides two or three wounded. At the beginning of the attack two men got over the stockade for the purpose of escaping but one was killed and the other one, wounded, returned to the gate and begged to be let in. He was obliged to lie there hidden until morning. The Indians who made the attack were supposed to have been Potawatomis, Kickapoos, Winnebagos and Miamis.

When word of the assault traveled to Vincennes troops were sent and the place reinforced, but the Indians never returned.

Pigeon Roost Massacre.—Almost simultaneous with the Fort Harrison attack occurred the most diabolical event in our Indian history—the "Pigeon Roost" massacre. What was known as the Pigeon Roost Settlement consisted of several families that made a little community in what is now Scott county. This settlement, founded in 1809, was separated from any other by several miles, and was confined to about a square mile of territory (Dillon, p. 492). On the third of September, 1812, this settlement was attacked by a band of about a dozen marauders, said to have been Shawnees, who, scouring the locality and going from cabin to cabin, murdered within a space of an hour, twenty-two persons, sixteen of them being children and five of them women. Prior to this general killing, two men, Jeremiah Payne and Isaac Coffman, were shot in the woods. Most of the cabin homes were burned down. The victims, besides Payne and Coffman, were Mrs. Jeremiah Payne and her eight children, Mrs. Richard Collings and seven children, Henry Collings and his wife, Mrs. John Morris, her only child, and her mother-in-law.*

A spirited fight at the house of William Collings, in which three Indians were killed, probably prevented a greater slaughter, as the check to the savages enabled the rest of the settlement to escape to blockhouses that stood within a few miles. Some of these escapes were attended with risks and horrors equal to any to be found in the Indian annals of Kentucky. The wife of John Biggs, fortunately for her, had gone into the woods to look for their cow, having with her their three children, one a babe in arms. On her way home she discovered the savages about the empty cabin and took flight toward one of the

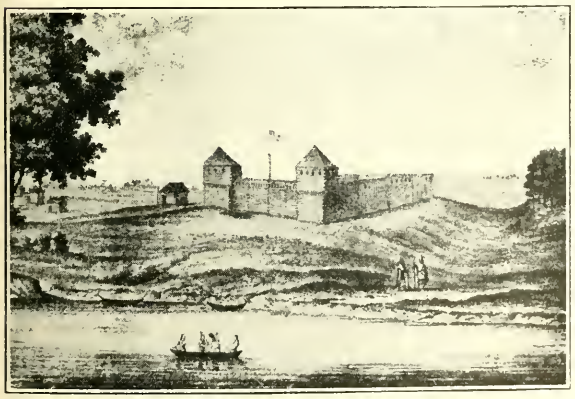
* Taylor's official report.

* Dillon, p. 492. Dunn's account in "True Indian Stories" varies slightly from this.

blockhouses, but the Indians, believing the missing family was in the vicinity, began searching the adjacent forest. At one time they passed so near Mrs. Biggs that their footsteps were audible. At this critical moment the baby began to cry and to check it she was obliged to press her shawl over its mouth. When the searchers had passed she made the dreadful discovery that the infant had been smothered to death. With the dead child in her arms and the two living ones clinging to her she spent the night in the wilderness, arriving at the blockhouse about daybreak. A Dr. John Richie took his sick wife on his back, and together they spent the night in the woods, as did Mrs. Beal and her two children, who hid in a sinkhole until after dark, then made their way to one of the protecting strongholds which they reached at two o'clock next morning.

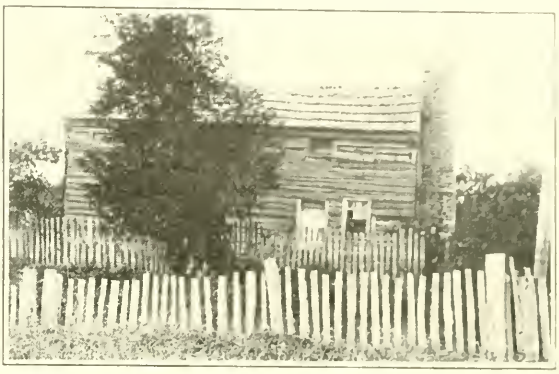
The news of the massacre was carried to Charlestown, Clark county, and by two o'clock in the afternoon of September 4 a body of two hundred armed men reached the scene of the tragedy, where only one house remained standing, and in and about the ruins of the charred cabins lay the mutilated remains of women and children. The trail of the savages was taken up and followed till dark, but they never were overtaken, and to the present day it is a matter of considerable doubt as to what Indians were guilty of the atrocity.

Two children were carried away as prisoners



Fort Harrison, Near Terre Haute. Erected in 1811. —*From an old view.**

from this raid. One, a little girl three years of age, named Ginsey McCoy, was a niece of the Indian missionary, the Rev. Isaac McCoy. Years after Mr. McCoy himself found her west of the Mississippi river as the wife of an Indian chief and the mother of several children. She returned to Indiana for a visit to her relatives but soon went back to her Indian home. The other captive, a boy named Peter Huffman, was sold to some other Indians and carried to Canada.



McKnight Fort. This is one of fifteen forts that were built in Washington county as protection against the Indians in 1812. The McKnight Fort was converted into a dwelling by William McKnight, who lived in it until his death. It was occupied by his son and grandson later and was used as a residence until the spring of 1898. It was torn down in 1911.—*Courtesy of Orra Hopper.*

His whereabouts and identity were discovered after much pains and trouble, and he was returned to Indiana in 1824; but he, too, was wedded to the Indian life and returned to it.*

The spot where the victims of the massacre were buried was for many years marked by an immense sassafras tree. In 1903 an appropriation of $2,000 for a monument was made by the Legislature, and a shaft of Bedford limestone, forty-four feet in height, was dedicated October 1, 1904, "mutely calling to memory the most fearful Indian tragedy that was ever known to the soil of Indiana."

Frontier Defense.—The conditions in Indiana before the declaration of war on June 19, 1812, were such as to call forth from Governor Harrison a military circular which gives us a glimpse of the times and of the steps taken to meet its dangers. It is dated 10th April, 1812, and under the heading of "General Orders for the Militia" the circular reads:

"As the late murders upon the frontiers of this and the neighboring Territories leave us little to hope of our being able to avoid a war with the neighboring tribes of Indians, the commander-in-chief directs that the colonels and other commandants of corps should

* See "Blockhouses," p. 64.

* Dunn's "True Indian Stories."

take immediate measures to put their commands in the best possible state for active service. The field officers who command battalions will visit and critically inspect the several companies which compose them and make a report in detail of their situation, particularly noting the deficiencies in arms, ammunition and accoutrements, and such measures as the laws authorize must be immediately taken to remedy those deficiencies. The commander-in-chief informs the officers that the most prompt obedience and the most unremitting attention to their duty will be required of them—the situation of the country calls for exertion on the part of the militia, and the officers must set the example to their men. If there are amongst them any who have accepted appointments for the mere motive of gratifying their vanity by the possession of a commission to which a title is annexed, without having the ability or the inclination to encounter arduous service, in justice to their country and to their own fame they should now retire and not stand in the way of those who are more able or more willing to encounter the fatigue and dangers incidental to actual service in the Indian war. From the specimen which the commander-in-chief has had of their conduct in the field he has every reason to be proud of them, nor does he believe that there are better militia officers to be found anywhere than those of Indiana, but in a crisis like the present they should be all good.

"The field officers are to see that proper places are appointed for the rendezvous of the companies upon an alarm or the appearance of danger, and will give orders relatively to the mode of their proceeding in such exigencies as the situation of the companies respectively call for. When mischief is done by the Indians in any of the settlements, they must be pursued, and the officer nearest to the spot, if the number of men under his command is not inferior to the supposed number of the enemy, is to commence it as soon as he can collect his men. If his force should be too small he is to send for aid to the next officer to him, and in the meantime to take a position capable of being defended, or watch the motions of the enemy, as circumstances require. The pursuit must be conducted with vigor, and the officer commanding will be held responsible for making every exertion in his power to overtake the enemy. Upon his return, whether successful or not, a particular account of his proceedings must be transmitted to the commander-in-chief and a copy of it to the colonel of the regiment.

"The commander-in-chief recommends it to the citizens on the frontiers of Knox county, from the Wabash eastwardly across the two branches of the White river, those on the northwest of the Wabash and those in the Driftwood settlement in Harrison, to erect blocked houses or picketed forts. It will depend upon the disposition of the Delawares whether measures of this kind will be necessary or not upon the frontiers of Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, Franklin or Wayne. Means will be taken to ascertain this as soon as possible and the result communicated. The Indians who profess to be friendly have been warned to keep clear of the settlements, and the commander-in-chief is far from wishing that the citizens should run any risk by admitting any Indians to come amongst them whose designs are in the least equivocal. He recommends, however, to those settlements which the Delawares have frequented as much forbearances as possible toward that tribe, because they have ever performed with punctuality and good faith their engagements with the United States, and as yet there is not the least reason to doubt their fidelity. It is also certain that if they should be forced to join the other tribes in war, from their intimate knowledge of the settlements upon the frontiers they would be enabled to do more mischief than any other tribe.

"By the commander-in-chief.

"A Hurst, Aide-de-camp."

Blockhouses.—As the war came on and the dangers became more threatening, a great many of the settlers forsook their farms and betook themselves to more protected territory. Others remained, however, and Dillon tells us that "in the course of the spring and summer of the year 1812 blockhouses or picketed forts were erected throughout the Indiana Territory." The following year more were built by the military authorities. Of many of these no specific record remains but in various local chronicles a number are mentioned and the localities of some of them given. The very outpost of them all, if we except Fort Wayne, which was entirely isolated from the frontier, was Fort Harrison. In Sullivan county there was one about midway between New Lebanon and Carlisle, and one near the Wabash river some distance above Merom. In Knox county, we are told, forts were erected in every neighborhood, and five are specified in Widner township. In Daviess county ten are mentioned, and in Jackson three, one of them at Vallonia. In the north part of Union were two and in Wayne three or four, one of these being about four miles west of Richmond and another a mile north of Washington. We also find tradition of several in Jefferson county.

An anecdote or two will show that amid these preparations for grim war the American sense of humor was not wanting. One of the stockades in Knox county was known as "Fort Petticoat," because, the men being absent in the army, its defense depended chiefly upon the women. In Jackson county when one of the forts was building four or five practical jokers, pretending to be Indians, tried to scare a green "Dutchman" in the woods but he showed fight in such deadly earnest that the jokers ignominiously fled.

The Rev. W. C. Smith, a settler of the Whitewater region, father of the historian W. H. Smith, describes in an interesting book of reminiscences ("Indiana Miscellany") the old log forts. The stockade consisted of "two rows of split timber, twelve to fourteen feet long, planted in the ground two-and-a-half or three feet deep. The timbers of the second row were so placed as to cover the cracks of the first. Small cabins were erected inside of the stockades for the accommodation of the families. Usually one blockhouse was built in each fort. The blockhouses were two stories high, the upper story

projecting over the lower, say two feet, with portholes in the floor of the projection so that the men could see to shoot the Indians if they succeeded in getting to the walls of the blockhouse." Sometimes two of these blockhouses were built at opposite corners of the stockade in such a manner that the projecting story of each commanded two of the outer walls. Many of the blockhouses, built for temporary refuge in emergencies, had no stockade but were simply two-story buildings with portholes and the second story overhanging. Many of the residence cabins, also, were provided with portholes and built strongly for defense.

Rangers of 1813.—In 1813 Acting-Governor John Gibson called into service several companies of mounted rangers each consisting of about one hundred men. These were in the employ of the United States. The accoutrement consisted of a rifle, knife and tomahawk and each man carried with him his own supply of provisions (Dillon). The office of these rangers was, seemingly, the same as that of the frontier patrol of 1807, described in another place.

INDIAN CAMPAIGNS

Attack on Ft. Wayne.—After the attack on Fort Harrison and the Pigeon Roost Massacre there were several offensive campaigns directed against the hostile tribes of northern Indiana. Before the two events mentioned about five hundred warriors surrounded Fort Wayne, which was garrisoned with something less than a hundred men, under a Captain Rhea. The Indians arranged for a conference inside the fort, their object being treachery, but they were frustrated. Then they laid siege to the place and, aided by some ingenious British, made a "bluff" of having artillery by constructing two wooden cannon, reinforced by hoopiron, which promptly burst when fired. Meanwhile General Harrison, who had relinquished his civil duties for military service, was advancing northward with an army of more than a thousand men (Dunn), and this force reached Fort Wayne on September 12, raising the siege. Detachments of these troops scoured the surrounding country, and destroyed several deserted Indian villages besides quantities of food supplies growing in the cultivated places.

Hopkins' Expedition.—Early in November General Samuel Hopkins, after a previous attempt at a campaign in Illinois which resulted in mutiny and a premature return, started up the Wabash with three regiments of Kentucky militia and one company each of regulars, rangers and scouts, the objective being the old "Prophet's Town" at the mouth of the Tippecanoe and various villages in that locality. The town named, which was destroyed after the battle of Tippecanoe, had been rebuilt and now consisted of about forty huts. This and two other towns of the Kickapoos and Winnebagos, were destroyed, along with what corn was found, leaving the Indians, at the beginning of winter, without shelter or provisions. This expedition continued its operations throughout November, and the chief loss suffered was that of sixteen men killed in an ambuscade.

Mississinewa Expedition.—The most notable expedition of this period as estimated by results was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell with about six hundred mounted men against the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river. This campaign was conducted, virtually, in the heart of winter, the troops moving from Dayton, Ohio, on December 14, 1812. After three days of hard riding one of the villages was surprised, eight warriors killed, forty-two prisoners taken and the place burned. Following this three other villages were destroyed. Campbell then debated the advisability of returning without further offensive operations, owing to the hardships to which the men were subjected, the weather being severe, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 18th had convened his officers for a conference, when they were suddenly and furiously attacked by a body of Indians. The fight that followed, by Campbell's official report, was wellnigh as fierce and stubbornly contested as was that at Tippecanoe. After an hour's engagement the assailants drew off, leaving fifteen of their dead on the ground and, probably, carrying others off with them. Of the whites, eight were killed and forty-two wounded. The exact number of the attacking Indians was never known, though Campbell in his official report estimates them at "not less than three hundred." This engagement, known as the Battle of The Mississinewa, occurred within the bounds of the present Grant county, on the bank of the Mississinewa river, about a mile from the village of Jalapa. The

field is privately owned and is unmarked by any memorial.

Bartholomew's White River Expedition.—During the earlier part of the war the Delaware Indians on White river professed to be friendly to the United States, and were so regarded, but in the numerous forays made against the settlers in 1813 there was evidence that this tribe at least harbored hostile bands. In March of 1813 John Tipton, then in command of militia that was guarding the frontier of Harrison and Clark counties, pursued a party of marauders that had killed one man and wounded three others near Vallonia, Jackson county. At an island on the Driftwood river he overhauled the band and after a "smart skirmish" killed one and routed the rest. In April he pursued another party that had killed two men and stolen some horses and recovered the horses and "other plunder." Tipton was convinced that these miscreants made directly for the Delaware towns. He expressed the opinion that "while the government is supporting one part of that tribe the other part is murdering our citizens," and added that "those rascals, of whatever tribe they may be harboring about those towns, should be routed.*

In June of that year a force of about one hundred and thirty-seven mounted men under Col. Joseph Bartholomew rode to the Delaware towns to discover and surprise, if possible, hostile Indians who, it was believed, operated from there. By Bartholomew's report these towns all seem to have been deserted and three of them had been already burned, though why or by whom is not recorded. Considerable corn was found and something like eight hundred or one thousand bushels destroyed.†

Russell's Expedition.—Following hard upon Bartholomew's raid a much larger force under Col. William Russell circled the Indian country with an expedition covering upward of five hundred miles. Russell started from Vallonia, as did Bartholomew the month before, with five hundred seventy-three men (Dillon), and his route took in the Delaware towns on White river, the Mississinewa towns, and all those on the Wabash below the Mississinewa, bringing up at Fort Harrison, on the northwestern frontier. No encounters are spoken of in Colonel Russell's report of this long march. It was a campaign of destruction based on the theory (or knowledge) that the surest way to prevent depredations on the borders was to break up the nesting places of those who committed the depredations.

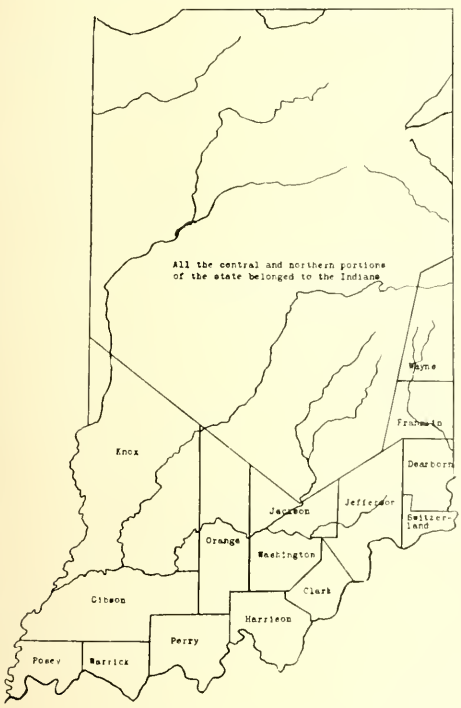
End of Indian Hostilities.—Colonel Russell's expedition was the last one against the Indians. These drastic visitations of vengeance reduced the victims of them to destitution and starvation, and when a series of American successes, culminating in the defeat of the British and Indians in the battle of the Thames, still further discouraged them, they were ready to sue for peace on pretty much any terms. In January of 1814 something like a thousand starving Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for food and ammunition for hunting, from the government; these were soon followed by the Potawatomies, and the United States was in a position to dictate terms, so far, at least, as the Indiana tribes were concerned. For a year after, indeed, the border was not entirely safe from depredations from detached, irresponsible bands, but these were not serious and threatening enough to stem the returning tide of settlers who began to fill up the new country.

Intemperance Among the Indians.—Governor Harrison repeatedly deplored the disastrous effects of intoxicating liquor among the Indians and its continual introduction by unscrupulous traders. In a letter to the Secretary of War, under date of July 15, 1801, he states that "the Indian chiefs complained of the enormous quantity of whisky introduced by the traders," there being, according to report, upward of six thousand gallons brought annually among the Indians of the Wabash, who numbered perhaps six hundred warriors. The result was that the Piankeshaws, Weas and Eel river tribes had almost exterminated their chiefs by murder. Little Beaver, a Wea, was killed by his own son, and another chief, Little Fox, was slain by his own people in the streets of Vincennes. The drunken savages so terrorized the citizens of Vincennes that Harrison solicited a garrison at Fort Knox for protection. In the letter the Governor says: "I can at once tell by looking at an Indian whom I chance to meet whether he belongs to a neighboring or a more distant tribe. The latter is generally well-clothed, healthy and vigorous; the former half-naked, filthy and enfeebled with in-

* Tipton's report to Governor Gibson.
† Bartholomew's report to Governor Posey.

toxication, and many of them without arms except a knife which they carry for the most villainous purposes." The chiefs earnestly desired the prevention of the evil. Some of these wished the introduction among their people of agricultural implements and domestic animals.

In his message to the first general assembly (1805) the governor said: "The interests of your constituents, the interests of the miserable Indians, and your own feelings will sufficiently urge you to take it into your most serious consideration and provide the remedy which is to save thousands of our fellow creatures. You are witnesses to the abuses; you have seen our towns crowded with furious and drunken savages; our streets flowing with their blood; their arms and clothing bartered for the liquor that destroys them, and their miserable women and children enduring all the extremities of cold and hunger. So destructive has the progress of intemperance been among them that whole villages have been swept away. A miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the names and situations of many



Map of Indiana at Time of Admission in 1816. —*By E. V. Shockley.*

numerous and warlike tribes. In the energetic language of one of their orators, it is a dreadful conflagration which spreads misery and desolation throughout the country and threatens the annihilation of the whole race."

At one time a law existed forbidding the sale of liquor to savages, but no law and no appeal

The First Published Map of Indiana State, 1817. The same territory is occupied as at the time of the admission, but by this date seven more counties were created by subdivision.

was sufficient to counteract the cupidity of those who flourished by the traffic.

The Passing of Governor Harrison.—For twelve years Governor Harrison sustained a most intimate relation to the affairs of Indiana Territory, he being by far the most conspicuous figure of that period of our history. By virtue of his military experience and ability he logically became a leader in the western country when the outbreak of war threatened the frontier. In August, 1812, he was asked by Kentucky to take chief command of all the troops raised there, and this, in view of the military talent and ambition existing in Kentucky, Harrison regarded as the most flattering appointment he had ever received.*

* Autobiographical letter.

A little later he was made a brigadier-general in the United States army and on September 17, 1812, he was appointed to the command of the whole army of the northwest with large discretion as to his military plans and movements. This ended his civil relation to Indiana, Secretary John Gibson succeeding him as acting-governor until the appointment of Governor Posey in February of 1813. The part he subsequently played in the war, culminating in the brilliant victory at the Thames which secured safety to the northwest, belongs to the larger history of the country. He retired from military service in 1814 and became a citizen of Ohio.

Militarism.—In this chapter it has been shown that during the first twelve or thirteen years of the territory's existence the element of danger and violence from without was a factor in the territorial life. This danger, arising from the hostility of the Indians, and which culminated in the war of 1812, was a deterrent to settlement and growth, especially in the war period, when many who were already on the ground temporarily forsook their homes. This situation, following the militarism of the revolutionary times, kept alive the question of a militia system for self-defense. This was Governor Harrison's most famous hobby. In his advocacy of schools for popular education, he pleaded that military branches, to be connected with such schools, be not forgotten. His theory was that even the masters in the lower schools should be obliged to qualify themselves to give instructions in military evolutions, while the Vincennes University should have a professor of tactics, "in which all the sciences connected with the art of war may be taught" (Dillon). He also recommended, at another time, that camps of discipline be established "for instructing those who are already capable of bearing arms;" that there should be professors of tactics in all seminaries, and that "even the amusements of the children should resemble the Gymnasia of the Greeks, that they may grow up in the practise of those exercises which will enable them to bear with the duties of the camp and the labors of the field."*

* Harrison's letter to Governor Scott, of Kentucky.

The first statutes passed in the territory (1807) include an elaborate militia law covering thirty-eight pages. By its provisions, every able-bodied white male citizen (with certain exemptions), between the ages of eighteen to forty-five years, was compelled to be of the militia and to provide himself with "a good musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt, or a fusee, two spare flints, a knapsack and a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges . . . or a good rifle, knapsack, pouch and powder-horn, with twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder." A dragoon was to furnish his own horse, saddle and bridle, and holster with pistol. Officers were to have a sword or hanger and "espontoons," and to wear "some cheap uniforms at musters." The militia equipment was exempt from seizure in cases of debt. Company musters were to be held every two months; battalion musters once a year, and regimental musters once a year. For failure to attend these musters, officers were subject to a fine of two to twenty dollars and privates to one that might range from one to six dollars, though these could be remitted for good cause shown. The fines were to be applied to the purchase of drums, fifes and colors and to the pay of officers. The military training was to be by "the rules and instructions" of Baron Steuben, the famous drill-master of Revolutionary days. The exempts from this militia service were the judges and clerk of the Supreme Court, the attorney-general, ministers of the gospel, keepers of jails and "such other persons as are exempt by the law of the United States." By the incorporation act, establishing Vincennes University, the faculty and students of that institution were exempted.

Notwithstanding Governor Harrison's views as to the importance of military training, and the aim at efficiency implied by the long law cited and others that were passed, the people did not run to military zeal. During the war with England, indeed, the spur of necessity developed the military spirit, but prior to that crisis, the status of the militia fell far below the governor's approval, and after the period of actual danger passed the whole system dwindled in effectiveness until it became a laughing-stock.

CHAPTER VI

THE NEW STATE

General Conditions in 1815.—When, on the 14th of December, 1815, the Territorial Legislature laid before Congress a memorial praying that the way be opened for its admission into the Union of States, it had a population of 63,897, distributed over thirteen counties. There were arguments for and against statehood, the question of an increased tax upon the citizens being an offset to the advantages of independent self-government, and the memorial was not a direct request for admission but for a convention of delegates from the several counties, to be elected by order of Congress, such convention to determine "whether it will be expedient or inexpedient to go into a State government," and be empowered to form "a Constitution and frame of government" if deemed expedient.

The Enabling Act.—The result of this request was an act of Congress, known as the "Enabling Act." As no existing history of Indiana includes, to our knowledge, the text of this important and formative instrument, we here present it in full:

"An act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on equal footing with the original States. (Approved April 19, 1816.)

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American Congress assembled,* That the inhabitants of the Territory of Indiana be, and they are hereby authorized, to form for themselves a Constitution and State government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said State when formed shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; on the south, by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami river to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west, by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash, from its mouth to a point where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the northwestern shore of the said river; and from thence, by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north, by the said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; provided, that the convention hereinafter provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; otherwise, they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio; provided, also, that the said States shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Wabash, with the State to be formed west thereof, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to both.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and resided within the said Territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a county or territorial tax; and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the General Assembly of the said Territory, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties within the said Territory, according to the apportionment made by the Legislature thereof, at their last session, to-wit: From the county of Wayne, four representatives; from the county of Franklin, five representatives; from the county of Dearborn, three representatives; from the county of Switzerland, one representative; from the county of Jefferson, three representatives; from the county of Clark, five representatives; from the county of Harrison, five representatives; from the county of Washington, five representatives; from the county of Knox, five representatives; from the county of Gibson, four representatives; from the county of Posey, one representative; from the county of Warrick, one representative, and from the county of Perry, one representative. And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the second Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, throughout the several counties in the said Territory, and shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same penalties, as prescribed by the laws of said Territory, regulating elections therein for the members of the House of Representatives.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the seat of the government of the said Territory, on the second Monday of June next; which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a Constitution and State government for the people within the said Territory; and if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a Constitution or frame of government, which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall then form, for the people of said Territory, a Constitution and State government: Provided, That the same, whenever formed, shall be republican and not repugnant to those articles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, which are declared to be irrevocable between the original States and the people of the States of the territory northwest of the river Ohio; excepting so much of said articles as relates to the boundaries of the States therein to be formed.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That until the next general census shall be taken, the said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to

the convention of the said Territory of Indiana, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States:

"First. That the section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when such section has been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

"Second. That all salt springs within the said Territory, and the land reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the President of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the said salt springs, not exceeding in the whole the quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections, shall be granted to the said State, for the use of the people of the said State, the same to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature of the State shall direct: Provided, The said Legislature shall never sell or lease the same, for a longer period than ten years at any one time.

"Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said Territory, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of December next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said State, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said State under the direction of Congress.

"Fourth. That one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning and vested in the Legislature of the said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said Legislature.

"Fifth. That four sections of land be, and the same are hereby granted to the said State, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon, which four sections shall, under the direction of the Legislature of said State, be located at any time in such township and range as the Legislature aforesaid may select, on such lands as may hereafter be acquired by the United States from the Indian tribes within said Territory: Provided, That such location shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States, surrounding such location: And, provided always, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered are on the conditions, that the convention of the said State shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable, without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of December next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by order or under any authority of the State, whether for State, county or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale."

Analysis.—A comparison between the Enabling Act and the Ordinance of 1787 is not without interest, as both instruments establish certain relations between the State and the Nation. The Ordinance determines for all time the general form of government, the civil rights of citizens and an educational policy, and it defines certain boundaries for States that may be carved out of the Northwest Territory. The Enabling Act fixes the boundaries of the proposed State, modifying in two instances the definition as set forth in the Ordinance. The latter made the west boundary the Wabash river from the Ohio to Vincennes and a straight north and south line beginning at Vincennes. As by this the meanders of the river northward from Vincennes were west of the line, a long, irregular tract, broadest in Sullivan and Vigo counties was thrown into Illinois. The modification was that this line, instead of extending to Vincennes, begins at the river at a point in Vigo county where it finally leaves the line, thus making the stream the boundary from that point to the Ohio.

On the north the Ordinance had designated the southern extremity of Lake Michigan as the latitude for the dividing east and west line should a State to the north be erected. The later act fixed this dividing line ten miles farther north. The reason for this, doubtless, was for the purpose of giving this State the opportunity of lake ports.

The good will of the ordinance, which stipulated that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," was substantially and generously backed by the act which donated outright one-thirty-sixth of all the land in the Territory for the general use of schools, besides one entire township for a seminary of higher learning. It also donated all the salt springs with certain adjacent lands, and four sections for a site for the capital. Finally, it donated five per cent. of the proceeds from the sale of all lands, to be applied to the building of roads and canals. On the whole, it looks like a pretty liberal dower, and the chief return exacted was that the lands sold by the government should be tax-free for five years.

Ordinance of Acceptance.—The convention authorized by this act decided that the contemplated statehood was "expedient," and under date of June 29, 1816, it submitted to Congress the following ordinance of acceptance:

"Be it ordained by the Representatives of the people of the Territory of Indiana, in convention met at Corydon, on Monday, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen, That we do, for ourselves and our posterity, agree, determine, declare and ordain that we will, and do hereby, accept the propositions of the Congress of the United States, as made and contained in their act of the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, entitled, 'An act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a State government and Constitution, and for the admis-

sion of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.'

"And we do, further, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby ratify, confirm and establish the boundaries of the said State of Indiana, as fixed, prescribed, laid down and established in the Act of Congress aforesaid; and we do also, further, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby agree, determine, declare and ordain, that each and every tract of land sold by the United States, lying within the said State, and which shall be sold from and after the first day of December next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under any authority of the said State of Indiana, or by or under the authority of the general assembly thereof, whether for State, county or township, or any other purpose whatsoever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale of any such tract of land; and we do, moreover, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby declare and ordain that this ordinance, and every part thereof, shall forever be and remain irrevocable and inviolate, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, first had and obtained for the alteration thereof, or any part thereof.

"JONATHAN JENNINGS,
President of the Convention.

"Attest:

"WILLIAM HENDRICKS, Secretary.

"June 29, 1816."

The State was formally admitted to the Union December 11, 1816, though the State government actually began with the qualifying of the State officers on November 7.

Federal Acts Relating to Indiana.—The Federal acts relating to the territory now including Indiana, up to the Enabling Act, which concerns Indiana alone, were, the Ordinance of 1787; two supplementary acts respecting the government, passed in 1789 and 1792; an act to divide the territory in 1800, and another for further division in 1809; and, finally, the Enabling Act. The Ordinance of 1787 was the great formative instrument of the whole territory, out of which five States were made. The acts of 1789 and 1792 are of minor historical importance. The acts of division have a historical bearing of interest to one who wishes to trace the preliminary stages through which we have passed. The Enabling Act is distinctive as revealing the attitude and policy of the nation toward statehood. The full text of these and of Virginia's acts relative to the cession of the territory to the United States may be found in the "Legislative and State Manual for 1899-1900." For some reason, probably oversight, the legislative memorial asking for the Enabling Act is not included in this volume, but it may be found in large part in Dillon, p. 554. These references are given because more accessible than the Federal and State documents.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Members of the Convention.—The spectacle in history of a group of men entrusted to create an instrument that is to give shape and direction throughout the future to a sovereign State, is an interesting one. For the purpose of framing a constitution (if deemed desirable) Indiana elected forty-three delegates from the thirteen counties that were stretched across the southern part of the State from Knox to Wayne. These delegates represented a mixed population of about 64,000, hailing from a number of States east and south. Like the population, the dele-

Seal of the State. (See page 193.)

gates were also of mixed character. At least a few of them were men of education and notable ability; of the major part of them we know but little today, and some, we know, were uneducated, but men of sturdy intelligence and good sense. The most trustworthy characterization of them that we have is by John B. Dillon, who, when he wrote, was more than a half century nearer to that generation. He says:

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed, mainly, of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of

American Independence, their territorial experience under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the Constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State."*

A list of these men and the representation of the various counties may here be given:

Wayne county, four members—Jeremiah Cox, Patrick Baird, Joseph Holman and Hugh Cull.

Franklin county, five members—William H. Eads, James Brownlee, Enoch McCarty, Robert Hanna, jr., and James Noble.

Dearborn county, three members—James Dill, Solomon Manwaring and Ezra Ferris.

Switzerland county, one member—William Cotton.

Jefferson county, three members—David H. Maxwell, Samuel Smock and Nathaniel Hunt.

Clark county, five members—Jonathan Jennings, James Scott, Thomas Carr, John K. Garham and James Lemon.

Harrison county, five members—Dennis Pennington, Davis Floyd, Daniel C. Lane, John Boone and Patrick Shields.

Washington county, five members—John DePauw, Samuel Milroy, Robert McIntire, William Lowe and William Graham.

Knox county, five members—John Johnson, John Badollet, William Polke, Benjamin Parke and John Benefiel.

Gibson county, four members—David Robb, James Smith, Alexander Devin and Frederick Rapp.

Warrick county, one member—Daniel Grass.

Perry county, one member—Charles Polke.

Posey county, one member—Dann Lynn.†

Jonathan Jennings, delegate from Clark county, was chosen president of the convention, and William Hendricks, of Jefferson county, not a delegate, was made secretary.

Distribution of Population.—This representation indicates the distribution of population in the State. In round figures this was as follows: Knox, 8,068; Franklin, 7,370; Washington, 7,317; Clark, 7,150; Harrison, 6,975; Wayne, 6,407; Gibson, 5,330; Dearborn, 4,424; Jefferson, 4,270; Switzerland, 1,832; Perry, 1,720; Gibson, 1,619; Warrick, 1,415; total 63,895 (official returns in 1815). This brought Corydon, the capital, near the center of population, but a little to the west, there being, not counting Harrison county itself, 25,469 to the westward and 31,451 eastward.

Elements of the Constitution.—The elements that were to enter into the constitution are indicated by the various questions that were referred to a dozen or more special committees, these questions being relative to

1. A bill of rights.
2. The distribution of the powers of government.
3. The legislative department of the government.
4. The executive department.
5. The judicial department.
6. Impeachments.
7. General provisions.
8. Revision of Constitution.
9. Change of government from territorial to State, preservation of laws already existing, court questions, etc.
10. Education.
11. Militia.
12. Elective franchise and elections.

To this list of committees appointed by President Jennings at the beginning of the convention, was added, later, one on prisons and another on general revisions.

Glancing over the completed constitution, certain features may be noticed. The bill of rights is but a re-statement of principles that are the sacred inheritance of all Americans and which appear in numerous instruments. The "rights" as they are set forth in the Ordinance of 1787 here reappeared in an amplified form. Liberty of conscience and freedom from all religious domination; the right of trial by jury; the rights of the individual to security of person and property against "unreasonable searches and seizures"; freedom of the press and free communication of thoughts and opinions; the right to full and fair hearing in the courts; the right to "assemble together in a peaceable manner" and to be heard of the governing powers when grievances exist are the chief guards against encroachments on the free status of the citizen.

The separation of the government into three distinct departments, the legislative, the executive and the judicial; the division of the legisla-

* Dillon, p. 559. † Ib., p. 556.

tive authority into two branches, a Senate and a House of Representatives; a Governor, with a wide range of powers, a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State as the chief executive officers; the division of the judiciary into Supreme, Circuit and inferior courts—in brief the general framework of government—was in conformity with an established system.

A provision that became a dead letter in the days of this constitution, although it was also inserted in the one of 1851, was compulsory militia service by all free, able-bodied white citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, barring certain exempts.

The franchise, which in the territorial period had been restricted to freeholders, was extended to "every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has resided in the State one year."

In the educational provision it was enjoined upon the General Assembly "to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands or from any other quarter to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended." Also, "the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientifical and agricultural improvement by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures and natural history, and to countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry and morality." That the framers of the instrument were progressive and far-sighted in this direction is especially shown by this section: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." Provision was also made for public county libraries, the funds for the same to be derived from the sales of town lots in county seats, not less than ten per cent. to be reserved from such sales.

A notable departure from certain drastic criminal laws that had previously existed was a provision for a penal code "founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice," and another step in the direction of humaneness was the provision for poor farms as asylums where the unfortunate might "find employment and every reasonable comfort, and lose by their usefulness the degrading sense of dependence." The question of slavery was set finally at rest by the declaration that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Finally, the possible inadequacy of this constitution to the future needs of the State was clearly recognized and it provided that every twelfth year thereafter the question of a new constitutional convention should be submitted to the people.

All in all, the constitution of 1816 was an admirable starting point for a State that was headed in the direction of civil and humanitarian progress and much credit is due to the intelligence and enlightenment of the men who laid this foundation, particularly in the moral provisions.

BEGINNING OF STATE GOVERNMENT

First Election; The Machinery Set in Motion.—On the first Monday in August, 1816, the time being set by the constitution, a general election was held and Jonathan Jennings, perhaps the most conspicuous man in the State at that time, was chosen governor over Thomas Posey, his only competitor. Jennings had been the territorial delegate to Congress and Posey was the last territorial governor. Christopher Harrison was made lieutenant-governor and William Hendricks was elected congressman. Harrison was one of the picturesque characters of our history who, prior to his advent into political life, had dwelt in hermit solitude in his cabin on the hills of the Ohio, near where Hanover stands. William Hendricks, afterward governor, is regarded as one of the ablest men of early Indiana.

The Legislature, consisting of ten senators and twenty-nine representatives, convened on November 4, 1816, with John Paul, of Madison, presiding over the Senate and Isaac Blackford, of Vincennes, as Speaker of the House. The governor's message was general in character and a reflection of the principles set forth in the con-

stitution, revealing no particular initiative. The Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor United States Senators; Robert New, Secretary of State; William H. Lilley, Auditor, and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer, and with this personnel the ship of State was launched.

Conditions and Needs as Shown by Jennings' Messages.—Jennings, during his tenure as Governor, delivered six messages to the Legislature. A review of these as an index to the condition and needs of the State shows that the questions uppermost were: Revenue and finances, internal improvement, education and the State militia.

Of the first item he says in his message of December 7, 1819: "The system under which the revenue is assessed and collected requires a thorough change to insure an impartial collection, as well as prompt payment into the treasury," and adds: "The embarrassed situation of our circulating medium has produced effects distressing to the community, especially to the farming interest and those who are in debt to the United States for the purchase of lands"; the particular explanation of this being that national bank paper only was received at par by the government, whereas the circulating medium that came to hand was a depreciated paper currency, and this, when paid for lands, was at a loss of from 5 to 10 per cent. The explanation given of prevailing hard times was that the war with England had thrown upon the country "a greater quantity of circulating medium than we have been accustomed to witness," with the result that there had followed much speculation and debt, while the suspension of specie payment had given rise to speculation in bank paper, which had been "practiced upon the unwary and unadvised to an enormous extent." In his message of 1820 he speaks of the difficulty in collecting taxes and states that the average annual revenue from taxation since 1816 had been $13,000, whereas the expenditures had averaged $17,000, and it had been necessary to meet the deficit by making loans, while for the year past $5,000 remained unpaid. In 1821 the Legislature was convened a month earlier than the set time on account of financial troubles, the bank of Vincennes, from which the money had been borrowed, making a demand for the payment of $20,000 of the public debt, together with interest due on the whole debt for that year. This institution had, in 1817, been made the State bank, from which the State was to secure its loans, but its mismanagement was such that the Legislature of this year (1821-2) authorized legal proceedings to cancel its charter.

In the matter of internal improvements, the first necessity was for more roads, but as early as 1817 the Governor urged the importance of a canal at the falls of the Ohio, and the next year he indulged the "flattering hope of a speedy commencement" of that enterprise, the Ohio Canal Company having been incorporated. For revenue he advocated the selling of a township of land known as "French Lick," which had been "reserved and vested in the State for the use of a saline," but which had proved of no value for salt. In this message we find the first germ of the idea for an internal improvement system. It was in the power of the Legislature, he argued, "to lay the foundation of a system of internal improvement co-extensive with the State." The 3 per cent. fund if judiciously saved and invested might, he maintained, come to yield $30,000 annually for the making of roads and canals, and he suggested "substantial leading roads" from the permanent capital that was to be established to "important points on the limits of the State."

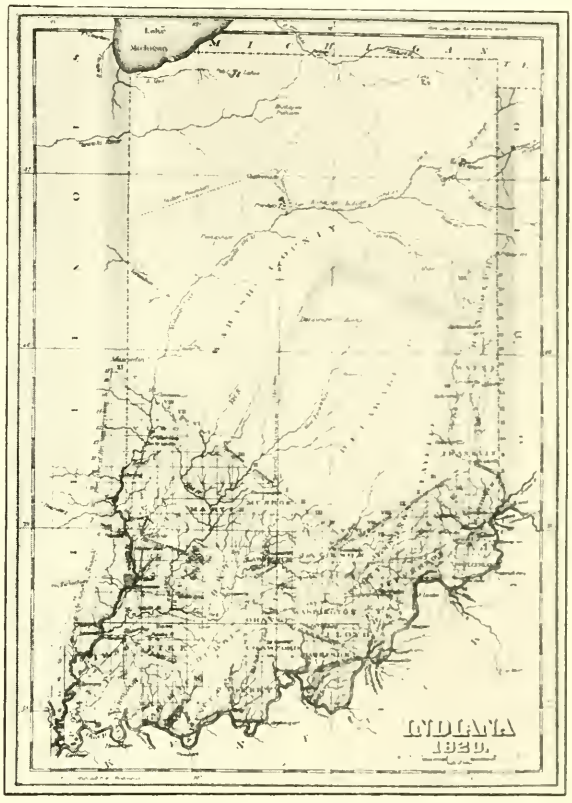
In the message of 1819 we find the first suggestion for the institution that afterward became Indiana University. The constitution stipulated that it should be the duty of the General Assembly to apply the funds from all school lands to school purposes, and the plan contemplated a system of ascending from township schools to a state university. In accordance with this, the governor expressed the view that "the seminary township, situated in Monroe county, would afford a site combining the advantages of fertility of soil with a healthy climate, as well as a position sufficiently central to the various sections of the State." The enabling act of 1816 had given a township for a State seminary. When the Constitutional Convention was in session a committee was appointed to select the township and the one in the present Monroe county was chosen. The law establishing the seminary was passed January 20, 1820.

Contemporary Legislation.—Reviewing the legislation that followed these several messages, we find, virtually, the same questions directly dealt with. One of the first laws of interest sets

the schedule of official salaries for that day. The governor was allowed $1,000 per year, to be paid quarterly; the judges of the supreme court and the presidents of the circuit courts received $700 each; members of the General Assembly were given $2 per day for each and every day's attendance, and $2 for each twenty-five miles traveled by "the most usual road," the same being allowed the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House. The secretary of the Senate was to have $4 per day, and the clerks of the House $3.75. Doorkeepers' pay was $2, and the members of the Constitutional Convention, important as their services would seem to be, were allowed no more than the doorkeepers plus $2 for each twenty-five miles traveled.

In the matter of internal improvements, there was legislation on the Ohio Falls canal, the "Ohio Canal Company" being incorporated the first legislative session. An act of January 22, 1820, embodied an elaborate scheme for permanent roads, which are specified as follows: Madison to Vernon; Lawrenceburg to Brookville, thence to Connersville, Waterloo, Centerville and Winchester; from the Ohio line to Brookville, thence to seat of government (the permanent capital, presumably, though not yet located); Lawrenceburg to Napoleon, thence to seat of government; New Albany to Salem; McDonald's Ferry to Brownstown; Bethlehem to Brownstown; Rising Sun to Versailles; Brownstown to Bloomington, Madison to Brownstown; Rockport to Vincennes; Corydon to Salem; New Albany to Corydon, thence to Mount Sterling and Princeton; Madison to Versailles; Vevay to Versailles; Evansville to Princeton, thence to White river; Poke Patch through Boonville and Springfield to Harmony; the Ohio line to Richmond, Salisbury and Centerville to west boundary of Wayne county; Charlestown to Corydon; Brookville to Versailles and Vernon; New Albany to Charlestown, thence to seat of justice of Scott county and to Vernon; New Albany through Palestine to Bloomington; New Albany to Fredericksburg, Paoli and Hindostan; the Ohio line to Fairfield and Connersville, thence to seat of government; New London to seat of Scott county.

Education was not forgotten, though the conditions were unfavorable to the development of anything like a system, one great obstacle being a lack of funds to build schoolhouses and pay teachers. As said above, the State Seminary was established in 1820. The same year the Madison Academy was incorporated, and provisions made for sundry county libraries. During the first four years several laws, indeed, were passed for the incorporation of academies, seminaries and library associations. As early as 1816 steps were taken to judiciously administer the school sections, these being section 16 of each township. Superintendents were appointed to lease these



Map of Indiana in 1820, showing first county organization of the purchase of 1818.

lands and each lessee was required to increase their value by setting out, each year, twenty-five apple and twenty-five peach trees, until one hundred of each had been planted. In 1821 a committee was appointed to draft a bill for a general system of education, being instructed to guard particularly against "any distinction between the rich and the poor." This bill did not appear in the statutes until 1824.

The system of land assessment and taxation at first adopted was essentially different from that adopted later. The assessment was so much per acre, and the adjustment to values was made by dividing the lands into first, second and third

classes. The rate of assessment was very low, running, in different years, from 80 cents to $1.50 per hundred acres on first-class land, and from 40 to 62½ cents on the poorer classes.

The legislation in a moral direction aimed at various evils. There was a law against dueling, and one against gambling, directed against certain games and gaming appliances, even forbade the bringing of playing cards into the State as merchandise under penalty of $3 fine and forfeiture of the cards. A drastic law against mayhem was aimed at the brutal fighting so much in vogue with the rougher element. Some of the criminal laws retain the severity of the territorial statutes. For rape or commerce with a girl under ten years of age, the penalty was death. For sodomy the maximum penalty was $500, imprisonment for five years and one hundred stripes on the bare back, besides which the culprit was rendered "infamous and incapable of giving evidence." Barratry incurred a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding three months, a "barrator" being defined as one who "frequently excites and stirs up suits and quarrels, between citizens of this State, at law or otherwise." An act for establishing a State prison at Jeffersonville, with an appropriation of $3,000 for a building, was passed January 9, 1821, and a poor law of the second session (1817-18) provided for overseers of the poor, and for the "farming out of the poor" at public vendue or outcry! The brutal feature of this is somewhat relieved when we reflect that in the absence of poorhouses the only other thing was to place paupers, at public expense, with those who would assume their charge. They were handed over to the lowest bidders, who were entitled to the labor of the able-bodied, but provisions were made against ill-treatment, and in case of suit the poor were to be defended gratis.

A law of the second session (Special Acts, 1817-18) also established medical districts and a board of medical censors to be appointed "for the purpose of examining and licensing physicians to practise in the State;" and in 1819 the "State Medical Society of Indiana" was authorized, with "power to settle finally all differences between the district medical societies and also between individuals and the respective societies, in cases of appeal, and to assign to each district society their geographical limits."

An act to authorize the choosing of a site for the permanent capital was enacted in 1820. One of January 9, 1821, authorized the survey, in connection with Illinois, of the line between the two States.

A census of 1820 showed that the population of the State had increased within four years from about 64,000 to 147,178, and the inhabitants of the new State "began to open new farms, to found new settlements, to plant new orchards, to erect schoolhouses and churches, to build hamlets and towns, and to engage, with some degree of ardor, in the various peaceful pursuits of civilized life. A sense of security pervaded the minds of the people. The hostile Indian tribes, having been overpowered, humbled and impoverished, no longer excited the fears of the pioneer settlers, who dwelt in safety in their plain log cabin homes, and cultivated their small fields without the protection of armed sentinels. The numerous temporary forts and blockhouses, which were no longer required as places of refuge for the pioneers, were either converted into dwelling houses or suffered to fall into ruins" (Dillon).

The New Purchase.—Perhaps the most important event that occurred during the Jennings administration was the acquisition of territory that virtually doubled the area for settlement. This was the tract since known as the "New Purchase," though formerly the Harrison purchase of 1809 was called by that name. It was secured by several treaties with different tribes held at St. Mary's, Ohio, in October, 1818, with Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke as the purchasing commissioners. The Miamis, Delawares and Potawatomies were the chief tribes treated with and the lands they relinquished comprised the central and choicest portion of the State, extending from the old frontier to a line north and northwest of the fertile Wabash valley.* The land thus gained has been estimated as about eight million acres, out of which has since been carved more than a score of counties. The amount paid for it was, to the Miamis, as chief owners, a perpetual annuity of $15,000, the building of a grist and sawmill, the supporting of a blacksmith and a gunsmith, the providing of such implements of agriculture "as the proper agent may think necessary," and one hun-

* See map of Indian land cessions, p. 31.

dred sixty bushels of salt annually. Out of the tract twenty-one grants, amounting in all to forty-nine sections, were granted in fee simple to as many Indians, and there were six reservations, the largest, afterward known as the "Miami reserve," containing approximately one thousand square miles. To the Delawares, who laid claim to the White river valley, was allowed other territory west of the Mississippi river, the "value of their improvements," one hundred twenty horses, enough pirogues to transport the tribe, together with provisions for their journey, and $4,000 perpetual annuity. To the Potawatomies, for a tract of about sixteen hundred square miles northeast of the Wabash and the relinquishment of all the claims they might have to the rest of the total purchase, was given a perpetual annuity of $2,500. It may be of interest to note that these annuities in the aggregate equaled 3 per cent. interest on about $717,000. All the other items, liberally estimated, would bring the total cost well within the $800,000 mark, or about 10 cents per acre. As the government subsequently sold the land for $1.25 per acre it can be seen that, considered as a transaction in real estate, it was by no means bad.*

The statement is made by various local historians that the Delaware Indians reserved the right to continue in possession of the country until 1820 or 1821. The authority for this we are unable to trace, there being no such provision in any of the treaties above mentioned. As a matter of fact, the first surveys were made in 1819. As early as January, 1820, the new territory was organized, parts of it along the southern and eastern edge being attached to the counties of Jennings, Jackson, Franklin, Fayette, Wayne and Randolph, all the rest being formed into two large new counties, Delaware and Wabash. The older counties above named were given "concurrent jurisdiction" in civil cases in Delaware county, and Vigo, Owen and Monroe were given like jurisdiction over Wabash county. An interesting item among the laws of 1820-21 is the appointment of John Vawter to take the census of "all the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age within said counties of Wabash and Delaware, and return a list of the same to the office of Secretary of State, on or before the second Monday in November next."

Search through the legislative documents fails to disclose any further reference to this first census of the New Purchase, which was probably ordered in anticipation of the influx of immigration that would follow the locating of the capital.

Map of Indiana in 1824, When the Capital Was Moved to Indianapolis.—*By E. V. Shockley.*

The Squatter Population.—The New Purchase was organized and provision made for "civil cases" (as noted above) a year and a half before the first land sales were made. Whether or not this had any reference to the unauthorized "squatter" occupancy of the territory, such occupancy existed, just as it had existed throughout the southern part of the State before the various land purchases by the government. The first permanent white settler in central Indiana of whom we have record was William Conner, who in 1802 established a trading post on White river.

* One of the rare documents in the State library is the parchment copy of the treaty made with the Miamis. This was the duplicate instrument that was given to Chief Richardville for the tribe. In course of time it came into the hands of Mr. Charles B. Lasselle, of Logansport, who was a zealous collector of relics relating to the history of the Wabash valley. Attached to the parchment are the signatures of thirteen representatives of the United States besides the three commissioners, and sixteen Miami chiefs (by mark). Among the former are Joseph Barron, William Conner and Antoine Bondie, as interpreters. The treaty bears the date of October 6, 1818.

about four miles below the present site of Noblesville. In 1819 a little colony, led by John Finch, settled on a small prairie beside the river, nearly opposite the Noblesville site. This spot, afterward known as the "Horseshoe Prairie," from a curve of the river at that point, was, in August of the year mentioned, taken possession of by seven or eight families, an advance party having the previous spring put in crops and built houses.* Another group was located at the "Bluffs" of White river, where the village of Waverly now stands, about eighteen or twenty miles below Indianapolis. Jacob Whetzel, a brother of Louis Whetzel, the famous Indian fighter of Virginia, located here in March, 1819, having, the year before, employed his son Cyrus and four other axmen in cutting out a rude roadway between the Bluffs and Franklin county, which was afterward known as the "Whetzel Trace." Other families joined the Whetzels, and before the opening of the lands there seems to have been quite a settlement at that point.† Also, about fifteen families, most of whom are said to have come from the Whitewater valley, settled in the vicinity of the mouth of Fall creek, where several Indian trails converged, and where, according to J. H. B. Nowland, a sandbar deposited by the waters of the creek formed a much-used fording place in the river. The extent of the squatter occupancy beyond these settlements is probably greater than is generally supposed from the records that exist. John Tipton, one of the commissioners to locate the capital, speaks of people up and down the river, giving the impression that there were scattered residents. Judge Banta gives the names of men who located within the present bounds of Shelby, Bartholomew and Johnson counties before the lands were put on the market, some of them as early as 1818; and if this were true of the localities Banta knew of it was doubtless true over a wider area.

Locating the Capital.—By an act of January 11, 1820, the General Assembly appointed a commission of ten men from as many different counties to select the four sections of land that had been donated in the enabling act for a permanent capital of the State. The commissioners were: George Hunt, of Wayne county; John Conner, of Fayette; Stephen Ludlow, of Dearborn; John Gilliland, of Switzerland; Joseph Bartholomew, of Clark; John Tipton, of Harrison; Jesse B. Durham, of Jackson; Frederick Rapp, of Posey; William Prince, of Gibson, and Thomas Emmerson, of Knox. They were to meet on a specified day at the house of William Conner (the trading post on White river) and, after due oath, to "proceed to view, select and locate among the lands of the United States which are unsold a site which in their opinion shall be most eligible and advantageous for the permanent seat of government of Indiana, embracing four sections, or as many fractional sections as will amount to four sections." Provision was made for a clerk "who shall keep a fair record of their proceedings herein, which shall be signed by each and every of them, and attested by their clerk, a copy of which they shall file in the office of Secretary of State." If this "record of proceedings" was ever kept and filed as ordered it has gone the way of other valuable documents, due, perhaps, to the criminal carelessness, or at least culpable stupidity, which led an irate citizen, ninety years ago, to denounce certain officials who had cleared the old Corydon state house of "useless papers," as "no more fit for their business than hogs for a parlor." At any rate, the only record we have of the work of the commission, aside from the bare report of results, is the private journal of John Tipton, the member from Harrison county. This document, which may be found in full in the Indiana Magazine of History, vol. i, pp. 9 and 74, is here given in brief.

The writer states that on Wednesday, the 17th of May, 1820, he set out from Corydon in company with Governor Jennings to meet with the other commissioners in the New Purchase. They had with them a black servant boy, a tent and "plenty of baken and coffy." At Vallonia they picked up two other members of the commission, Colonel Durham and General Bartholomew, and also two unofficial persons who were "going out to look at the country." On Monday, the 22d, after five days' traveling, they reached William Conner's, the prescribed meeting place, which is described as a prairie of about two hundred fifty acres of the White river bottom, with a number of Indian huts near the house. By noon of the next day all the commissioners except William Prince, of Gibson county, were present, and they

* For best account of this settlement see "Reminiscences of Judge Finch," in Ind. Mag. Hist., December, 1911.

† D. D. Banta's "Historical Sketch of Johnson County," p. 9.

proceeded with their work. The probabilities are that they viewed Conner's prairie as a possible site, and also the Finch settlement, three miles above. The Journal does not say so, but Fabius M. Finch, in the "Reminiscences" cited above, states that they visited his father's place. From

Old Constitutional Elm Tree at Corydon, still standing. Under this tree it is said the first constitution of Indiana was adopted, on June 29, 1816.

Conner's they followed the river down to the settlement at the mouth of Fall creek, and after viewing that place, passed on down to the Whetzel settlement. The commissioners and the visiting members of the party, of whom there were several besides Governor Jennings, seem to have prospected to and fro between these points in separate groups, but finally they all met again on Saturday, the 27th, at the cabin of John McCormick, which stood below Fall creek on the high ground just above where Washington street meets the river, and agreed upon the Fall creek location. As the government survey was not completed, however, the tract could not be specifically described. Judge William B. Laughlin, the surveyor, was sent for to finish his work, and after a delay of eleven days the commissioners finished theirs.

The statement that has been made and repeated that only five commissioners voted on the question of location and that two of those voted for the "Bluffs," and the oft-repeated newspaper story that the commissioners visited and considered the site of Strawtown, above Noblesville, has not the slightest documentary support. The reasons for the selection that was made are given, in a brief and general way, in the commissioners' report to the Legislature on June 7, 1820, which reads:

"The undersigned have endeavored to connect with an eligible site the advantages of a navigable stream and fertility of soil, while they have not been unmindful of the geographical situation of the various portions of the State; to its political center as regards both the present and future population, as well as the present and future interest of the citizens."* This is signed by all the commissioners except William Prince.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATTER

Sketch of Governor Jennings.—As Indiana's first executive, Governor Jonathan Jennings deserves, perhaps, a consideration that we can not give to his successors in the gubernatorial office. Jennings came from Pennsylvania to Indiana Territory in 1806, settling first at Jeffersonville,

Old State House at Corydon.†

then at Vincennes, where he was admitted to the bar and began the practise of law in 1807. The "practise," however, seems to have been little

* House Jour., 1820-21, p. 25.

† This structure, erected in 1811-12, as nearly as can be determined, was built by Dennis Pennington for the Harrison county courthouse. It was never owned by the State, but was rented for legislative use. For documentary research into this question by Miss Ethel Cleland see Ind. Mag. Hist., vol. ix.

more than nominal, as he drifted into clerical work in connection with the territorial Legislature, and this employment turned him in the direction of politics. His first appearance in the political field was as a candidate for the office of territorial delegate to Congress in 1809. The issue on which the campaign was waged was that of admitting slavery into the territory, and Jennings, as the anti-slavery candidate, was elected after a bitter contest. During the rest of the territorial period he remained in Congress, as he was returned in 1811 and 1813, and this fact, doubtless, contributed greatly to the anti-slavery movement which in 1816 succeeded in bringing in the State free. It was Jennings who laid before Congress the memorial asking for an act to enable the Territory to become a State, and with the passing of that act and the subsequent Constitutional Convention, he was chosen president of that body, being also a delegate from Clark county. In the subsequent campaign for State officers he ran for governor against Thomas Posey, the territorial governor, and won by a large majority.

Of his peculiar task as the first governor one of his biographers (Woollen) says: "The making and putting into motion of the machinery of a new State requires ability of a high order. Revenue is to be created, laws for the protection of life and property to be drawn and passed, and divers other things to be done that the foundations of the government may be properly laid. The governor proved himself equal to the task." It must be said that this latter laudation is not too strongly put. Jennings was one of the commissioners who, at the treaty of St. Marys, Ohio, secured from the Indians the large tract of territory, covering the central part of the State, afterward known as the "New Purchase," and in 1820 he personally accompanied the commissioners who had been appointed to select a site for the permanent capital. In 1822 he was elected a representative to Congress and resigned the governorship to accept that office, the remainder of his term being filled out by Ratliff Boon. He remained in Congress eight years, then, being defeated in the race for another term, retired to private life. His one other public service was as a commissioner, in 1832, to treat with the Indians for lands in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. He died July 26, 1834, at his home about three miles west of Charlestown, and lies buried in the Charlestown cemetery, where, for many years, his grave lay neglected and unmarked, though it now has a fitting granite monument.

In an appreciation of Jennings written by John H. B. Nowland, who knew him personally, he is described as a man of great personal magnetism, free-handed, generous of nature and kind of heart, with much simplicity of character. During his service in Congress, Mr. Nowland says, "No letter was ever addressed to him on the most trivial, as well as important matter, that was not promptly answered and his business attended to;" and the biographer further adds that the honest discharge of every official duty entrusted to him won for him wide esteem.

Throughout his political career, Jennings had his bitter enemies, who were unescapable then as now, but many of the fulminations against him are at this day their own condemnation. For example, Waller Taylor, a pro-slavery opponent of territorial days, tried to provoke him to a quarrel and a duel for no particular reasons except political ones, and disgustedly dubbed him a coward because he persisted in being amiable and friendly. In 1816, Elihu Stout, editor of *The Western Sun,* and a coterie of Harrison supporters, raged because he was back of a (to them) nefarious scheme to introduce a rival newspaper, *The Centinel,* in Vincennes. The humor of this did not seem to strike them.

According to Mr. Nowland, Governor Jennings' salary of $1,000 per year was paid in treasury notes worth about $600, and his expenditures more than doubling this depreciated salary, left him involved in debts which he never got free from.*

The Jennings-Harrison Incident.—During the administration of Governor Jennings occurred an incident that is unique, at least in the history of this State. In 1818 President Monroe appointed Jennings one of three commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians for a new tract of territory. This placed Lieutenant-Governor Christopher Harrison in the position of acting governor. The constitution contained the provision that "no member of Congress, or per-

* For fuller sketches of Jennings, see Woollen's "Biographical and Historical Sketches," Nowland's "Prominent Citizens" and Dunn's "Indiana."

son holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor or lieutenant-governor." As Harrison rather ingeniously construed this, Jennings, by accepting a commission from the United States, had abdicated his office as governor and the lieutenant-governor had become governor instead. Woollen ("Biographical and Historical Sketches") thus describes the situation:

"Governor Jennings refused to accept this interpretation of the law and demanded possession of the executive office. The lieutenant-governor committee which may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the lieutenant-governor, and late acting governor, and inform him that the two houses of the General Assembly have met, formed a quorum, and are now ready to receive any communications which he may please to make relative to the executive department of government, and request a similar committee be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, and that on the part of the Senate Messrs. Boon and De Pauw were appointed that committee.'"

Indianapolis, "The Capital in the Woods," in 1820.—*From an ideal painting by Alois E. Sinks.*

left the room he had been occupying, and, taking with him the State seal, opened an office elsewhere. The State officers were in a quandary what to do. Two men were claiming to be governor, and they did not know which to recognize. Such was the condition of affairs when the Legislature of 1818 convened. On the 10th of December of that year Ratliff Boon, then a senator from the county of Warrick, appeared upon the floor of the House and said:

"'Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Senate to inform this House that the Senate has appointed a committee on their part to act with a similar

The requested committee was formed in the House, and the joint committee waited on Harrison, but was told that he had no communication to make unless it was to be received as coming from the governor. Then came a committee to investigate the troubles in the executive department, and this committee reported as their opinion "that His Excellency, Gov. Jonathan Jennings, did, in the months of September and October last, accept an appointment under the government of the United States, by virtue of which he, together with others, did repair to St. Marys, and then and there did negotiate and conclude a treaty with various

tribes of Indians in behalf of the United States; and that he did sign said treaty as the agent or officer of the United States, and he did thereto subscribe his name with others." The next step in the solemn red-tape process was Governor Jennings' notification as to the investigation, and a request that he appear before the committee in his own defense; but he declined to do so in person, appointing, instead, Charles Dewey to represent him as counsel. The upshot of it all was that after the committee had taken the testimony of various persons to prove that Jennings had acted as a United States commissioner (which, of course, everybody knew beforehand), and after this was duly reported to the Legislature, that body passed a resolution that it was "inexpedient to further prosecute the inquiry into the existing difficulties in the executive department of the government of the State," thereby recognizing Jennings as the rightful governor. This resolution, however, was carried by only two votes and our first administration came just that near to a sudden and rather ignominious ending. Lieutenant-Governor Harrison resigned his office in a pique, and in the next gubernatorial campaign ran for the governorship against Jennings, but received less than a fifth of the total vote cast.

Greasy Creek, Brown County.—*Photograph by Frank M. Hohenberger.*

CHAPTER VII

THE STATE'S DEVELOPMENT TO 1836

Explanation of This Period.—Any division of the State's history into distinct periods is apt to be more or less arbitrary. Some division, however, facilitates grouping of the elements to be dealt with, and helps to an understanding of the social development and the chronological order. The period between the admission to the Union and the year 1836 may for these purposes be considered as a distinct chapter in the development, because the growth of activities up to that date are a continuous and normal unfolding, and because the internal improvement law of 1836 inaugurated a new departure and introduced another very distinctive chapter.

General Character of Period.—The period comprised the administrations of Governors Jonathan Jennings (1816-1822)*, William Hendricks (1822-1825), James B. Ray (1825-1831), and part of that of Noah Noble, who served from 1831 to 1837. This span of our history, offering little that is spectacular or conspicuous, has not particularly invited the researches of the historian, and hence it is rather an obscure period and the source material is limited. Finances, a taxing system, internal improvements, education and local politics were the questions that engaged public attention, and the dealing with these were noticeably in the experimental stage.

The various messages of the governors and the contemporary legislation afford us glimpses of conditions and of questions that were uppermost. As late as 1825 there was complaint of serious financial depression. Governors Hendricks and Ray agree in attributing the condition to the recent war with England. The extensive consumption of European goods and the want of a market for surplus produce, says Hendricks, "has put the balance of trade largely against the western country and produced general and individual distress."

Ray On Hard Times.—Governor Ray, at the close of 1825, gives a graphic explanation of the trying times the young State had been passing through. "In consequence of the war," he affirms, "large disbursements of public money were made by the general government in every part of the country; a general rage for speculation was excited; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. A natural consequence of this great increase of what was then deemed equivalent to money was that a fictitious value was placed upon labor and every species of property. . . . Money, as it was then called, was easily acquired, and the people too generally and too easily indulged in visionary dreams of wealth and splendor. Then the extraordinary flow of money from our treasury was discontinued; our army was reduced; the newly created banks began to fail; specie disappeared; the fictitious circulating medium of the country became trash in the hands of the people; wages and every species of property suffered an unprecedented depression in their value, and the industry of the country suffered a shock from which, in many places, it has not yet recovered." In addition, he says that the lack of markets for surplus produce "operates as a dead weight upon the industry and enterprise of the State."

The State's Revenue; Taxing System.—Along with this general depression went the difficulties of raising the State's revenues. The country was poor, taxables few, and the taxing system crude. Hendricks speaks of the methods of collecting the taxes as "attended with uncertainty and delay" and practically every message refers to the difficulties in this line. The manner of collecting was for the sheriff or his deputy to advertise, giving ten days' notice of the time when he would be present at the place of election in each township for the purpose of receiving the taxes. If the taxpayer failed to attend at the time set and pay, then he was to discharge his debt at the house of the sheriff or deputy on or before the 1st of September of that year, under penalty of having his property levied on. The

* Jennings went to Congress before the expiration of his term, which was filled out by Ratliff Boon.

indications are that very many failed to meet the collector, either at the advertised place or at his house, for Ray, in his first message, alludes to accumulated delinquencies amounting to $12,000, out of which, it was thought, the treasurer might realize $3,000. In 1825 the law was modified by the provision that the collector call at "the most usual and best known place of residence" of the citizen, but too much was not expected of this, evidently, for of the $40,000 income that was due that year it was calculated that there would be a shrinkage from delinquency and commissions, of $8,000. The poll tax of 50 cents per head was so unpopular that Ray advised its reduction "because a poll tax seems to be most odious to the people, being often viewed in no better light than as a remaining badge of British vassalage."

Tax Schedule.—The tax and revenue problem was the subject of repeated legislation. The law as it stood in 1824 appraised first-class land at $1.50 per hundred acres; second-class at $1, and third-class at 75 cents; lands to be rated according to quality, local advantages and contiguity to towns and navigable rivers, etc. Each $100 in bank stock was assessed 25 cents, and there was a poll tax of 50 cents on each male over twenty-one years of age who was sane and not a pauper. This was the State tax. For county revenue every horse, ass or mule over three years old was assessed not to exceed 37½ cents; a stallion was rated at the price at which he served; work oxen, not over 18¾ cents; two-wheeled pleasure carriages, $1; four-wheeled carriage, $1.50; brass clock, $1; gold watch, $1; silver watch, 25 cents; license for retailing spirituous liquors, not less than $5, nor more than $25; license to vend foreign merchandise, not less than $10 nor more than $50; ferry privileges, not less than $2 nor more than $20; each original suit or complaint commenced and prosecuted in the circuit courts, 50 cents.

Increase of Revenue from Lands.—Lands sold by the United States were exempt from taxation for five years after purchase, and one growing source of income was the increase of taxable acreage as the five-year limit expired. According to Ray's estimate in 1825, the following year would see 500,000 acres added to the State's taxables, and elsewhere we find it estimated that the annual average increase of taxable land amounted to 400,000 acres. By the treasurer's report of 1822 and 1830, respectively, the State's annual income increased in the eight years from $41,085.29 to $65,344.48.

Banking.—During most of the third decade Indiana had no system of banks, though the early twenties saw the close of an interesting chapter of banking history. During the territorial period money affairs were chaotic; private "wildcat" banks prevailed, along with the dangers incident to those irresponsible institutions. In 1814 the Legislature took steps toward helping the situation by chartering the Bank of Vincennes and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Madison. In 1817 the Legislature made the Bank of Vincennes a State institution, in which the State was a stockholder, and which was to have fourteen branches in as many districts. The capital stock was increased from $500,000 to $1,500,000. This extensive scheme was quite out of proportion to the wealth and circulating requirements of the State, and only three branches organized. The Vincennes bank, under the State's wing, had its vicissitudes, was fraudulently managed, and finally, in 1822, went out in a blaze of disrepute that stirred up the State. The Madison bank, which was to have been included in the State's branch scheme, but declined the alliance, made a reputable record for itself, but it also had its difficulties and ceased business some time after the collapse of the Vincennes bank. From then until the inauguration of a new banking era in 1834 the circulation of the State was supplied chiefly by the Bank of the United States.

State Bank of 1834.—The Legislature, by an act that was signed January 28, 1834, created the State Bank of Indiana. It was chartered for twenty-five years with a capital stock of $1,600,000, of which the State took one-half, assuming supervisory powers and retaining the right to select some of the more important officers. The institution was, in reality, a system consisting of ten branches, to be afterward added to and located at different points in the State. These branches were more or less independent, but subject to a certain supervisory control by a central board consisting of a president and four members chosen by the Legislature, besides one member chosen by each of the branches. This board and the branches were required to make an annual report to the Legislature, which retained full powers of investigation at any time. The orig-

inal branches were located at Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, Richmond, Madison, New Albany, Evansville, Vincennes, Bedford, Terre Haute and Lafayette. In 1835 another branch was established at Fort Wayne, and in 1838 two more at South Bend and Michigan City, respectively. On January 1, 1835, the loans were $520,843.75; circulation, $456,065; deposits, $127,236.30; specie, $751,083.29, and capital paid in $800,000. In 1836 the capital stock was increased to $2,500,000, and this was divided equally among the various branches. For two or three years this institution prospered; then with the panic of 1837 and in the financial distress brought on the State by the sorry collapse of the internal improvement scheme, it suffered with things generally. Recovering from this period of adversity it prospered again from about the middle forties to the expiration of its charter in 1859.*

Population.—The population of the State grew from about 63,000 in 1816 to 147,178 in 1820 and 341,582 in 1830. The tide of immigration swelled particularly throughout the latter half of the twenties, and in 1829 Ray wrote: "For months past we have daily seen from twenty to fifty wagons, containing families, moving through this single metropolis (Indianapolis), most of whom have fixed their abodes in the White river country and in that bordering upon the Wabash." By the census tables of 1830, showing the distribution of population throughout the sixty-three counties then existing, Wayne was far in advance of all the others with 23,344 inhabitants. Dearborn followed with 14,573, and Washington, Jefferson, Clark, Harrison and Franklin came in the order named, this being the total number of those running over 10,000. Knox, once the most populous, was now but 6,557. By this, certain of the older southern and eastern counties still held the ascendency and as yet had not suffered by the pressure northward in search of new lands. Of the central counties located in the newer part of the State, Rush led with 9,918, followed by Putnam, Fountain, Parke, Montgomery, Marion and Tippecanoe, all running over 7,000. These majorities indicate the directions in which the currents of immigration set strongest. They bore no relation to priority of settlement and the attracting causes are a matter for speculation. In the case of Rush county, the most populous, it was doubtless the lay and quality of the land, and perhaps its contiguity to the older settlements of the Whitewater. The capital of the State, of course, drew many to Marion county. Tippecanoe and Fountain were undoubtedly beholden to the Wabash river, but why Putnam, Parke and Montgomery should have so far outstripped some other counties that seemed to have equal advantages, is a matter of inquiry for the curious student.

Map of Indiana, 1827.

Politics.—During the first years of the State partisan interests and partisan virulence were not in evidence in Indiana as they were a little later. The standard of self-government did not, however, seem to be particularly elevated by that fact. The scrambling for public office went on just the same, without regard to fitness or honesty of candidates, and the acrimony of opposing individuals or their little supporting cliques were only equaled by the unctuous truckling to voters. In the beginning as now public service was sometimes entrusted to incompetency and rascality, proving, perhaps, that this shortcoming is inseparable

* For studies on banking see Esarey's Hist. Ind., Smith's Hist. Ind. and Harding's "State Bank of Ind." in Journal of Political Economy, December, 1895.

from our political system. More than once Ray complained of failures from many counties to make proper election returns, and ever and anon in the House and Senate Journals we find reports of proceedings against minor public officials for maladministration of their office.

Beginning of Party Politics.—For more than a dozen years after the admission of the State political issues in Indiana were local and the fortunes of an aspirant to public life devolved upon his personal standing rather than on allegiance to a party. The presidential campaign of 1828, with its intense partisanship, introduced a new political era. This was not felt here at once but Governor Ray's last message, delivered on his retirement in 1831, is notable for its protest against party ascendency and party discipline as assailing "the vitals of the first principles of the republic." A country's happiness and honor, he affirmed, was "about to be periled upon the selfish basis of alternate triumphs and defeats." Noah Noble, a Whig, was the first Indiana governor elected along national party lines, but a local issue, that of internal improvement, was a prominent factor in his ascendency. The three successive governors from 1831 to 1843—Noah Noble, David Wallace and Samuel Bigger, were Whigs.

Industries and Trade.—Industry throughout this period was confined almost entirely to agriculture and home products of manufacture, such as fabrics for clothing. Occasionally some mill or factory with a sounding name was incorporated under the law, but as yet they cut little figure in the activities of the commonwealth. Trade developed quite as rapidly as could be expected considering the serious handicap consequent upon the wretched transportation facilities. There was much surplus produce in the shape of horses, cattle, swine, flour, sugar and whisky, for export, and as early as 1828, before the days of the Wabash canal, it was affirmed that ten counties along the Wabash valley, from Knox to Tippecanoe, had been receiving annually from the east 385 tons of dry goods, while from Terre Haute alone went 2,800 barrels of whisky and 7,000 barrels of pork.* The most of the export trade went southward by way of the Mississippi river, and the localities most favored were those that had easiest outlet by streams that could be navigated. The Ohio and Wabash permitted of egress at all times of the year, but most of the watercourses that threaded the interior afforded outlet at high water only, and advantage was taken of the freshet season to send down flatboats laden with the produce of the country. These rude craft required comparatively little skill to build and the Indiana forests supplied an abundance of timber for their construction. They were from forty to a hundred feet in length and from fifteen to twenty feet wide and had great carrying capacity, one estimate being 500 dressed hogs for a sixty-foot boat.

The Ohio and lower Wabash had the advantage of steamboat transportation at an early day, but what is claimed as the first vessel of this kind on White river did not come until 1829 or the early part of 1830, when the "Traveler," captained by William Sanders, carried a load of salt as far as Spencer.* For many parts of the State the flatboat traffic continued until the advent of the railroads.

EDUCATION

Constitutional Provision.—The ninth article of the constitution had taken this stand on behalf of the education of the State's future citizens:

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands, or from any other quarter, to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended; but no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning shall be sold by the authority of the State prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty; and the moneys which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands, or otherwise obtained for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purposes of promoting the interest of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries and public schools. It shall be

* Ray's message, 1828.

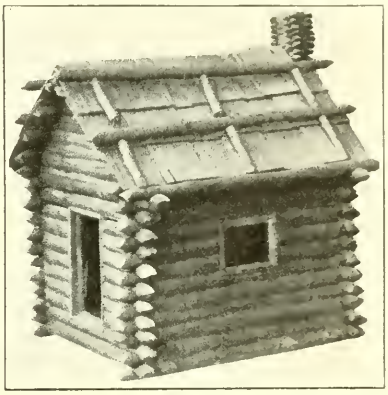
* Ind. Quar. Mag. Hist., June, 1906.

the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State university wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all. And for the promotion of such salutary end, the money which shall be paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in times of war, shall be exclusively, and in equal proportion, applied to the support of county seminaries; and all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws shall be applied to said seminaries in the counties wherein they shall be assessed."

This was an admirable foundation on which to rear the educational structure, but as a matter of fact it was a good while before the citizenry could work to the program with any degree of efficiency, and during this period the actual educational status was very crude.

County Seminaries.—What is known as the "County Seminary Law of 1818" marks the first step toward a system. This, conformably to the constitutional provision, established a seminary in each county, the public funds for which were to be derived as specified. How inadequate this fund was is shown by the fact that in 1825 Dearborn, one of the most populous counties, raised but $700, while only seven had in excess of $200 and eight had less than $50 each.* These pittances, in many instances, were eked out by private aid from public-spirited citizens, and as a matter of fact some of the seminaries became not only educational but social centers of considerable importance at that day. As schools they were, in some places, mixed and ungraded, with pupils ranging, as Professor Boone says, from "four to thirty years of age," though where the township schools existed they were confined to the higher grades. A table of these seminaries and their location given by Boone shows eighteen to have been established up to 1830.

School Law of 1824; Distinctive Character.—In 1824 an act was passed to establish a general system of township schools, and this law was notable as compared with the legislation existing elsewhere at that day. In most States the idea prevailed that public schools were to be for those who could not otherwise afford them, whereas the Indiana law was thoroughly democratic and framed "to guard against any distinctions . . . between the rich and the poor." By this law any three residents of a congressional township could call a meeting of the other residents to take steps in school organization by the election of three school trustees for the township. After taking the prescribed steps the inhabitants should "be a body corporate politic" in whom the sixteenth section of school land should be vested. The trustees as the agents of this corporation were to divide the township into districts and appoint for them sub-trustees who, by calling meetings in their respective districts, were to ascertain the public sentiment as to the establishment of public schools. Those districts that favored such establishment were called upon to build a schoolhouse, so much free labor being exacted of each free-holder. The length of term and questions of expenditure were also submitted to the voters. The moneys accruing to the township from the school lands were to be equitably divided among the various districts. The township trustees were to examine the teachers and grant licenses. That the actual operations of the system thus established was, in the earlier days at least, very crude, is indicated by the fact that efficient teachers were scarce, and that their contracts for teaching specified "what part of their wages should be in produce, when and where delivered, what part should be paid in money, and in what instalments, and whether the teacher should be boarded among his employers" (Boone).



Typical Log Schoolhouse Erected in Indiana Under the Law of 1824.

Public Schools Not "Free."—While the

* Boone's "Education in Indiana," the most comprehensive study we have on this subject.

schools were designated as "public" they were not free. The children from the schools were partly through subscription, [illegible] quate, and patrons paid a fee to pay the tuition, as in our private schools. The school term was usually three months. Boone states that the law was "doomed to failure for lack of funds to maintain the system." It remained in force until 1833, but as a matter of fact a large proportion of the townships in the organized counties made no attempt to establish schools.

Private Schools.—That public sentiment and support in matters educational moved too slowly for the more advanced element is indicated by the establishment of sundry private seminaries and academies, of which twenty-two prior to 1836 are on record. This class of schools is cited by Professor Boone as having rendered an invaluable service to education throughout the State.*

College Beginnings.—Three permanent institutions of learning date back to the period we are considering—the State Seminary, afterward Indiana University; Hanover Academy, afterward Hanover College, and the school that became Wabash College.

State School.—The first of these, as the name implied, was fostered by the State and was part of the State system. Opened in 1825 as the "State Seminary" it became "Indiana College" in 1828 and "Indiana University" in 1838, though the year after the conferring of this latter dignity the faculty consisted of only three members and the students were but sixty-four.

Hanover College.—This institution was the first of the private denominational schools, and its earlier history is one of the most inspiring chapters in our cultural struggles. Founded by the Presbyterians for the cardinal purpose of pro-

* The list of these twenty-two schools, their location and dates of opening are as follows: Corydon Seminary, 1816; Vincennes Academy, 1[illegible]; Martin's Academy (Livonia), 1819; New Albany School, 1[illegible]; Manual Labor School (location not given), 1824; New Harmony Seminary, 1826; Cambridge Academy (Lawrenceburg), 1[illegible]; Beech Grove Seminary (Liberty), 1827; Hanover Academy, 18[illegible]; Eel River Seminary (Logansport), 1829; Eugene Academy, 18[illegible]; Female Seminary (Greencastle), 1830; Teachers' Seminary (Crawfordsville), 1830; West Union School (Monroe), 18[illegible]; Blue River Academy (Salem), 1832; Christian College (New Albany), 1833; Western Union Seminary (locality not given), 18[illegible]; Female Seminary (Salem), 1835; Carlisle School (Sullivan county), 183[illegible]; Olive Branch School (Lafayette), 18[illegible] (Boone). By 1851 these private schools had increased to [illegible] number, though before that some had gone out of existence. The list compiled by Mr. Boone is not complete, as the text intimates. For reference to William Maxwell's part in education at New Harmony see "The Story of New Harmony."

ducing an educated ministry it began as "Hanover Academy" in 1827 and was chartered as a college in 1833. As early as 1829 it was adopted as a synodical school by the Presbyterian Synod of Indiana, and a theological department was established. Its struggle for existence was heroic, and as a means to its ends it attempted a manual labor experiment, whereby moneyless students could pay their way by work. Cooper, cabinet, carpenter and printing shops were installed, bricks were made and wood was chopped. By 1835 this venture had proved a failure, partly by reason of a difficult market for the products. Nevertheless it had drawn students from as many as eight or nine States and its attendance during this manual-school period was the largest in its history, being two hundred forty in 1833. Soon after, through various misfortunes, it declined almost to the point of perishing, but recovered by the determined efforts of its promoters and took an honored place among the State's educational institutions. The Scotch-Irish stock that stood back of this school was notable for strength of character and sturdy moral fiber and formed an important element in our early population.

Wabash College.—As has been said in a previous section the Presbyterians of Indiana stood pre-eminently for education, and as the Hanover school was established for the promoting of an educated clergy so was the original of Wabash College founded for the training of teachers. This school, under the name of "The Wabash Manual Labor College and Teachers' Seminary," was opened at Wabash on the 3d of December, 1833, with an attendance of twelve pupils and with Prof. Caleb Mills at its head. Like Hanover this embryo college languished for want of support and struggled under debt, to which was added the misfortune of a fire in 1838 that all but wiped it out. During this decade it can be regarded as a heroic beginning only (W. H. Smith).

Lyceums.—As an educational factor mention should be made of a law of 1831 whereby twenty or more citizens of any county could incorporate lyceums "for mutual improvement in the arts and sciences."

Libraries.—The constitution contained a provision that whenever a new county should be created at least ten per cent. should be reserved

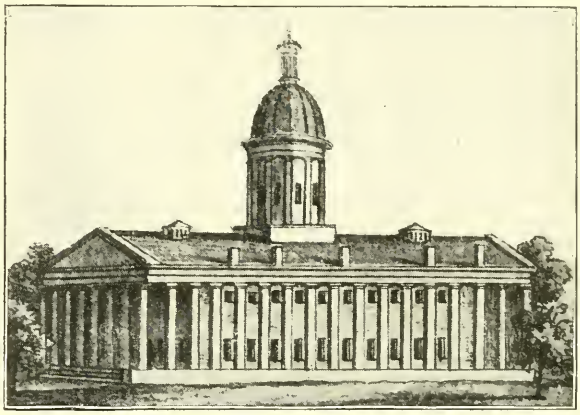
out of the proceeds from the sale of town lots in the seat of justice and applied to the establishment of a library for the county. As early as 1816 and again in 1818 laws were passed to carry this provision into effect, and thus throughout the legislation of the twenties we find repeated measures for the founding of these libraries. To just what extent they were used and what part they played in the education of the people, there is perhaps, no way of learning now. An auxiliary to this system was another system, privately promoted, of Sunday school libraries, which undoubtedly had much influence, especially with the younger generation. In 1827 it was estimated that there was in the State a Sunday school membership of two thousand children, and while this was but a small percentage of even the juvenile population, it made an excellent seed bed, and one writer on the subject affirms that to these libraries "may safely be ascribed much of the intelligence and much of the virtue of the people of later generations."*

State Library.—The State Library was established by an act of February 11, 1825. The first official word touching such a library is to be found in the Journal of the first constitutional convention, where, under date of June 28, 1816, it is "Resolved, That it be recommended to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, to appropriate the money voluntarily given by the citizens of Harrison county to the State, to the purchase of books for a library for the use of the Legislature and other officers of government; and that the said General Assembly will, from time to time, make such other appropriations for the increase of said library as they may deem necessary." After a lapse of nine years the proposed library materialized, largely through the efforts of Judge Benjamin Parke, to whom is given the credit of being one of our earliest and most ardent promoters of all matters pertaining to education. Its original purpose, as specified in the Journal, was to serve the various officers of the State, and it included what afterward became the Supreme Court Library. The humbleness of its beginning is indicated by the fact that for sixteen years it did not even have a separate librarian, but was in the hands of the Secretary of State, who received the munificent sum of $15 per year extra for taking care of it, and the annual appropriation up to 1831 was but $30. For a good many years the State Library was something of a joke, and the librarianship one of the minor political plums, but its scope gradually broadened until it has become a large and valuable reference library for the use of all citizens.

* J. P. Dunn, "The Libraries of Indiana."

RELIGION

General Character.—During the earlier period of the State's history it was, in its religious phase, largely a missionary field. According to a study of this subject by Prof. C. B. Coleman* "it is scarcely too much to say that Indiana Protestant churches were not a natural development produced by the settlers who came here, so much as they were a planting made by ministers and missionaries from the older sections of the country." These ministers and missionaries, in large part, represented prior to 1830 the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations. The Baptists, though at first the leaders, did not keep pace with the other two, and those sects are pre-eminently conspicuous in our early religious history. Broadly speaking they represented two types of religionists—one the intellectual and educated class, the other, the masses who were swayed largely by their feelings.



First State House in Indianapolis, Built in 1832.
(See page 109.)

Presbyterianism.—Of the Presbyterians it has been said that they "build schoolhouse and church side by side;" and that "of Indiana it is almost literally true that there were no schools until the Presbyterian minister arrived." These

* Some Religious Developments in Indiana: Ind. Mag. Hist., vol. v, No. 2.

ministers were among the first school teachers and among the first to bring private libraries into the territory. The denomination was the first by several years to establish a higher school for the education of a clergy native to the west, who could better meet the requirements of pioneer life. This was the Hanover school, sketched on a previous page. To illustrate the zeal and devotion of the ministry Mr. Coleman cites, as typical, the Rev. John M. Dickey, whose average salary for sixteen years was $80, and who eked out a living for his family by farming, teaching singing classes, doing clerical work, surveying land, teaching school and mending shoes, while his wife managed the household, spun and made all the woolen and linen garments of the family, extended to numberless visitors the hospitality due from a preacher's wife, and reared a large family of children. This sketch is but a sample of many that may be found in the Presbyterian annals. The Salem Presbytery, the first in Indiana, was formed in 1823 and the first synod in 1826.

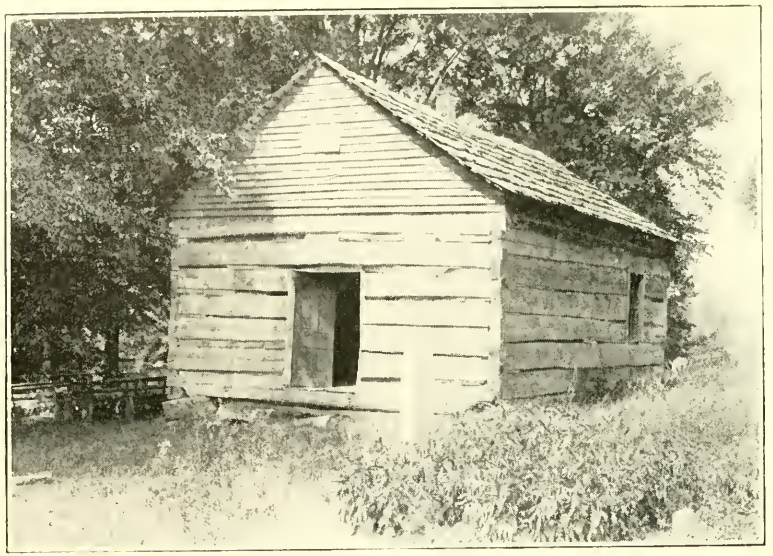
Methodism.—The church that made the deepest impress on the pioneer population was the Methodist with its zealous proselyting and its playing upon the emotions with a drastic theology and a fervent appeal that ofttimes swept through communities as a sort of emotional contagion. The open-air camp meeting, given over to religious demonstrations and attended by large numbers drawn thither by the excitement, made Methodism "catching," and the extraordinary zeal of the clergy, rude men of the rank and file, for the most part, who carried the gospel to the people far and near in the face of hardship and privation, won a membership to the sect that soon outranked all others in point of numbers. No more interesting biographies can be found than those that have been preserved of many of the itinerant preachers or circuit riders, and no narratives afford more intimate glimpses of the lives of the people.

Catholicism.—The Catholic church is by far the oldest religious institution in the State, as it dates back to the days of the French occupancy. For many years the history of the Vincennes church seems to be virtually the history of the church within this territory, but the Catholic directory of 1837 designates about thirty stations in various parts of the State that were visited more or less regularly by priests. The diocese of Vincennes, comprising Indiana and about one-third of Illinois, was created in 1834, with the Rev. Simon G. W. Brute as its first bishop.

Christian or Disciples' Church.—This sect in Indiana may be said to have had its beginning about 1819. It was a breaking away from the superabundance of "man-made" creeds and doctrinal points that were cumbering the Protestant faith, and the reaction in favor of a simpler form of belief, based on "the Bible as the living creed," was crystallized by the influence of a few men, into a movement that in time became one of the strongest churches in the State.

Religious and Moral Societies.—The religious element in this period did not confine itself to church organization, but promoted various societies in the name of religion and morals. The Indiana Sabbath School Union, a branch of the American Sabbath School Union, was formed at Charlestown, Clark county, in 1826. Bible societies, auxiliary to the American Bible Societies, were formed in different parts of the State, and were instrumental in distributing thousands of Bibles either free or at cost price. The organized crusade against intemperance began with the formation in 1830 of the Indiana Temperance Society. Another movement that may be classed as moral, though it had its economic and social side, was that of removing the free negroes from America and colonizing them in Liberia, Africa. The Indiana Colonization Society, formed at Indianapolis in 1829, was a branch of a national organization. It continued in active existence for years, with many of the leading men of the State back of it, and in 1846 it launched a monthly publication, "The Colonizationist," knowledge of which is so meager that no Indianapolis historian makes mention of it.

The Press.—Prior to 1820 ten or a dozen newspapers had sprung up in Indiana, most of them after the admission of the State. In a gazetteer of 1833 we find what is perhaps the first published list of papers, which shows twenty-nine to be in existence at that time. As some are known of before that date that are not included in the list it is probable that an uncertain number were short-lived. That the newspaper at that day and for a good while after commanded a precarious living is evidenced by the papers themselves as they occasionally voiced their discouragements and difficulties. To "owe the printer"



Church Near Elkinsville, Brown County.

Primitive Schoolhouse, Brown County.

Home of a Basket Weaver, Brown County.

Photographs by F. M. Hohenberger.

Pioneer Home, Brown County.

[illegible] opposition that seemed to bother nobody's conscience, and the editor, in many cases, was glad to get his pay in commodities of any kind from corn to cordwood. The local news that was published was very meager, the contents of the columns revealing that popular interest ran largely to national politics and foreign news, with an infusion of State matters that grew as internal affairs developed.

An occasional rare book or pamphlet bears the date of the twenties and the imprint of some Indiana press. The Rappites, at Harmonie, did some printing, and their successors, the community of Robert Owen, had a well-equipped outfit. In 1825 they launched a periodical, the "New Harmony Gazette," which was quite distinct in character from any other publication in the State, being devoted to social propaganda and the philosophical discussion of moral principles.*

Medicine.—February 12, 1825, a law was passed to "incorporate medical societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physics and surgery in the State." By it authority was given to doctors of the various counties to meet at the seat of government and organize into a corporate body, to be known as "The Medical Society of the State of Indiana." The circuit court circuits were to comprise so many medical districts, "to be known as first, second or third medical districts, according to the name of the circuit." Within these areas district societies were to be formed. The State society was to be composed of delegates from the district societies, and censors from the districts were to examine all candidates for license and grant diplomas. Persons of bad moral character could not be licensed.

Militia.—By the adjutant-general's report for 1828 we find that the aggregate number of officers and men in the State militia is estimated at 40,000, but the real status of this establishment is indicated by the fact that only 10,657 had reported for muster, which was 12,184 less than in 1826. The complaint of trouble in getting reports is also indicative of the waning interest.

Benevolence; Paupers and Negroes.—Governor Ray was, in many instances, in advance of his times. One of his efforts was for reform in the treatment of paupers. In his messages of 1825 he said: "It is the poor and needy that can justly claim more of our deliberations than the affluent. . . . These unhappy objects of public charity are sold like merchandise or cattle in a public market to persons who are generally induced to become their purchasers from motives of gain and avarice. . . . To me this practice seems degrading to our character as a Christian people." His suggestion was that the State be divided into districts of counties or larger areas, and that in each of these districts an asylum be established. A committee report on public asylums* does not, however, coincide with the governor's opinion. This report reads: "Comparatively speaking we can scarcely be said to have any paupers. The proportion is less than one to one thousand of our population." The existing system, it thought, was wisely adapted to the situation of the country, and therefore it believed that the establishment of asylums was not then expedient.

It is interesting to note that as early as 1829 Ray deplores the excessive influx of negroes into Indiana. These, he said, added an uneducated and "immoralized" element, most of whom were paupers on society. As a remedy for this he advocated the colonization scheme which for a number of years many regarded as the solution of the negro problem. As illustrating a peculiar twist of his moral perceptions he advocated the exportation of whisky because the wealth of the country would be increased and because "the moral condition of our society would be greatly improved and ameliorated."†

[illegible] "Early Newspapers of Indiana" see Ind. Quar. Mag. Hist., vol. II, No. 3.

* House Journal, 10th session, p. 135.

† Ray's message, 1829.

CHAPTER VIII

THE STORY OF NEW HARMONY

The Rappites.—Two notable intrusions into Indiana's early history were the successive social settlements of George Rapp and Robert Owen at New Harmony (first called Harmonie), in Posey county. As early as 1815 the "Rappites," or "Harmonists," a German religious sect under the leadership of George Rapp, located on the Wabash, having purchased there a holding of nearly thirty thousand acres. This they owned in common, and there was not even a separation into families, as one of their doctrines was that of strict celibacy. They were intensely religious, docile to their leader, inoffensive, industrious and thrifty with many skilled workmen among them. The little town of Harmonie that they built up had many brick buildings, some of them the largest and most imposing to be found in the State at that time. They established a cocoonery and silk factory, a woolen mill, oil mill, saw mill, brick yard, brewery and distillery, and the wilderness in which they settled was, within the years of their occupancy, converted into well-tilled, productive farms, with orchards and vineyards. The yield of their fertile acres and their various industries begat a trade of no mean proportions which extended down the Mississippi to New Orleans, while two or three prosperous stores were maintained at Vincennes and elsewhere. As a result they acquired a wealth and a comfort of living far in advance of the pioneer conditions of their American neighbors, from whom they were altogether removed in spirit and in sympathies.

The unfriendly attitude of the native Americans toward these strange people is given as one of the reasons why, in the course of time, they desired to leave the Wabash region. At any rate after ten years spent here they did desire to leave, and to that end offered for sale all their estate with its improvements, including the village of Harmonie with its dwellings, factories and industrial machinery all ready for use.

Robert Owen, Philanthropist, Buys Rappite Estate.—By one of those happy coincidences which sometimes occur in the course of events, there dwelt at Lanark, Scotland, an altogether unusual man with aspirations and dreams into which the opportunity offered by the Rappites fitted as if by a prearranged plan. This man, Robert Owen, was a large and successful manufacturer whose desire to benefit humanity amounted to a passion. His efforts to ameliorate the hard conditions of the ignorant, overworked and underpaid laboring class of Great Britain, and the greed and stupidity against which he contended make one of the touching chapters in the history of philanthropy. As a philanthropist of lofty ideals he had established for himself a reputation that extended over Europe, but the hindrances to his plans were, none the less, insurmountable. When an agent of the Rappite society came to him with a proposition to purchase their great estate with all its improvements on the far-away Wabash it opened up a new vista that glowed with promise. There, in a new country where all things were yet to be formed, he could work out the grand idea of a social reform that should prove new truths to the world.. The opportunity was too fascinating to be resisted, and the outcome was that Owen, for something like $150,000, secured a tract of land considerably larger than an entire congressional township, on which labor in excess of that value, doubtless, had already been expended, to say nothing of a village of substantial buildings capable of comfortably housing perhaps a thousand people and of the industrial equipments.

Owen's Scheme.—His first work after the purchase was to arouse interest in America by promulgating his plans, and to that end he came to this country and delivered several public addresses, the first two being in the national capital before large audiences in which were many of the most distinguished people of the country. These addresses which, after their oral delivery, were published, advertised broadcast the scheme of a new social experiment about to be tried, in which all who were in sympathy were invited to share as members. The arguments of the founder were alluring and plausible, and when

the time came to actually form the community it was found that there was no lack of material.

Rappites Succeeded by the Owen Community.—The Rappites left Harmonie in 1824, going to Pennsylvania, where they established for themselves a new community home which they called Economy. Early in 1825 Owen and his followers took possession of the Wabash village, which was re-named New Harmony. Even before Owen himself arrived on the ground the place was filled with people of many kinds. Some were philanthropists, entitled to all respect; some were cranks full of hobbies and eccentricities who never were born to work together with anybody to any end. When Owen arrived he set forth his views once more to this mixed assemblage; the "Preliminary Society of New Harmony" was formed and a constitution establishing a social starting point was adopted.

Owen's Ideals.—The society was called "Preliminary" because it was regarded as but the first step toward a more ideal organization to which people were to be educated. The constitution adopted announced that the object of the society was to secure for its members "the greatest amount of happiness," and to "transmit it to their children to the latest posterity." All members of it were to be of the same rank, with no artificial inequalities, and all were to be "willing to render their best services for the good of the society, according to their age, experience and capacity." The official name of the society was to be "The New Harmony Community of Equality," and its social program was long and elaborate, covering, or aiming to cover, the many and variable relations that must exist in any society. One feature of the general plan, which was described in the Owen address above referred to, was a series of ideal villages, as the community grew, each of which was to consist of solid rows of dwellings or apartments something like a modern tenement, but arranged around a hollow square one thousand feet long. The village was to have, besides these living apartments, a primary and high school, public dining hall and kitchen, common nursery for the children, and rooms for community purposes, such as lectures, dances, concerts, etc.

This "model village," as it was designated, along with other plans and ideas, never got beyond the ideal stage, and it may be added here that in the character of the people attracted by the experiment, and in their diversity of views when brought to the test of a definite social scheme, was the fatal obstacle to any kind of success.

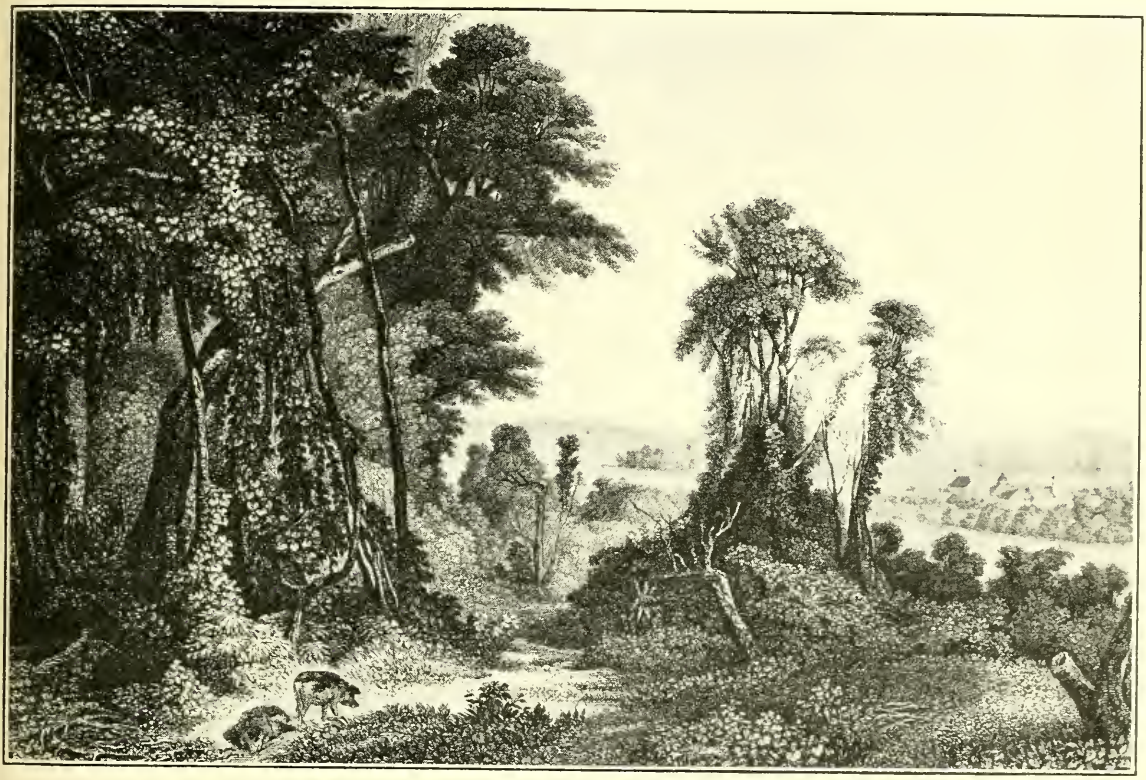
The Scientific and Educational Circle; William Maclure.—The most notable acquisition of the Owen colony was the addition of a group of men who took high rank among the scientists and educators of the day. Conspicuous among these as a leader was William Maclure, of Philadelphia, a man of wealth and both scientist and educator. As the former he came to be known as "The Father of American Geology," by virtue of his pioneer labor in that field, and he was a principal founder and for many years president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. As a promoter of education he introduced into America the Pestalozzian system and his ardor in educational matters was second only to his interest in science. Like Robert Owen he was by nature, and sincerely, a philanthropist, and their essential kinship drew the two men together. In some directions Maclure did not share Owen's social theories, but the famous experiment was one to interest him, especially as it opened up possibilities for the fulfilment of his cherished ideas; and hence, when Owen solicited his co-operation he readily affiliated by putting in to the scheme, as a copartner, about the same amount as the other had applied to the original purchase.

Maclure's Dream.—The dream that took possession of Maclure was the establishment of a great school which should be the center of learning in the west of the future and of a system of "free, equal and universal schools for feeding, clothing and instructing all the children of the State." Several years before he had brought to this country, from Switzerland, Joseph Neef, a disciple of Pestalozzi, who opened at Philadelphia the first Pestalozzian school in the United States. Neef and this school he now plucked up bodily, as it were, to transfer them to the Wabash.

Maclure's Co-Workers.—Along with Neef Maclure's prestige and influence enlisted a group of brilliant and able men, some of them of national reputation, who were to contribute their talents to the proposed school of higher education. Notable among these were Thomas Say,

Charles A. Lesueur, Gerard Troost and John Chappelsmith.

Say, a pioneer in zoölogy as Maclure was in geology, was perhaps the greatest American zoölogist of his day; Lesueur was a naturalist of high repute and an artist; Troost was a geologist, at a later date State geologist of Tennessee. Chappelsmith, of lesser fame, was an artist and engraver. Say and Neef are both buried at New Harmony, and the former, during his life there, was the author of important works on natural history. That men of this stamp should have left the great centers and buried themselves in the remote wilderness is an evidence of the lofty hopes inspired by the social experiment.



Harmonie, 1816.

The Boatload of Knowledge.—A literatesque feature of this scientific exodus from the east was that a good-sized party of men and women, with their equipment, traveled from Pittsburg to New Harmony in a keelboat, and to this day the outfit is humorously spoken of as "The Boatload of Knowledge."

Other Characters; the Owen Family.—Aside from the Maclure group there was a list of men and women, too long to be dealt with here, who by their scientific and intellectual accomplishments, added to the fame of New Harmony through a period of many years, and made it a center of interest to scientists, philosophers and travelers abroad. Conspicuous among them were the four sons of Robert Owen, Robert Dale, William, David Dale and Richard Dale, all of whom had been highly educated in the schools of Europe. Robert Dale Owen, the best known of these brothers in the history of Indiana, was widely in touch with the affairs of the State and did notable service as a statesman both at home and as a representative at Washington. As a pioneer in the movement for the extended rights of women that class owe him a debt of gratitude, which they acknowledged a few years since by placing a bronze bust on the grounds of the State Capitol. As a member of the constitutional convention of 1850 he was, perhaps, the ablest contributor to that instrument, and left his strong impress upon it. In the cause of science he, more than any other man, brought about the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

William Owen is less known than his trio of distinguished brothers, but he figured, until his

death in 1842, as an able, versatile and helpful citizen of New Harmony.

David Dale Owen, of the first rank as a scientist, was in 1837 appointed United States geologist, and during his services as such the government geological survey was established at New Harmony, which gave the place additional importance. He was the first State geologist of Indiana, having previously occupied the same office for Kentucky and Arkansas. He died while geologist of this State and was succeeded to the office by his brother Richard, who throughout a long life was identified with scientific and educational development in this State. It may be added here that E. T. Cox, another product of New Harmony, was our State geologist for twelve years, and perhaps a half-dozen other men of this group were identified with geological surveys in other States. Among the able men in other lines may be mentioned Josiah Warren, inventor and social philosopher whose ideas for the solution of certain social problems have not yet been exploded, nor has the interest in them ceased. Constantine Raffinesque, one of the celebrated early naturalists, was a frequent visitor to New Harmony, and among other visitors attracted thither by the famous resident coterie were John James Audubon, Sir Charles Lyell and Prince Maximilian, of Prussia, who with a corps of scientists, was touring the United States. Frances Wright, one of the most intellectual women of her day, and conspicuous as an advocate of the rights of women, was intimately identified with the Owens colony.

Failures of New Harmony.—The monumental and general failure of the New Harmony experiment and the various causes of it make a fascinating study in social principles. When compared with the community success of the Rappites a perfect contrast is afforded. The latter were bound together by a common religious belief and subservient to a common leader. There was no questioning, no dissent and no intellectual unrest. The Owen colony, on the contrary, was in no sense a unit, unless it be in the general dissatisfaction with the established order of things. Because they did not agree with the established order and had no resting place they segregated in hopes of finding one, but only to find, instead, that they agreed no better among themselves.

General Dissension.—Before the end of the second year disintegration was well under way. Almost in the beginning there set in what might be called subsegregations—birds of a feather flocking together until instead of one society there were several distinct communities. As some wit happily intimated, "New Harmony" became a misnomer—it was, more properly, New Discord. One of the serious discords arose between the two heads of the experiment, Owen and Maclure. The latter, who was to have had entire control of the school scheme, was one of the first to secede from the original colony, and Owen set up a system of his own, and so in lieu of the proposed great school there were several minor ones, with more or less hostility between them. One of these under the auspices of Maclure, was an industrial school, the second one to be established in the United States.

Maclure and Robert Owen Leave; Estimate of the Two Men.—Maclure spent, all told, only about two years at New Harmony, though his interest in the place continued till his death. Robert Owen did not stay there much longer, and by 1827 the social experiment was an acknowledged failure.

In their moral zeal and in their philosophies these two leaders were much alike. Both combined with worldly wisdom and great ability ideas so at variance with common observation as to seem puerile. Owen's fundamental mistake was in assuming that environment and instruction wholly made the man, and that human beings could be molded like putty to a theory. The individualistic element did not seem to enter into his calculations. It was even a part of his plan that children should be separated from their parents and be virtually owned by the community. Maclure's educational theory, along with many ideas that are to-day regarded as the best, advocated an extreme utilitarianism. What we call cultural acquirements, including literature and art, had no place in his scheme. "A plain, simple narrative of facts got by evidence of the senses" was the only literature needful he held, and the thing to be most guarded against was the "exaggerated delusions of the imagination." The play of children was to be directed to useful ends, and "nothing but positive knowledge ought to be taught to children." Utility was "the only scale

Scenes in Turkey-Run, Parke County.

by which the value of everything is to be measured." As these ideas were also shared by Owen it seems very likely that they would have met serious obstacles to success even had the leaders proceeded in perfect harmony with each other.

The Successes of New Harmony.—George B. Lockwood, in his very thorough study of this whole subject, speaks in happy paradox of "the failure of George Rapp's success" and "the success of Robert Owen's failure," and among the successes of the Owen regime he particularly specifies the educational influences that emanated from there. The ideas of Pestalozzi, introduced by Maclure and Joseph Neef, made their impress in time on the educational history of the State. It was a nursing place for "first things," the first

Home of George Rapp, Harmonie, 1824.

infant school and kindergarten in the country, the first distinctively trade school, the first real public-school system and the first school to offer equal advantages to boys and girls, all being accredited to the New Harmony experiment.

Robert Owen's Successors.—Nor was this all by any means. When Robert Owen, discouraged, retired from the field he left able men established permanently on the ground, and though the "social experiment," as such, ceased to be, their activities did not cease. It became later, as previously said, a scientific center of wide reputation and influence, and the town took on a character that is to the present day quite distinctive and superior, while through some of its citizens, particularly Robert Dale Owen, its most distinguished public man, and a direct product of the original New Harmony idea, it exerted no small influence in the affairs of the State.

Status of Women at New Harmony.—One development that should not be overlooked is that of the status of women. Owen stood for equality of the sexes at a day when such an idea had little lodgment in the public mind, and the arduous devotion to the emancipation of her sex by Frances Wright, one of the remarkable women of her times, did much to create an enlarged sphere for her sisters. These ideas found practical issue when Robert Dale Owen, as legislator and member of the second constitutional convention stood as a champion for rights of women, securing for them a recognition for which they have not been ungrateful in later days.

The Maclure Libraries.—As before said, though William Maclure's scheme for a great school at New Harmony failed and he was only a temporary resident of that place, his educational interest did not cease, and his will created a fund for the establishment, under certain conditions, of libraries over the State for the benefit of "the working classes who labor with their hands and earn their living in the sweat of their brows." It should be added that Maclure's desire to help this class amounted to a passion, and his animosity to the class "who live by the ignorance of the millions," was inveterate. The library bequest met with legal hindrances and it was not until 1855, fifteen years after the donor's death, that the fund was applied. By it $500 was to be given to any club or society of laborers in the United States who would establish a reading and lecture room with a library of at least one hundred volumes. The result of this benefaction was 144 libraries in Indiana, distributed through eighty-nine counties. J. P. Dunn, in his monograph, "The Libraries of Indiana," does not attribute a very wide influence to the libraries, for various reasons, but they were, to say the least, a notable contribution to the culture of the State and an interesting forerunner of the extensive Carnegie system of the present day.*

* The fullest and best account of the New Harmony experiment is the elaborate study by George B. Lockwood, "The New Harmony Movement."

CHAPTER IX

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MOVEMENTS PRELIMINARY TO LAW OF 1836

PRELIMINARY HISTORY

Early Conditions.—The famous internal improvement plan of 1836 by which Indiana inaugurated a huge paternalistic scheme for supplying an elaborate system of roads and canals can not be presented intelligently unless we also consider the movement antecedent to that culmination. The absurdity of the undertaking borrows palliation from the desperate necessities that existed and is in a measure explained by them.

From the beginning, and in proportion as the settlements pushed northward from the Ohio river, the problem of getting in and out increased in seriousness, and by the time the central portion of the State was taken up as far north as the upper Wabash the problem became a most pressing one. The new capital was eighty-five miles from the nearest market outlet and many points were considerably farther, with one vast forest intervening. The natural outlets, the streams, were, with few exceptions, unreliable, and at best served only certain communities, and intercommunication generally was practically impossible until a system of highways was made through the wilderness.

Early Roads.—Thus it was that in the twenties the question of internal improvements as a live issue was largely confined to roads, and the road legislation during that period is so frequent and so complicated in its overlappings as to be confusing. Every new locality, as it was opened up to settlement, had to be accommodated in various directions and the road making was not confined to local initiative, but an elaborate system of State highways was projected and added to and altered, one year after another.* The scheme generally, in its results, seems to have demonstrated the general inefficiency that usually, or perhaps always, accompanies paternalistic attempts. Ray, in his first message, speaking of the roads authorized in 1821-2, with an appropriation of $100,000, says:

"It is well worthy of inquiry whether the large expenditures that have already been made have answered the expectations of the public; whether large sums have not been paid to numerous commissioners for services that could as well have been rendered by one-third of the number employed and at little more than one-third of the expense; whether a number of the roads opened under the provision of the law are not entirely useless to the public and even suffered to become altogether impassable by a second growth and neglect to keep them in repair."

In a report of 1826 we find thirty-eight State roads listed and $78,319.53 was apportioned to them from the three per cent. fund, which was one of the very important sources of road revenue.* Other sources of maintenance were, a road tax levied upon real estate and compulsory road labor on the part of male adults under fifty years of age.

Road Conditions.—The general result of this expenditure and labor was crude in the extreme. The so-called "improvement" was little more than the opening of wagonways through the wilderness and they were hardly more practicable than the drift-choked streams. Of their atrocious character much has been said and yet the subject, seemingly, has never been done justice. From the hills of the southern counties to the prairies beyond the Wabash the State was, for the most part, a level plain covered with a forest that shut out the sun from the rank mold, and this, like a sponge, held the accumulated waters. Vast areas were nothing but swamps, which the streams never fully drained.† Most

* It should be stated that the funds for these roads was not a direct tax upon the people, as under the internal improvement law of 1836. They were largely derived from the "3 per cent. fund," which was donated by the federal government out of the sale of public lands.

* See report of B. T. Blythe, agent of 3 per cent. fund, House Journal, 11th session, p. 21.

† Mr. William Butler, a pioneer of southern Indiana, has told the present writer of a trip he made to Indianapolis in the thirties. He stopped over night with a settler in Johnson county, and, inquiring as to the country east of them, was told that there was no other residence in that direction for thirty miles. "And

of the year a journey over the roads was simply a slow, laborious wallowing through mud; the bogs were passable only by the use of "corduroy," and this corduroy of poles laid side by side for miles not infrequently had to be weighted down with dirt to prevent floating off when the swamp waters rose. In a book called "The New Purchase," which purports to depict life in central Indiana in the early twenties, the wagon trip to Bloomington is described in the author's peculiar, half-intelligible style. He speaks of the country as "buttermilk land," "mashland," "rooty and snaggy land," with mudholes and quicksands and corduroys, "woven single and double twill," and there are fords "with and without bottom." In the early spring, he says, the streams were brimful, "creeks turned to rivers, rivers to lakes, and lakes to bigger ones, and traveling by land becomes traveling by mud and water." As one proceeded he must tack to right and left, not to find the road, but to get out of it and find places where the mud was "thick enough to bear." The way was a "most ill-looking, dark-colored morass, enlivened by streams of purer mud (the roads) crossing at right angles," and these streams were "thick-set with stumps cut just low enough for wagons to straddle." Innumerable stubs of saplings, sharpened like spears by being shorn off obliquely, waited to impale the unlucky traveler who might be pitched out upon them, and the probability of such accident was considerable as the lumbering wagon plunged over a succession of ruts and roots, describing an "exhilarating seesaw with the most astonishing alternation of plunge, creak and splash." Ever and anon the brimming streams had to be crossed, sometimes by unsafe fording and sometimes by rude ferries. In the latter case the ferrykeeper was apt to be off at work somewhere in his clearing, and the traveler had to "halloo the ferry" till he could make himself heard.

How serious the road question was as affecting public welfare is evidenced by our legislation. From 1820 there was scarcely a session but road laws were enacted, adding to or modifying the system, and, in many instances repealing statutes that seem to have been experimental and ill-advised.

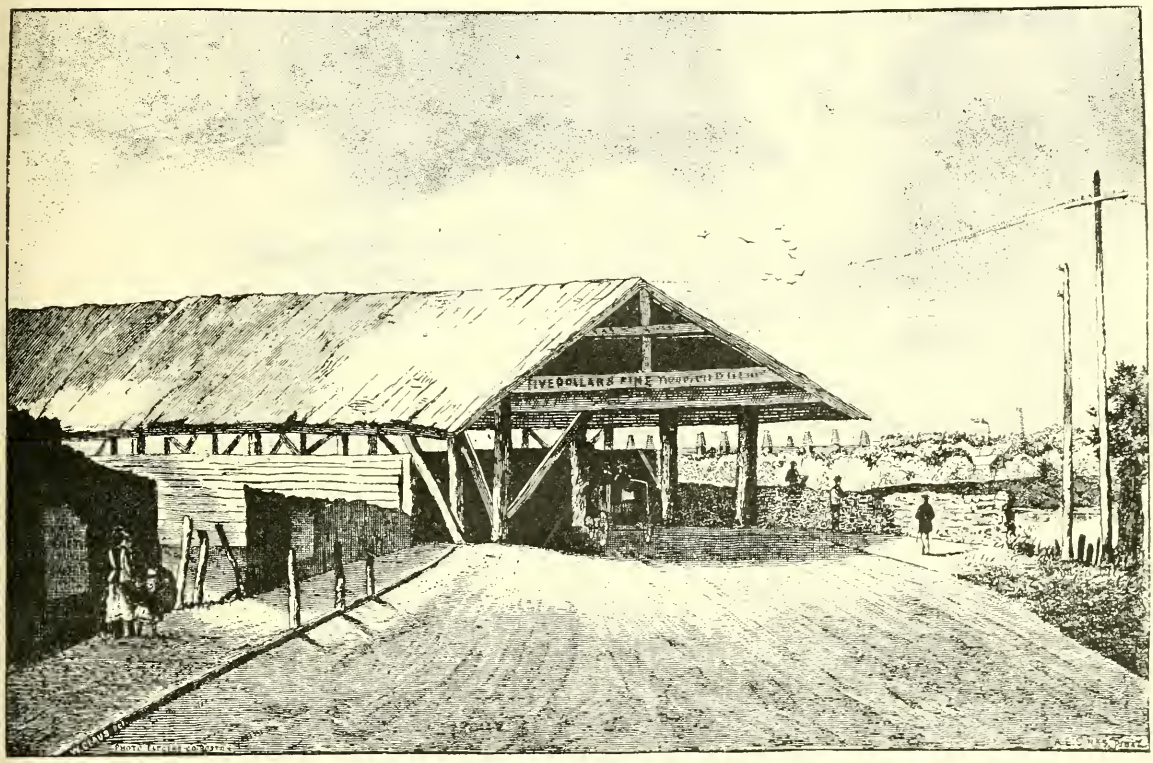
[illegible] there [illegible] be," the informant added, his reason being that the submerged land was irreclaimable. It may be recalled, incidentally, that the swamp in question was long [illegible] converted into the Tigris.

The National and Michigan Roads.—In the road history of Indiana these two thoroughfares stand distinct from the system of State roads, though the one last named was constructed by the State. The National road, as the name implies, was the work of the Federal government, designed as a great highway to connect the west with the east. It began at Cumberland, Md. (from which fact it at first bore the name of the "Cumberland road"), and was to reach St. Louis after traversing parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and the central portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. As originally planned it would have passed south of Indianapolis and near Columbus, in Bartholomew county, but through the efforts of Oliver H. Smith, when a congressman, the route was changed. The first Federal legislation regarding this road dates back to 1806 and its extension toward and into the western country was a matter of lively interest for many years. It reached the Indiana line in 1827, the first work in this State being in Wayne county that year. In 1831 there was an appropriation of $75,000 for work that included the bridge over White river at Indianapolis. Throughout the thirties, as before, its completion and improvement was an ever-recurring theme for the newspapers, but the improvement in the west was comparatively inferior, the expenditure on it here being but about $3,000 per mile as against $6,000 on the eastern end. The money for this road was derived from the sale of lands in the public domain, two per cent. being reserved for internal improvements under the direction of Congress.*

The Michigan road, from Madison on the Ohio river to the mouth of Trail creek on Lake Michigan, was a work of the thirties. It traversed the central portion of the State from south to north as the National road did from east to west, the two forming a pair of trunk lines that gave entrance to the different sections of the State. The southern terminus was determined, as the southern terminus of the first railroad was a little later, by the political influence then existing at Madison. The northern terminus was determined by the chance of a good lake harbor at the mouth of Trail creek, and this also determined the location of Michigan City. It ran from Madison "al-

* For long paper on National road, and additional matter relating to the road in Indiana, see Ind. Quar. Mag. Hist., vol. iii. "The Old Pike," by T. B. Searight, is the fullest work on the road as a whole.

most due north through Jefferson and Ripley counties to Greensburg in Decatur. Thence, by a direct line, it led across Shelby county to the capital. The important sections of the road were those from Indianapolis across Hamilton, Boone, Clinton and Carroll counties to Logansport, and from that place due north again across Cass, Fulton and Marshall to South Bend, and thence west to Michigan City. During eight months of the year it was an open, passable highway, but during the winter it was an endless stream of



Old National Road Bridge Over White River, Indianapolis.—*Sketch by Alois E. Sinks.*

black mud and almost useless. Its importance may be estimated from the fact that one-half of the pioneers of the northwest quarter of Indiana reached their homes over it" (Esarey). The funds for this work were derived from lands that were given by the Potawatomie Indians through what is known as the Mississinewa treaty, made in October, 1826. These donated lands consisted of one section for each mile of the proposed highway, granted to the State "as an evidence of the attachment which the Potawatomie tribe feel toward the American people, and particularly to the soil of Indiana"—which fine sentiment, evolved and framed by the white treaty-makers, was, of course, largely farcical. The value of the lands about balanced the cost of the road, which, up to 1840, was something like $242,000.

CANALS

Ohio Falls Canal.—The first canal agitation in Indiana was for a waterway around the falls of the Ohio river, which were a serious impediment to navigation. This concerned Kentucky and Ohio quite as much as Indiana, and one of the propositions in the twenties was a joint work by Ohio and Indiana, but nothing came of it.

As early as 1805 a company was formed in this State, composed largely of Clark county citizens, and $120,000 subscribed for the canal in question (Esarey). Soon after the admission of the State the Legislature chartered "The Ohio Canal Company," which aimed to raise a capital of $1,000,000, but failed to do so. A reorganized company with a new charter was authorized in 1818 to raise money by lottery, the State itself to be a stockholder, and the following year work was begun. Like much of the subsequent canal work, however, the capital and labor expended were

a sheer loss. Support was inadequate and progress slow. In 1825 Kentucky took up the work on its side. The cut could be made much cheaper there. The Kentucky enterprise had the backing of the Federal government, and the Indiana effort, that had persisted stubbornly for twenty years or more, received its death-blow. That Louisville became a metropolis and Jeffersonville and New Albany sank into desuetude was no doubt largely determined by the canal as a commercial factor. The Indiana scheme seems to have died hard, for as late as 1836 there was a flicker of revival when a company obtained another charter for the renewal of work on our side. This, however, never got farther than the first movement.

Whitewater Canals; East and West Forks.—The Whitewater canal that traversed the valley of the West Fork as far north as Hagerstown, Wayne county, connecting it with the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati, was part of the State internal improvement scheme of 1836, but as early as 1822 the question of a canal through that important region was agitated. It need be only mentioned here. For "Completion of the Whitewater Canal" see chapter xii.

The work up the east fork, known in its day as the Richmond and Brookville canal, was never finished, but it was begun and from 1834 to the close of that decade it was a lively hope, considerable energy and money being spent on it.

The Wabash and Erie Canal.—The question of a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which ultimately became the famous Wabash and Erie, began to be agitated in the early twenties. This, Governor Hendricks urged, would open an inland navigation from New York to New Orleans (via the Erie canal of New York) and would be the great agent in enhancing the value of vast quantities of public lands. Indiana alone was too poor to attempt the work, and after repeated appeals for Federal aid and much debating of the subject, Congress, in 1827, made liberal grants of land along the proposed route amounting to three thousand two hundred acres for each lineal mile. Construction was begun in 1832 and in 1836 the work was merged in the State's plans for general improvement.*

Other canal propositions that never got beyond talk, claimed public attention during these earlier years, and by the early thirties the agitation of railroads became pronounced. In a word, the fermentation that resulted in the famous internal improvement law was for ten years or more gathering form and becoming a part of public thought. It became a factor in politics and the men rode into popular favor who mounted the hobby of State improvements by the paternalistic plan. Governor Ray was an example of this. His advocacy of the growing sentiment made his political fortune, and an excerpt from his message of 1826, couched in his characteristic swelling style, indicates that he made the most of it. "The whole country," he says, "as if by one impulse, is moved by the master spirit that is abroad. . . . On the construction of roads and canals we must rely as the safest and most certain State policy, to relieve our situation, place us among the first in the Union, and change the cry of hard times into an open acknowledgment of contentedness." In 1829 we find him arguing for a general system of State improvements, including a railway, canals and turnpikes—a scheme not unlike the one that the State adopted in 1836. In view of all this it is perhaps safe to say that the great paternalistic experiment, however ill-advised it may seem in the light of history, was inevitable, being but a logical sequence.

* For "Wabash and Erie Canal and Commercial Development" see chap. xii.

CHAPTER X

AN EXPERIMENT IN PATERNALISM

The Problem.—At this point the question of progress as determined by the internal improvement movement becomes secondary to an interesting and profitable study of influences and conditions that made for retrogression, and which resulted in the most disastrous financial set-back in the State's history.

To understand the great paternalistic experiment that distinguished the fourth decade of Indiana's history we must consider it as a part of a much wider movement. The conditions in the interior of America with its vast distances and its isolated inland centers made the problem of transportation particularly acute and particularly difficult because of the enormous cost and the inadequate wealth of a thinly scattered population.

Federal Aid.—Nothing short of State aid, it seemed, could help the people to the facilities they needed. Federal aid (as in the building of the National road) was early invoked, but all that could be hoped for from that source was trivial as compared with the relief demanded by the various sections of many States. The most substantial help afforded by the general government was the gift of three per cent. out of the sales of public lands. This yielded in Indiana, altogether, $575,547.75, which was applied to the opening of numerous "State" roads. By the middle thirties these roads pretty well covered the State, but were the rudest of thoroughfares, and owing to the nature of most of the country, were virtually untravelable in the bad seasons.

The Seeming Solution.—The only solution of the transportation question was in expensive improved turnpikes or yet more extensive canals or railroads; the construction of such works by private enterprise at that day was out of the question, and thus the tide turned to the notion of the one agency big enough to accomplish the desired results—the State. This idea prevailed and bore fruit in a number of states, Indiana being but one of these to project and attempt a system of public works for the purpose of transportation. The sentiment in Indiana for such a scheme was a growth of several years, as has already been shown. It had its opponents, who saw the dangers ahead, but the advocates increased till they took possession of the day. The politicians who championed the idea were the ones who rode into power; arguments grew by what they fed upon, and these plentifully bolstered up by figures convinced the people that roads and canals, at whatever cost, were a colossal money-making proposition. The increase of commerce and the tolls from canals would not only pay for the canals but return a surplus that would relieve the citizen from tax-paying.

Difficulties of Fixing on a System.—The detriment to final legislation was the difficulty of elaborating a system that would benefit everybody. Of course no taxpayer wanted to contribute to improvements that would give his neighbors all the benefit and leave him still in the woods, and a system that could touch every county in the State was manifestly impossible. Also, there was a division of opinions as to the values and practicability of different kinds of improvements—turnpikes, canals and railroads.

The Internal Improvement Bill.—These differences kept the Legislature jockeying for two or three sessions, but finally, in January of 1836, the internal improvement bill, famous in our annals, was passed, to the great joy of the people, who made bonfires and jubilated wildly in honor of the event. The bill provided for eight different works, including turnpikes, canals, railroads, and the improvement of the lower Wabash, the scheme as it originally stood, together with the separate appropriations, being:

1. A canal down the valley of the Whitewater from the National road to the Ohio, and a canal or railroad to connect the upper Whitewater with the Central canal at some point in Madison or Delaware county, if possible. Appropriation, $1,400,000.

2. A canal, to be known as the "Central," from some point on the upper Wabash to Indianapolis via Muncie, and down White river to the forks; thence to Evansville. Appropriation, $3,500,000.

3. An extension of the Wabash and Erie canal from Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute.

thence by Eel river to the Central, or to the mouth of Black creek at the Central, in Knox county. Appropriation, $1,300,000.

4. A railroad from Madison, via Columbus and Indianapolis, to Lafayette. Appropriation, $1,300,000.

5. A macadamized turnpike from New Albany, by way of Greenville, Fredericksburg, Paoli, Mt. Pleasant and Washington to Vincennes. Appropriation, $1,150,000.

6. A macadamized road or railroad from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville, by way of New Albany, Salem, Bedford, Bloomington and Greencastle. Appropriation, $1,300,000.

7. The improvement of the Wabash river from Vincennes to its mouth. Appropriation, $50,000.

8. A survey of a canal or railroad from the Wabash and Erie canal at or near Fort Wayne to the lake at Michigan City, by way of Goshen, South Bend and Laporte.

These various works, all of which the State pledged itself to build as expeditiously as possible, totaled about one thousand two hundred miles and the total estimated cost was $20,000,000 (W. H. Smith), $10,000,000 of which was borrowed at once for twenty-five years at six per cent., with the works themselves and all grounds, rents, tolls and profits given as security.

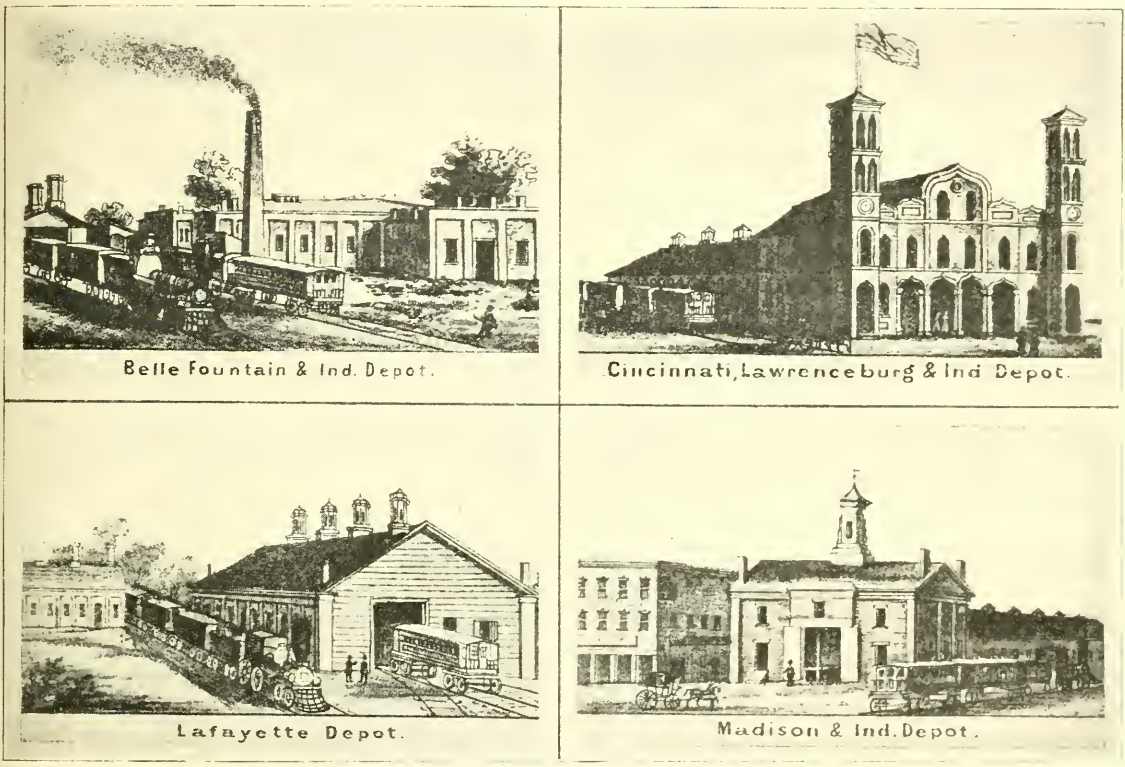
First Effect of the Bill; Speculation.—One of the first effects of the passage of this bill was a universal boom. In the conditions that were to follow everybody foresaw a chance to get rich quick. To quote one writer, "a period of wild speculation ensued. Those who owned farms bought others, and those who owned none went into debt and purchased them." Old towns began to swell and to advertise lots for sale at inflated prices, and new towns began to spring up on paper. This craze soon got its setback, but it lasted long enough to ruin many a plunger and to be followed by a wake of hardship and distress.

State Control and How It Worked.—The writer who has searched most fully into the details of this subject (Logan Esarey) makes some interesting statements as to the workings of the State's great enterprise. A "Board of Internal Improvements," the members of which, separately, were put in charge of the various works to be placed under contract, met in Indianapolis, March 7, 1836, and, says Mr. Esarey, "the scramble for the lion's share of the money began as soon as the first meeting was called to order. Each commissioner seemed to be interested alone in getting his work completed as soon as possible." Then came jealousy and chicanery after the contracts were let, between the sections to be benefited. Some of the works did not progress as rapidly as others, and none of them fast enough to suit the citizen who was eager for returns. Labor was scarce, and the contractors were pitted against each other, one trying to lure away another's workmen. Some of the improvements that were not definitely settled on by the law still remained unsettled. When the State borrowed money, it is stated, it made no provision for interest, as, according to the "System orators," the tolls were to take care of all that, so when interest fell due it was paid out of borrowed money instead of taxes, as the people had been assured there would be no increase in taxation.

One corollary is that interest on $10,000,000 at six per cent. amounts up appallingly. Moreover the $10,000,000 were only part of the sum to be borrowed, according to the original estimates of total cost, and in 1838 another estimate by the head engineer ran the sum up to $23,000,000.

The Collapse.—By the end of 1837 there was plenty of reason for grumbling and distrust, and the administration at that time was whistling optimistically to keep up its courage, but by another year even the governor (Wallace), who had been elected because of his advocacy of the internal improvement movement, began to express misgivings. The Legislatures tinkered in a helpless way with the situation, making experimental changes here and there. Then in 1839 came the collapse and all work was stopped after an expenditure of vast sums, for much of which there was never the least return, to the State, while contractors were bankrupted and thousands of laborers thrown out of employment without pay for work they had done. The finished work to show for the millions of dollars expended were a part of the Whitewater canal in operation; an indefinite amount of work on the Wabash and Erie (the funds for this canal being also derived from the sales of government lands that had been granted for it); about twenty-

eight miles of the Madison railroad and a negligible amount of turnpike improvement—the total of the completed work, according to Dillon, being two hundred eighty-one miles and the cost for same $8,164,528.21. The returns from the twenty-eight miles of railroad, the partially finished Whitewater canal and the Wabash and Erie barely took care of the upkeep, and all the State got for the $1,820,026 it had put into the Central and crosscut canals was a few miles of completed ditch between Indianapolis and Broad Ripple far to find the fundamental reasons for this monumental fiasco, the legislative warrant for which was characterized as pre-eminently a "people's measure." In the first place the sagacity of the orator-fed people in judging the probabilities of a colossal piece of business that called for business insight of a high order, was practically nil, as the sequel amply proved. The proposition that the commerce of a thinly populated backwoods State could safely float a twenty-million-dollar enterprise was hardly one to commend



First Railroad Depots in Indianapolis, 1854.

that for a while was utilized for floating cordwood down to the capital and eventually went into the hands of the Indianapolis Water Company. The Madison railroad and the Whitewater canal were taken over and completed by private companies. The Wabash was retained for several years, and finally became the State's salvation, it being transferred, in 1846, to her creditors in liquidation of the disastrous debt that had brought the commonwealth almost to the point of repudiation.

The Elements in the Case.—Accepting the study of this movement made by the authority previously mentioned, one does not have to seek itself to a shrewd business man. The orators who rode on the rising tide of public sentiment made a business of hypnotizing the masses, and the masses moved by a sort of mob psychology in the direction of their desires.

Again when it came to the actual test of performing the business it was the old governmental evil of purely perfunctory administration made worse by innumerable temptations to graft. Millions of dollars at hand with more to easily follow as the demand arose was fatal to all those ideas of economy that the business man weighs when he realizes that the business must make good or he pay the penalty. The public work be-

came a great feeding-crib, and as none of the "higher-ups" had anything at stake the job-hunter, if he had any influence, was apt to fare well. We hear of surveying parties that seemed to be, largely, hunting and fishing parties, and of the "Eating Brigade" which, for services largely unrendered, received annually about $54,000. Besides resident engineers there was an engineer-in-chief for canals and another one for railroads, and so on. The broad-gauge ideas of the men who had nothing financially to lose is illustrated by the work done on the Madison railroad. For this the best was none too good; the latest improved T rail was imported from England at $80 per ton, and the twenty-eight and a fraction miles were built at a cost of $1,624,-603, or $58,000 per mile. When a private company finished it later the style of construction was fitted to the probable returns, and the cost was something less than $11,000 per mile.

Nor was this all nor the worst feature of the sorry business. Still drawing upon the above-cited study as authority, the finances of the enterprise, though in the hands of reputable men, were worse than poorly managed. The State government paid little attention to the financial board; the business was attended to in a careless, slovenly way, and reflection is cast upon the honesty of the administration. Transactions were had with irresponsible "wildcat" institutions by which the State lost outright many thousands of dollars, while it is intimated that those who manipulated the funds came out of it with nests well lined. Of one of them it is said that "he received $103,880 from these people on whom the State lost several millions."

The Panic and Script Issues; "Red Dog" and "Blue Pup."—One factor in the general distress that followed the internal improvement boom was a financial panic that swept the country in the latter thirties. The enormous running expenses had to be met, but it became impossible to secure the expected loans from the sales of bonds. Contractors could not be paid, and this of course involved the thousands of laborers and the people at large. As an escape from this dilemma the Legislature in January of 1840 authorized an issue of State scrip to the amount of $1,200,000 (Esarey. Other writers say $1,500,000). This served the purpose for a while, then depreciated to half its value and even less. It was printed on red paper, and the sense of derisive humor that has always distinguished the Hoosier fastened upon it the name of "Red Dog." This was carried farther when private companies that took over certain of the public works were also authorized to issue scrip to help out their undertakings, and this scrip from being mostly printed on blue paper, became known as "Blue Pup" (W. H. Smith). Elbert Jay Benton, in his "Wabash Trade Route" (p. 60), says "Blue Pup" was a sort of shinplaster currency based on "Blue Dog," and that both these and "White Dog" were land scrips secured by the lands of the Wabash and Erie canal. All the scrip suffered depreciation, but eventually the State's "Red Dog" arose again to par, plus accrued interest. During the days of its discredit its greatest value was for the payment of State taxes, and speculators made a business of buying it up cheaply in some sections where it was most plentiful and selling it in other parts still below par, to taxpayers (Smith). The inference is that the State accepted it at face value.*

* For excellent original studies from documentary sources of this subject see "The Wabash Trade Route in the Development of the Old Northwest," by Elbert J. Benton, in the Johns Hopkins University studies, and "Internal Improvements in Early Indiana," by Logan Esarey, vol. v, No. 2, of Ind. Hist. Soc. publications. The latter in a somewhat modified form reappears in Esarey's History of Indiana. W. H. Smith's History of Indiana also devotes a chapter to this theme.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS PRIOR TO 1840

Expansion of Territory.—Various treaties with the Indians between 1830 and 1840 added to the area for settlement upward of 3,000,000 acres, exclusive of the final cession of the "Miami reserve" (now partly comprising Grant, Howard and Tipton counties), which was purchased in 1840. The erection of twenty-two new counties brought the total number up to eighty-seven, and this meant a multiplication of towns, a growing urban population, and a corresponding development of activities.

Business Expansion.—During this period we find capital, for the first time, virtually, seeking investment in business enterprises. That the State bank had considerable to do with this is evidenced by the fact that after its establishment there were numerous incorporations of various kinds, the list including railroad, turnpike, bridge, steam mill and insurance companies. The business expansion generally is best shown by the Federal census of 1840, according to which the total capital invested in the manufactures of the State at that time amounted to $4,132,040. This does not include eleven commercial houses in foreign trade; twenty-six commission houses, with a total investment of $1,207,400; 1,801 retail stores, with a capital of $5,664,687; a pelt and fur trade amounting to $220,883; the newspapers with their allied printing, representing $58,505, and other industries not classed as manufactures. As measured by the capital represented, the saw, grist and oil mills, scattered over the State, led with a total investment of $2,077,018. Next in importance came the tanneries and leather industries with $647,176. The meat-packing establishments of fifteen counties, with Jefferson leading, represented $582,165. Next came the distilleries and breweries, 323 of the former and 20 of the latter, with $292,316. The production of bricks and lime, lumber, cotton and wool manufactures, and the making of wagons and machinery had by 1840 assumed considerable importance, New Albany leading in the last-named industry, and Indianapolis in wagons. The making of furniture in forty-eight counties involved an investment of $91,022; that of hats and straw bonnets, $69,018, and the manufactured products of tobacco, $65,659. Soap and candles, pottery, salt, the working of iron mined within the State, the mining of coal and quarrying all figured in the industries of the State. There were three paper mills, located at Brookville, Madison and Richmond, with an output valued at $155,196. From eleven counties along the rivers water craft to the value of $107,223 were reported. At Michigan City, our only lake port, commerce by water amounted to 272,400 bushels of grain and 10,368 barrels of flour, pork, etc., shipped out, and 1,850 tons of merchandise and 9,000 barrels of salt received at the docks.

The manufacturing and commercial industries of the State gave employment to 23,666 men.

Growth of Agriculture.—That the population of the State in 1840 was still largely rural is briefly shown by the fact that the number engaged in agricultural pursuits were 148,806 as against 23,666 in the manufactures and commerce and a comparative few in miscellaneous businesses. New Albany, then the largest town in the State, had only 4,220 inhabitants, and Indianapolis but 2,692.

With all the activity in the work of internal improvements the transportation facilities during this decade were not materially improved, and the market problem was still a deterrent in development. Agricultural methods were crude, though an advance upon those of an earlier period. The wooden mold-board plow and the home-made harrow with wooden teeth were still in general use. The sickle was still the common implement for reaping grain. The threshing was done with the flail or by tramping out with horses, and the winnowing of the chaff from the grain was accomplished by the use of a waving sheet and a hand sieve. The hay was cut with a scythe and gathered with a hand-rake.

Notwithstanding these handicaps the agricultural showing of the State by the census returns of 1840 was no mean one. By reason of transportation difficulties the raising of live stock that could be taken to market afoot, was the conspicuous farming industry. Swine led all the rest for

the reasons that hogs not only could be taken in droves to the Madison, Lawrenceburg or Cincinnati slaughter-house, or be slaughtered at home and shipped in barrels to the southern market by every stream that would float a flatboat, but they could be raised at a minimum of cost, as they fed largely on the forest mast which then abounded. The proportion of different kinds of live stock in 1839, as shown by the following census figures, was: Hogs, 1,623,608; sheep, 675,982; cattle, 619,980; horses and mules, 241,036.

It naturally followed that the leading crops would be those for stock feeding, and accordingly we find corn far in the lead with a total of 28,155,887 bushels.* The oats crop follows, with a return of 5,981,605 bushels. Wheat comes next with a yield of 4,049,375 bushels, Laporte county far in the lead, owing, it may be surmised, to shipping facilities from Michigan City. Rye, buckwheat and barley figured among the cereals, and the potato crop amounted to 1,525,794 bushels, while hops were cultivated to some extent, particularly in Ripley county. The hay tonnage amounted to 178,029, with Dearborn county leading, but flax, an important crop for fabrics in earlier years, seems to have fallen off, as from twenty-nine counties there are no returns at all. Of wool there were 1,237,919 pounds, and this probably supplanted flax in the manufactures of the home loom, as these were still largely in excess of the factory products, being valued at $1,289,802. Products of the dairy were valued at $742,269, and those of the orchard at $110,055. Sugar, presumably all maple, and which may therefore be classed as a product of the forest, amounted to 3,727,795 pounds in total output, with Rush county far in the lead. The most surprising crop was tobacco, of which not less than sixty counties made returns, the aggregate growth being 1,820,306 pounds.

Agricultural Societies.—One sign of the increased interest in agricultural matters was the passage of a law in 1835 for the encouragement of county and township societies, and the creation of a State Board of Agriculture. This latter institution seems not to have cut much figure, and we hear little more about it,† but the local societies flourished and were stimulating in their effect. There had been an act to incorporate such societies in 1829, and in 1835 Governor Noble stated that "fairs and exhibitions have been held and a spirit of emulation and generous competition has been superinduced, the happy effects of which are witnessed in the improved culture and stock of many of the farms throughout the country." The contemporary account of the first fair of Marion county, held October 30-31, 1835, bears out the governor's laudatory remarks. Of live stock twenty-four classes were entered for premiums. For some reason no premiums were offered for agricultural products, though the following year these figured liberally. Articles of home manufacture, such as flannels, jeans, linen and carpeting were encouraged, and also essays on grasses and on the culture of mulberries and the production of silk. The cash premiums awarded amounted to $169.*

One object of this society was to promote through its members the cultivation of some article for export, and the commodity decided on was tobacco. By an article of its constitution the requirement from each member was "the raising of one hogshead, or 1,000 pounds, of tobacco, or the cultivation of one acre in said article, or the paying of one dollar in specie." Nothing noteworthy came of this tobacco movement.

Growth of Schools.—At the end of the thirties the percentage of illiteracy was still large, it being estimated that more than 72,000 of the population could not read or write. The illiterates in 1840 were about one in seven of the adult population, and in 1850 the conditions, as to ratio, were not improved. "More than sixty per cent. of the State's children were not in school a single day for the year 1846-47," we are told, and universal free education, maintained by taxes was as yet but a dream of the advanced few, although the school fund in 1849 was estimated at $1,890,215.08. To the list of private schools of the academy, seminary and small-college class, more than thirty were added during the decade. In higher education the Catholics established the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, in 1842, and the Baptist school, established at Franklin, Johnson county, in 1837, became Franklin College in 1845. The libraries

* In 1837 David D. Owen, the first State geologist, said of the Wabash country: "It is emphatically a corn country; . . . so soon as the Wabash boats get out with their corn the southern States become so fully supplied that it immediately affects the whole grain market of the South."

† The present State Board of Agriculture dates from 1852.

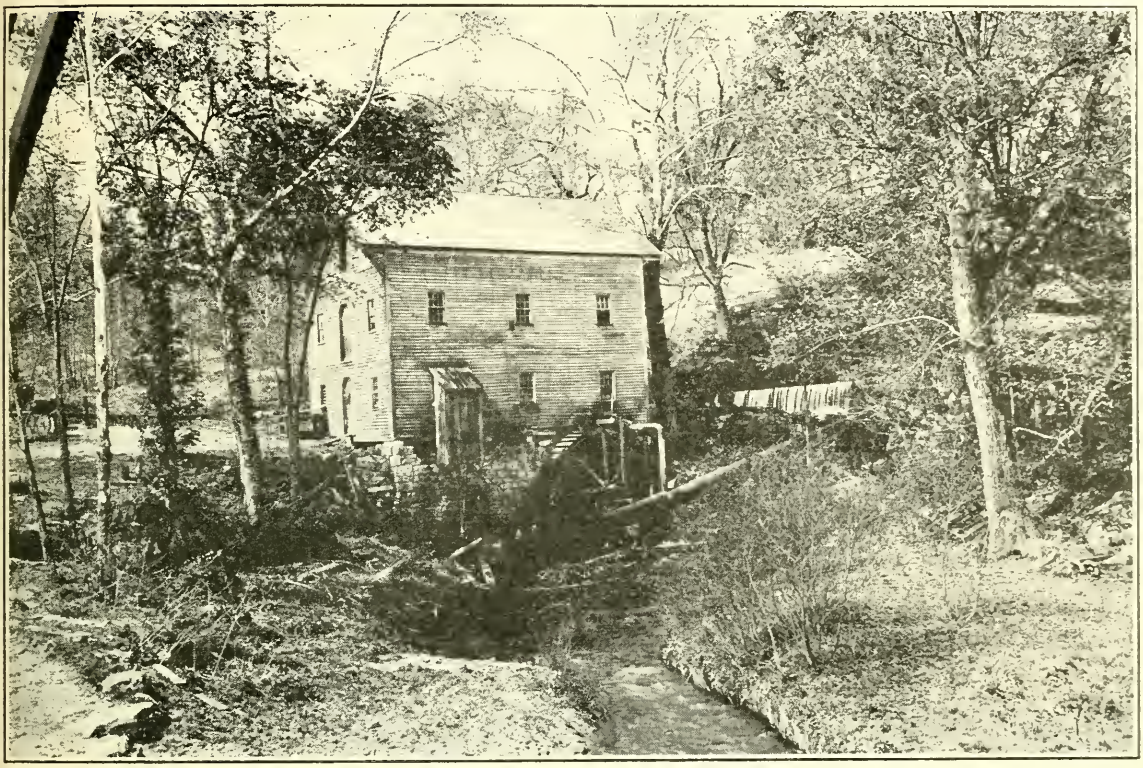
* Ind. Journal, Oct. 16, 1835.

of the State other than private numbered 151, with a total of 68,403 volumes.

MISCELLANEOUS DEVELOPMENTS

Newspapers.—By the federal census there existed in Indiana in 1840, seventy-three newspapers, sixty-nine of which were weeklies and four semi- or tri-weeklies. Three "periodicals," presumably literary papers, had also appeared upon the field, though what these three publications were is now probably lost to human knowledge.

Geological Department.—In 1836 the first step was taken looking toward a geological survey of the State by a joint resolution proposing to Ohio and Kentucky a joint survey. Nothing came of this, and a law of February 6, 1837, authorized the Governor to appoint a State Geologist at a salary not exceeding $1,500 per year, with an additional sum not exceeding $250 for expenses. David Dale Owen, a son of Robert Owen, of New Harmony, was secured for the work and the first geological survey of the State was made in 1837 and 1838, Owen submitting a report for each of these years. The record of these may be found in the Documentary Journal for 1838, and both were subsequently published in one volume, as the "Report of a Reconnaissance of the State of Indiana." After this the office of geologist seems to have been discontinued and the next we hear of it is in connection with the State Board of Agriculture in the early fifties.



Becks' Mill, Washington County. The first mill on this site was built of logs in 1808. The building shown in the picture was erected in 1861 and was used to grind flour as late as 1905. It is now used mainly to crush grain for feed.

Increase of Official Salaries.—The first increase of official salaries was made by a law of 1837, which set the following schedule: Governor, $1,500 per year; judges of superior court, $1,500 each; presidents of circuit courts, $1,000 each; members of the General Assembly, $3 per day for each day's attendance and $3 for every twenty-five miles traveled "by the most usual road."

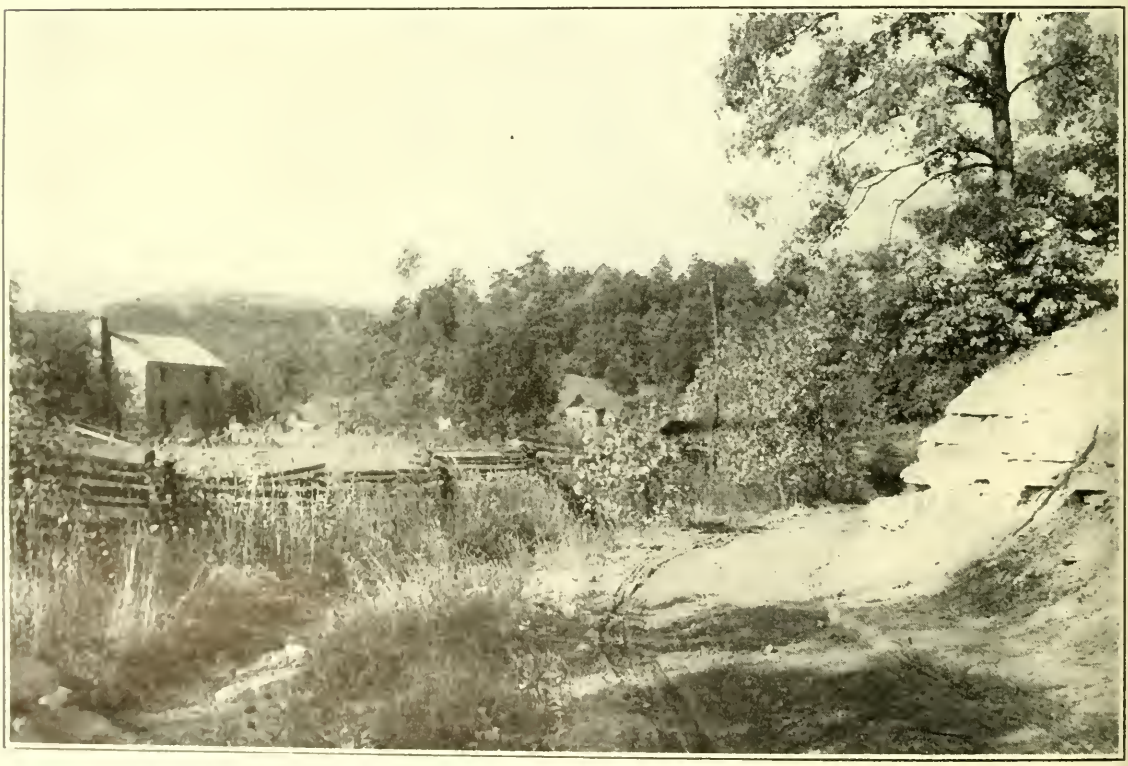
New State House.—From 1825 to 1834 the Legislatures held their sessions in the Marion county courthouse, but by 1830 these quarters

began to be too restricted for the State's business. The Legislature took the first step toward building a new capitol by an act of February 10, 1831. Plans were advertised for, to include Senate and Representative chambers and quarters for the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Library, Law Library, six committee rooms and six clerk's rooms. The contract was given to Ithiel Town and Andrew J. Davis, New York architects of high standing, and the work of construction was begun in 1832 and finished in time for the Legislature of 1835-6. The total cost of the building was restricted to $60,000.*

Change in Taxing System.—In 1835 a change was made in the taxing system. Prior to that land was classed as first, second and third rate. The new law provided for an appraisement based on actual market value. Buildings were also appraised; there was added to the taxables a long list of chattels, including household articles, and business capital, corporation stock and money at interest were included. A poll tax was fixed of 37½ cents for State and 37½ cents for county for each male citizen over twenty-one years of age (Laws of 1835).

Improvement in Housing.—The extent to which the typical log cabin of pioneer days was being supplanted by brick, stone and frame houses is indicated by the following statistics. The total number of brick and stone houses in 1840 was 346, and of "wooden," presumably frame, 4,270. Of the former kind Marion county led with 35. All but sixteen counties returned frame buildings, Green leading with 344.

* See p. 89.



Foot of Waltman Hill, Brown County, between Helmsburg and Nashville.

CHAPTER XII

1840 TO 1850—CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT DURING DECADE

The State's Financial Dilemma.—While the general suspension of the public works in 1839 did not quite banish the hope that, somehow, the system would be completed, it proved to be the final collapse of the governmental scheme. For a few years the State continued to operate and slowly extend the Wabash and Erie canal, but the returns from it did not balance the expenses.

The aftermath of the disastrous business fell heaviest upon the next decade, and on Governors Bigger and Whitcomb and the Legislature of their administrations devolved the perplexing task of extricating, as best they could, the commonwealth from financial ruin and discredit. An official report made in 1842 shows a disgraceful tangle of affairs. Out of a bond issue of $15,000,000, "$4,000,000 was represented by worthless securities," and $2,000,000 had been "embezzled by various State officers and agents." The interest on the public debt was far greater than the State could keep up, from 1840 it accumulated, adding to the principal at an appalling rate, and how Indiana was ever going to take care of her enormous obligation was not apparent. In the face of this desperate outlook it is hardly surprising, perhaps, that a disposition to throw over the most galling part of the burden by repudiation should have cropped out. Just how widely such a disposition actually prevailed among the rank and file is not clearly traceable, but it is generally implied by our historians that at this crisis the State narrowly escaped that blot on her fair name.

The Butler Bill Compromise.—The way of at least partial escape from this dilemma opened up by a compromise which in 1846 took form in what is known as the "Butler Bill." The holders of the State's bonds, whose interest was now far in arrears, employed a New York attorney, Charles Butler, to visit Indiana and effect some settlement with the Legislature. The settlement agreed upon was that the bondholders who wished could become part owners of the Wabash and Erie canal and its unsold lands and acquire a lien on its earnings. More specifically, one could surrender his bonds and receive for each $1,000 two $500 certificates of stock. One of these would be canal stock and the other State stock. The former had back of it the canal property, and the latter was to be taken care of by a tax levy (Benton). A part of the agreement was that out of the sales of the remaining lands the canal was to be completed to Evansville. The State was to still retain a supervisory interest, and the property was to be put into the hands of three trustees, two to be appointed by the creditors and one by the State.

This compromise was embodied in a long bill of thirty-five sections, covering many complicated points, which became a law January 19, 1846, after considerable opposition that seems to have had no reason other than petty politics.* It did not prove satisfactory to the creditors, and after another fight Butler secured in 1847 the passage of another long bill amending the first.

The result of this compromise legislation was that the State luckily escaped from one-half of its internal improvement debt, thus cutting it to $6,732,880 (Esarey). This reduction enabled the State to save itself, but the rest of the debt remained a heavy burden for years. The result to the creditors was that they got what they could out of a bad situation. Eventually they suffered loss that brought, in many cases, ruin and distress, for the canal, after continuing in operation

* A letter from Butler to his wife during his legislative campaign (see History of Union Theological Seminary) gives an interesting glimpse of his difficulties. "The prospects," he says, "are altogether discouraging, and almost everybody says that nothing can be done. Politicians are afraid to move. It is really amazing to see what a paralysis hangs upon this people. . . . The governor is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate and dare not open his mouth as he should, lest it might affect his election to that office. . . . My mission is a hard one and no mistake. . . . It is certain that if the question is not now settled it never will be; the people will go into repudiation."

for a few years was idled by the warring railroads. Finally, in 1877, it was sold by order of court for the benefit of the bondholders, who received from the sale about 9½ per cent. of their investment" (Bennett). The work was completed to the Ohio river at Evansville in 1852, after a long series of misfortunes and setbacks, but the part from Terre Haute down proved worse than profitless, the cost being far in excess of returns.

"Thus closed the story of the old Wabash and Erie. The State and bondholders had expended, all told, $8,259,244. They had received from lands and tolls, $5,477,238. A magnificent land grant by the federal government had been squandered. The total amount of land donated was 1,457,366 acres, or 2,277 sections; an area equal to the five largest counties or the ten smallest. This was twice as much as the whole donation for the common schools" (Esarey).

Of this canal in its relation to the commerce and population of the State we will speak in another section. (See next page.)

Completion of Whitewater Canal.—As part of the State system the Whitewater canal was completed from Lawrenceburg to Brookville, the first boat between those points arriving at Brookville June 8, 1839 (James M. Miller). In 1842 it was sold to Henry S. Vallette, a capitalist of Cincinnati. It reached Laurel in 1843, Connersville in 1845 and boats were running to Cambridge City by 1846. For the Whitewater valley and for each of its towns as they became, in turn, heads of navigation, the canal made an era of prosperity. Cambridge City, we are told, became a shipping port for Henry, Randolph and Delaware counties as well as for Wayne and northern Rush, and Brookville and Laurel drew wheat, hogs and other agricultural exports for many miles to the west, north and east. In 1847 a Hagerstown company continued the canal to that town, but not much profit was derived from the extension (Young's Wayne County).

The beginning of the decadence of the Whitewater canal was the damage done by two disastrous floods in 1847, which damage, it was estimated, amounted to not less than $180,000. Other disasters followed, and the final one, so far as the canal was concerned, was its sale in 1865 to the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company, which paralleled the ditch with a railroad.

DEVELOPMENT OF BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

The first benevolent institutions other than county asylums for the poor, date from this decade. In article nine of the constitution there was a provision for asylums "for those persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other misfortunes may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society on such principles that such persons may therein find employment and every reasonable comfort, and lose, by their usefulness, the degrading sense of dependence." It was fifteen years until this took shape in county infirmaries for the indigent and twenty-eight years until it included in its broadened scope unfortunates other than paupers. The deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane all became the objects of State aid at this period.

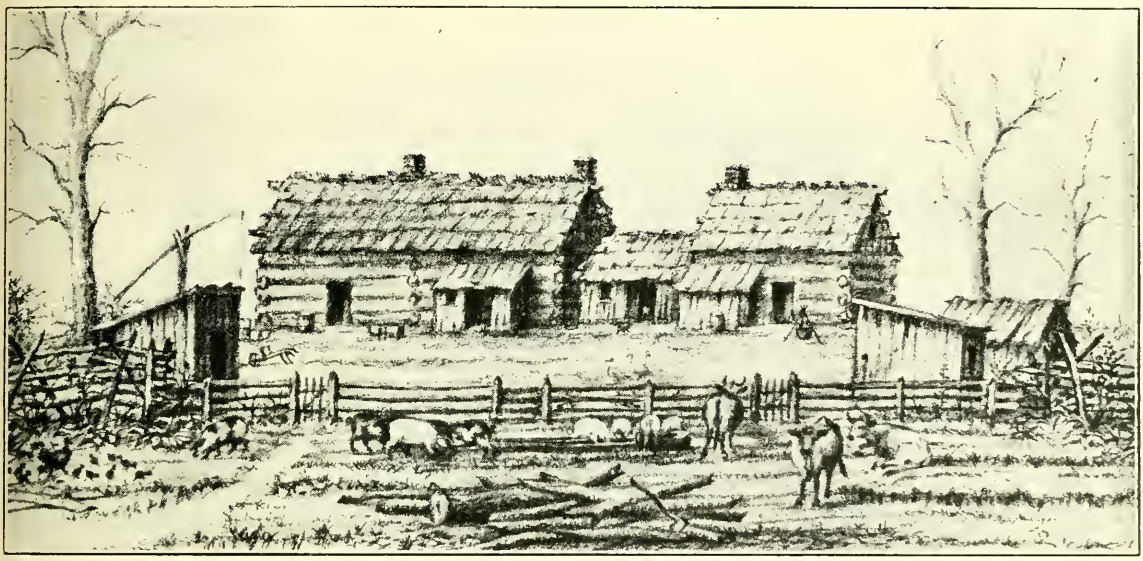
School for the Deaf and Dumb.—This institution was the first to receive consideration, when the Legislature of 1842–3 laid a "tax of two mills on each one hundred dollars' worth of property in the State for the purpose of supporting a deaf and dumb asylum." The first form of this support was an appropriation of $200 to one James McLean, who was conducting a small school in Parke county. Then William Willard, attracted by the tax levy, established a school in Indianapolis, in 1844, and at the beginning of its second session this school was taken over by the State. Between 1844 and 1849 the attendance increased from 16 to 99. Tuition and board were furnished free to deaf-mutes of the State between the ages of ten and thirty years, the education including the teaching of a trade. The large building for the school east of the city, which served for more than fifty years, was first occupied October 2, 1850. The original cost was $30,000, but it was subsequently added to.

School for the Blind.—The desirability of some provision for the education of blind children was first brought to the attention of the Legislature and the people in 1844 through the zeal of James M. Ray, a public-spirited citizen of Indianapolis. Mr. Ray had witnessed in Louisville an exhibition of children from the Kentucky school for the blind under the charge of William H. Churchman, a blind instructor, and by invitation of Ray, Mr. Churchman brought his pupils to Indianapolis and gave an exhibition

for the benefit of our Legislature. The result was the levying of a tax of two mills on the hundred for educational aid to the blind. In the beginning it was proposed to send Indiana children to the Kentucky and Ohio schools, pending the establishment of our own institution, paying their tuition out of the tax levy, but when the pupils were advertised for there were only five applicants, all told. Then Mr. Churchman, as one experienced in the business, was secured to take the work in hand. In the fall of 1846 he personally canvassed the State, traveling about 1,520 miles through thirty-six counties, and as a result twenty pupils were enlisted and placed in the institutions of the above-named States, at a cost of $100 each. In 1847 our own school was established, with Mr. Churchman at its head, on a salary of $800 per year. The term began with only nine pupils, but these increased to thirty the first year. The entire equipment of books and apparatus cost but a little over a hundred dollars and the total expense of that year was a little more than $6,000. The building which, with some additions, still stands, was first occupied in 1853. Its cost was about $68,000.*

Hospital for the Insane.—The first legislative step toward the establishment of an asylum for the insane followed an address in December of 1843, by Dr. John Evans, an authority on mental diseases. That address was part of a legislative plan for gathering information on the subject, and the following session a law was passed authorizing a special levy of one cent on each hundred dollars for the establishment of an asylum. One hundred and sixty acres just west of Indianapolis were purchased and a building for the accommodation of 200 patients was ready for occupancy in 1848. The total original cost was estimated at $72,069.

Enlargement of State Prison.—The State's prison at Jeffersonville, which dated from 1822, was rebuilt and much enlarged in the early forties. Its outer wall of brick, thirty inches thick and twenty-eight feet high, covered an area of about four acres. Within this enclosure were guard-house, cell-house, workshops, ware and store houses, grist-mill and a hospital. The average number of prisoners from 1840 to 1850 was 133 (Merrill's and Fisher's gazetteers).



The First "Crazy Asylum." Built in Indianapolis in the early thirties. It was located in the southwest section of the block bounded by Alabama, New York, Ohio and New Jersey streets. The buildings had been originally occupied by early settlers.—*From sketch by C. Schrader.*

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The greatest developing factor in the State during this period was the Wabash and Erie canal. It not only gave access to the fertile Wabash valley, the choicest portion of the State, but by opening up a new and direct water route

* For sketch of William H. Churchman and his work for the blind of Indiana see Ind. Mag. Hist., vol. x, p. 77.

to the East by way of Lake Erie and the Erie canal of New York, but it brought into the State a new and distinct tide of immigration that gave its character to the population of the northern counties. These counties that bordered on the canal increased in population much more rapidly than counties off the line that, in some cases, offered far better natural advantages (Benton), and land values, of course, were enhanced accordingly. It gave a vast impetus to agriculture, which heretofore had virtually no market. Large farms, we are told, began to take the place of small clearings; improved farm machinery began to be introduced, and the crops to pay for it all found their way eastward in large quantities. In 1844, says Benton, 5,262 bushels of corn passed through Toledo, increasing in 1846 to 555,250 bushels and in 1851 to 2,775,149 bushels. This is but a conspicuous example of various agricultural exports, the shipments of wheat and flour being also very heavy. A broad belt of country extending up and down the river and extending over "thirty-eight counties in Indiana and nearly nine counties in Illinois" was tributary to the canal, and not only farm stuffs but stone from the quarry, lumber from the forest and other bulky raw material in large quantities sought cheap transportation to the market that was now made possible. Of the magnitude of the trade we get some idea from the statement that in a single day in 1844 four hundred wagons unloaded at Lafayette and that "it was a common occurrence to see as many as four or five hundred teams in that place . . . unloading grain to the canal." This export business begat a trade in imports and the returning boats bore westward, besides the immigrants and their possessions, merchandise of all kinds, the shipments of salt alone amounting in 1851 to 88,191 barrels.

The increase of population and wealth gave rise to new towns all along the route, and created new industries. The renting of water power from the canal was one of the sources of revenue, and numerous mills of various kinds sprang up, as did also grain elevators, shops, warehouses and other establishments resulting from increasing trade and seeking shipping facilities. This business prosperity in turn developed social features that would furnish peculiarly quaint and literatesque material for the story-writer. People began to travel, not only because there was a growing class who could afford to, but because the new passenger transportation by boat was a luxury compared with travel by coach over rough wilderness roads. Passenger packets, less bulky and more speedy than the freight boats, appeared, and these, hauled at a sharp trot, could make, under favorable conditions, about eight miles an hour. Of pleasant summer weather the travelers, lolling about the roomy decks of the smoothly gliding packet, played games, conversed, sang in chorus or otherwise cultivated the social amenities as it fitted their holiday mood. At the locks where the boats were delayed romantic couples could stroll on ahead, if they wanted to, gathering wild flowers as they went. The approach to a town was heralded by a great blowing of the boat's horn that brought out the townsmen, and at dock the two crowds, mingling, fraternized genially and exchanged information till the boat's horn again gave warning of departure.

This, however, was not the only side of the picture, for we have other accounts of stuffy cabins, wretched food, millions of mosquitoes that had to be fought all night, and pestilential, miasmatic vapors. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, people in the Wabash valley moved about as they never had since their residence there. This brought the isolated rural life that much nearer to the social life of the town, and that it had its educative effects is a safe surmise.

This canal era, while it was most conspicuous in the forties by reason of its having no competitor north of the Ohio river, as a great highway, continued to increase in its freight transportation till 1856, when it reached its maximum with 308,667 tons. After that it waned year by year, unable to hold its own against the competing railroads, especially the Toledo & Wabash, which paralleled it as far down as Lafayette. Of this the State's creditors, who had taken over the canal, bitterly complained, the granting of franchises to competitive utilities, they maintained, being a breach of honor, since they, the creditors, had accepted the canal in good faith as a property of value and as an earnest of the State's desire to make good its debt.

With all the seeming prosperity of the Wabash and Erie during the score or so years in which

it flourished, its great value was as an incidental developing factor. As a paying investment it was a failure, because during the winter season its traffic was suspended and because of the heavy expenses for repairs. In many places through the lowlands the canal was built up instead of being excavated. That is, it ran between stretches of levees or dikes and the springing of a leak through these not infrequently resulted in a washout which would empty the ditch, leaving

Neals' Mill on Eel River, near Clay City. This was one of the stations of the "Underground Railroad," used for the purpose of hiding fugitive slaves during the early '50s.—*Photograph by Bert Weedon.*

boats, freight and passengers stranded in the mud until the breach was repaired and the canal re-filled. Floods had their dangers, and in 1844 the liberated contents of a mill-dam broke through adjacent levees so swiftly that a packet boat, the *Kentucky,* was carried bodily through the gap into the river bottom and broken to pieces among the trees, three passengers being drowned.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Population.—The population during this decade grew from 685,866 in 1840 to 988,416 in 1850. This increase of 302,550 was more than 40,000 less than the increase of the last preceding decade, and the falling off was largely due, doubtless, to the State's heavy debt. In 1841 that debt in its totality amounted to $15,088,146; there was no prospect of any equivalent returns, and the affairs of the commonwealth generally were not such as to invite citizenship. Hence of the great tide of immigration pouring westward by way of the National road much that might have stopped here passed on to regions farther west. Of the aberrant classes there were estimated, in 1850, to be 81 convicts, 861 paupers, 278 blind, 517 deaf and dumb and 1,059 insane persons and idiots.

Agriculture.—During the decade about one-fourth of the total area of the State, or 5,019,822 acres, was farmed, and the assessed value of farm lands was $128,325,552. There was a general and pronounced increase of agricultural wealth, in both produce and live stock. The staple crop of corn, for example, advanced from 28,155,887 bushels in 1840, to 52,877,564 bushels in 1850, and swine increased by nearly a million head. The farmers' long-standing problem of

getting to the larger markets was vastly helped out by three transportation outlets of great value—the Madison & Indianapolis railroad, the Whitewater canal and the Wabash and Erie canal. The railroad was a crude affair, by the modern standard, with its strap rails, and its diminutive locomotives and cars, but in capacity and speed it was a marvelous advance over the old, laborious teaming. As the road slowly crept northward its business increased, and by the time it reached Indianapolis, in 1847, it was entering upon a fat prosperity.

What the Madison & Indianapolis railroad was to the south-central part of the State the Whitewater canal was to the Whitewater valley and the Wabash and Erie canal was to the Wabash region, as set forth in a previous section.

Church Statistics.—In 1850 the religious denominations in the State had multiplied to sixteen, besides sundry minor sects, with a total membership of 709,655, and with 2,032 churches. The church property was valued at $1,529,585. The Methodists were far in the lead with 778 churches and 266,372 members. The Baptists came second with 138,783 members and the Presbyterians third with 105,582, followed in order of strength by the Christian, with 65,341; Friends, 60,355; Roman Catholic, 25,115; Lutheran, 19,050; Moravian, 18,250; Episcopal, 7,300; Universalist, 5,050; Tunker, 3,000; Free, 2,750; Congregational, 1,400; Dutch Reform, 1,275; Union, 1,250; German Reform, 1,150; Unitarian, 250; minor sects, 2,822. As compared with previous periods, Catholicism had spread rapidly during this decade, there being in 1849 upward of 63 churches distributed over 35 counties, Franklin county leading in membership. They also supported a theological seminary at Vincennes.

Increase of Professions.—While agriculture was still far in the ascendency as compared with other industries, there was by 1850 a large increase in the number of professions and trades, the census list showing nearly 200 of these.

MEXICAN WAR PERIOD

From the spring of 1846 to the middle of 1848 Indiana, along with the rest of the country, suffered the distraction incident to war. Eight days after the declaration of hostilities with Mexico (May 13) Governor Whitcomb received a requisition for three regiments of volunteers and on May 22 he issued a proclamation calling for this quota. The military conditions of the day and the response to the call are thus set forth in "Indiana in the Mexican War," a collection of documents compiled in 1908 by Adjutant-General Oran Perry:

Military Conditions.—"At the outbreak of the Mexican war the martial spirit of the people of the State was at the lowest ebb. There was no State organization of militia, no arms, no equipment, and apparently not a soldier in sight. The probability of war and the necessity of preparing for it had occurred to the minds of but few. The position of adjutant-general was looked upon as a compliment, a peg on which to hang a title. He was paid a salary of $100 per annum, provided his own office, fuel and stationery, and was blissfully ignorant of every detail of the position. Fortunately for the reputation of the State the incumbent, General David Reynolds, was a man of superior executive ability, dauntless in all emergencies, a tireless worker and blessed with an abundance of common sense, which largely offset his lack of experience. His success in rapidly organizing the State's quota for the war had no parallel at that time, and in 1847 a grateful Legislature recognized the fact by adding $150 to his salary for that year.

. . . . . .

"At that time there was but one railroad in the State, running between Madison and Edinburg. There were but few improved highways and no telegraphs. All communication was by mail, mostly carried by men on horseback and over bad roads. There were no daily papers, the press services being rendered by small weekly sheets, one or two to the county."

Governor's Proclamation; Response of the People.—"In spite of these handicaps the war news traveled fast. The governor issued his proclamation on the 22d of May and the adjutant-general his General Order No. 1 of the Fourth of July, directing the companies to assemble at the rendezvous (old Fort Clark, between Jeffersonville and New Albany) as soon as possible by the shortest route, and at their own expense for transportation and subsistence.

Moonlight View of Cataract Falls on Eel River in Owen County. Copyright by Chase & Conner.

"As if by magic the roads were filled with marching men, helped on by patriotic farmers, who furnished teams for transportation and whose kind-hearted wives fed the hungry volunteers. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the concentration was quickly made, and by the 10th of June, nineteen days after the call, thirty companies had reported at camp and been mustered into service, while an overflow of twenty-two companies reported from their home stations, clamoring for acceptance.

. . . . . .

"No less remarkable than the uprising of volunteers was the patriotic action of the banks in volunteering to supply the governor with the needful funds and take the chance of reimbursement by the State or general government, and this at a time when the State was almost hopelessly in debt."

Indiana Regiments; Battle of Buena Vista.—Indiana sent, all told, about 5,000 men into the field, the three regiments in response to the first requisition being followed in 1847 by the fourth and fifth. This number included also 326 who joined the United States regiment of mounted riflemen.

At the battle of Buena Vista the disorderly retreat from the field of the second regiment fixed a stigma on the name of Indiana that long remained. This disrepute was but one illustration of the truth that the judgments of the world are not based on either charity or reason. The facts seem to be that comparatively a handful of raw recruits were fronted by an overwhelming force of the enemy; that there was a confusion of orders; that those who started the retreat thought they were doing so under order. Some were rallied and led anew to the fight under the colors of another regiment, and that some, under the circumstances, were panic-stricken beyond rallying was no earthly reason why the charge of dishonor should be visited upon a State.

The Part of Politics.—A feature of the Mexican service not to be overlooked is the fact that here, as elsewhere, according to one writer (Esarey) petty politics played their part at the expense of efficiency. "Indiana," we are told, "had competent men trained for war, but through political juggling not one of them was called into service. Of the three colonels and one brigadier-general, not one could have led a company through the manual of arms." This is the sinister evil that crops out all along the line of our political history, and one wonders if the common sense of the people will ever take home the lesson that it teaches.

The published roster of Indiana troops with accompanying brief data (see "Indiana in the Mexican War") shows a loss by death of 542. The mortality from disease and exposure was heavy, though statistics do not give the proportion. Another detriment to the State was a delay in the federal improvement of rivers, harbors and the National road, on account of a depleted treasury.

CHAPTER XIII

PERIOD FROM 1850 TO 1860

Developments of Decade.—The conspicuous developments of this decade were the adoption of a new State constitution; the beginning of a transportation system that was to revolutionize the economics of the State, and the marked advancement by agitation and legislation of a general system of public schools. A change in the banking system, the establishment of a State fair and a permanent agricultural society are also notable features of the period.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Constitutional Provisions for Change.—The framers of the constitution of 1816, recognizing the uncertainties of it as an instrument for future years and future conditions, provided that "every twelfth year after this constitution shall have taken effect . . . there shall be a poll opened in which the qualified voters of the State shall express by vote whether they are in favor of calling a convention or not." If a majority favored it, then provision was to be made by law for an election of delegates who, when met, should have the power to revise, amend or change the constitution, with the one restriction that no alteration should ever sanction slavery in the State.

This twelfth-year proviso gave rise to considerable argument before the adoption of another constitution, some maintaining that it should be followed strictly, as the fundamental law, while others held that the Legislature had the right to submit the question to the people whenever desired. As a matter of fact the proviso was not followed strictly. Esarey calls attention to the fact that as early as 1822 a law directed that at the next election the voter should indicate on the bottom of his ballot whether or not he favored calling a convention. In 1828, the end of the first twelve years, the vote was taken on the question, but evidently there was little interest in it for only ten out of fifty-eight counties were heard from, and these voted almost two to one against it. When the referendum was again exercised, in 1840, fourteen counties out of sixty-nine made no returns, and the fifty-five that did vote stood overwhelmingly against the proposition. Nevertheless the minority sentiment for a change was growing more urgent, for six years later another vote was taken which gave a majority of those cast on the question in favor of the convention. It was not, however, a majority of the total vote and the election of delegates was not held. Three years later it was tried again. Hitherto a large percentage of the voters had refrained from voting at all on the convention question and the attempt was now made to catch these non-voters by a provision in the law directing the inspector of election to verbally put to each one, as he presented his ballot, the query: "Are you in favor of a convention to amend the constitution?" The answer was recorded by the clerk of election in a special poll book. Even by this unusual method the special vote fell short of the total by more than 10,000, but the required majority for the convention was gained and a law for the election of delegates was passed on January 3, 1850.* It may be noted that this referendum was three years before the twelfth year as specified in the constitution.

Reasons for Change.—The argument for supplanting the old constitution was that under it certain conditions had sprung up that in time became evils. Chief of these was legislation of a purely local or even personal character. Divorces, special privileges to individuals, the incorporation of towns and the improvements of local roads were some of the matters that absorbed the legislative energy to the exclusion of general and important business. The General Assembly, we are told, "was constantly being beset to pass hundreds of such personal and local acts," until "the local laws became six or seven times more voluminous than the general laws" (Woodburn). Under the old regime the Legislature met each year and it was thought that every other year would do as well and be much less expensive. The old constitution did not impose restrictions on the creation of public debt, and the evil of that

* J. A. Woodburn, Ind. Magazine of History, vol. x, p. 237.

was apparent after the colossal plunging of the State in 1836. Also, the appropriating of public funds needed a stricter safeguard. These were among the reasons specified by Governor Whitcomb in his message of 1848. Other reasons that existed were that there should be opportunity for a more general banking law; that judges and the State officers should be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the governor, as the judges were, or elected by the General Assembly as were the secretary, auditor and treasurer; that the appointive power of the governor should be curtailed. Also, the court system was unsatisfactory and court practice costly.

The Convention.—The second constitutional convention met in Indianapolis October 7, 1850, with 150 delegates,* among whom were a number of men whose names were, or afterward became, well known in our political history. Ex-Governor David Wallace, Schuyler Colfax, Thomas A. Hendricks, Robert Dale Owen, W. S. Holman, Alvin P. Hovey, William McKee Dunn and William H. English are, perhaps, the ones best remembered to-day. The convention spent eighteen weeks at its work and was the great event of the day. One writer speaks of it as "an eighteen weeks' course in political science for the citizens of the State," and both press and people showed a lively interest in the work as it progressed. When the new constitution was completed it was not only published abroad by the newspapers but 50,000 copies in English and 5,000 in German were printed for distribution. At the next election, which was in August of 1851, it was submitted to the people for ratification and it was approved by a majority of 85,592. It went into operation November 1, 1851, and in the transition there was no noticeable disarrangement in the machinery of government. The cost of the convention was $85,043.82 (Esarey).

Changes Effected.—The principal changes brought about by the new constitution were those indicated above. The nuisance of special legislation was corrected by the following section of article four:

"SECTION 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

"Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and of constables;

"For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;

"Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

"Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;

"Granting divorces;

"Changing the names of persons;

"For laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares;

"Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries and providing for their compensation;

"Regulating county and township business;

"Regulating the election of county and township officers and their compensation;

"For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township or road purposes;

"Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds;

"In relation to fees or salaries; except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population and the necessary services required;

"In relation to interest on money;

"Providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county or township officers, and designating the places of voting;

"Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees."

This rather lengthy list of negative provisions indicates the variety of special legislation that had sprung up under the old constitution, and to further guard against such misuse of the legislative power another section specifies that "all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State."

By the old constitution the number of legislators was fixed by the General Assembly and was to vary with the voting population. In the House there were to be not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-six so long as the number of voters was less than 22,000. The number in the Senate was to be not less than one-third nor more than one-half of that in the House. In the new instrument the Senate was not to exceed fifty nor the House one hundred members.

The secretary, auditor and treasurer of State were to be elected by the voters of the State for a uniform term of two years, whereas they had been elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, the secretary for four years and the other two for three years.

Among the changes in the judiciary was the popular election of judges instead of appointment by the governor. Under the old system the State was divided into three circuits, and the circuit courts were under the jurisdiction of a president and two associate judges. These latter were local officials elected by the voters of their sev-

* There were 42 delegates in the convention of 1816.

eral counties, and they sat with the president judge as he traveled the rounds of the circuit. In the change they were done away with. There was no constitutional limit to the number of judicial circuits, and one judge was elected by the voters of each circuit. The new instrument provided for the appointment of three commissioners to "revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts of justice," and "for abolishing the distinct forms of action at law now in use." A duty of these commissioners was "to reduce into a systematic code the general statute law of the State."

The safeguard against excessive State debt was thus embodied (section 5, article x): "No law shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: To meet casual deficits in the revenue; to pay the interest on the State debt; to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for public defense." Section 1 of article xiii also places a restriction upon the indebtedness of "political or municipal corporations," limiting such indebtedness to two per cent. on the value of taxable property within the corporation.

A drastic provision that was ratified in 1851 but stricken out in 1881 was one that "no negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in the State after the adoption of this constitution." All contracts made with any negro coming into the State was to be void and any one who employed or otherwise encouraged such negro to remain here was subject to a fine of from $10 to $500 and fines so collected were to be set apart and appropriated to the colonization of negroes already in the State who might be willing to emigrate. The negro was explicitly forbidden all right of suffrage.

Comment on the Constitution.—Logan Esarey, in his "History of Indiana," has this comment on the new constitution:

"Taken as a whole, it is not a great constitution. It suffers by comparison with the one it displaced. Its departure from that instrument in most cases are of very doubtful value. Its justification rests on the substitution of biennial for annual assemblies and abolishment of private and local legislation. On the other hand its critics rightly insist that the judiciary was weakened and a vast field opened for sinister party politics."

Whether or not one agrees with this estimate, the fact remains that there seems to have been considerable dissatisfaction with the new constitution. Soon after its adoption there was agitation for amendments, and in 1859 there was an effort to bring about another convention or at least secure a series of amendments. The question of calling a convention was submitted to the people at the regular election in October of the year mentioned, but was voted down. In subsequent years there was further agitation and in 1881 sundry amendments went through, among them the elimination of the provision forbidding negroes coming into the State.

BANKING CHANGES

Passing of the Old State Bank; "Wildcat" Banks.—The charter of the State Bank of Indiana, which dated from 1834, ran till January 1, 1859. The State was a part owner in that bank, but though the institution ranks well in our history as a reputable one, objections to it had sprung up. In the new constitution was inserted a section forbidding the State to be a stockholder in any bank after the expiration of the charter then existing. There was also the provision that no bank should be established otherwise than under a general banking law, except that there might also be chartered a bank with branches without collateral security, the branches to be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all paper credit issued as money. If the General Assembly should enact a general law it was to "provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all paper credit designed to be circulated as money; and ample collateral security, readily convertible into specie, for the redemption of the same in gold or silver," was to be required, such collateral security to be under the control of the proper officers of the State.

The immediate result of this was a general law authorizing "free banks," passed by the first Legislature after the convention, and the "free bank era" that followed would seem to be one of the lessons of history. Within six months after the passage of the law fifteen banks had

been organized and seventy-four others followed (Esarey). In spite of the constitutional safeguards as to "ample collateral security" under the control of State officers many of the bankers were irresponsible adventurers and a goodly percentage of these seem to have been deliberate rascals and grafters. According to one writer, "a thousand or two of cash only was needed to start a bank in those halcyon days of paper currency. All that was needed was enough to pay for engraving the bills. An embryo banker would go to New York with a thousand or two dollars, order an engraver to make a plate and print him $50,000 in bills. He would then visit a broker and negotiate for $50,000 worth of the bonds of some State. The next step was to send the printed bills to the State auditor of Indiana and instruct the broker to forward to the same place the bonds negotiated for, to be paid for on receipt at the auditor's office. The auditor would countersign the new money, pay for the bonds, and a new bank would be set going, and the enterprising banker would receive the interest on the $50,000 worth of bonds. Thus one man, with $10,000 in money, bought bonds and established banks until he had in circulation $600,000 of paper, and was drawing interest on that amount of bonds" (W. H. Smith).

This may be drawing it a little strong so far as the general conditions were concerned, but at any rate the "wildcat" banks and the speculators who made the most of them brought about a general derangement of money affairs and the distress that goes with an inflated, depreciated currency.

Bank of the State of Indiana; Changes Involved.—This was the situation in 1855 when a bill was passed chartering a new bank to be known as the Bank of the State of Indiana. The State sustained no relation to it, though its name conveys the idea that it was a State bank. Conformably with article xi, section 2, of the constitution, it was a bank with branches that were mutually responsible, but otherwise it was unrestricted. There was considerable opposition to it by reason of the possibilities for abuse that the charter offered, and from the first there were charges of chicanery and corrupt politics. Governor Wright was bitterly opposed to it, and vetoed the bill, but it was passed over his veto. In his message of 1857 he attacked it anew in drastic language. "The means and appliances brought to bear to secure the passage of this charter," he said, "would, if exposed to the public gaze, exhibit the darkest page of fraud and corruption that ever disgraced the Legislature of any State." This severe arraignment, amplified by further detailed charges, resulted in an investigation by a select committee of the Senate. The report of the examination of numerous witnesses in the case make a good-sized book.* The conclusions of the committee were that there had been chicanery and that the investigation "clearly uncovers to the public gaze a fraudulent and successful encroachment upon the rights of the people. . . . A great franchise of the State," the report says, "which the constitution intended to be granted only for the public good and to be equally open to all, has been scrambled for, won, and sold to the highest bidder." In short, the committee thoroughly discredited the bank as a colossal instrument of graft ("Bank Frauds" report, pp. 432-436) and advanced arguments for the revocation of the charter, but no such step was taken. Its management, after the stirring up, passed into good and competent hands, with the noted financier Hugh McCulloch, as its president, and James M. Ray, one of the best citizens of Indianapolis, as cashier. It ran successfully until 1865, when it was supplanted by the national banking system, most of its branches becoming national banks (W. H. Smith). Its branches were at Lima, Laporte, Plymouth, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Logansport, Indianapolis, Richmond, Connersville, Rushville, Madison, Jeffersonville, New Albany, Bedford, Vincennes, Terre Haute, Muncie and Lawrenceburg (Esarey).

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT

Educational Status in Latter Forties.—In spite of the constitutional provisions, the various school laws and the private seminaries, academies and other schools that sprang up over the State the educational status in Indiana throughout the period of the first constitution was very low. To quote Professor Boone ("Education in

* "Bank Frauds: Journal, Testimony and Reports." Published by Joseph J. Bingham, 1857.

Indiana"): "As yet [prior to 1849] there was no system. . . . Elementary education was chiefly conspicuous through neglect of it, while all other was more or less antagonized. Free schooling of any grade was thought by many to be dangerous to the State and subversive of the highest individual good." Nor was this condition on the mend, for whereas in 1840 the State stood sixteenth in the scale of literacy "in less than ten years it fell to the twenty-third place," and among the free northern States it stood lowest. About one in every seven was unable to read or write, taking the State over, while some counties reported one-third of their adults as illiterates.

Caleb Mills.—The most notable pioneer educator to wage a crusade against this benighted condition was Caleb Mills, a New Hampshire man and a graduate of Dartmouth college and Andover Theological Seminary, who came to Crawfordsville in 1833 to take charge of the school that was to become Wabash college. It was not until thirteen years later that he began his famous systematic campaign that entitles him to an honored place among those who have truly served Indiana.

Mills' "Messages."—The feature of this "campaign" was a series of appeals to the Legislatures and to the constitutional convention which extended over a period of six years. They became known as "messages" to the Legislature by "One of the People," the identity of Mills being concealed under that signature. Presented as the gratuitous or volunteer messages of a layman on the one subject of education they appeared in the *Indiana State Journal* in 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, at the beginning of the legislative sessions of those years. Four letters to the members of the convention appeared in the *Indiana Statesman* in 1850, and the sixth and last "message" was laid on the desks of the legislators of 1852—the first to convene under the new constitution.

In these various addresses Professor Mills dealt with the problem of illiteracy and what it meant to the State, dwelling analytically and exhaustively upon facts that previous Legislatures had ignored. "Shall we," he asked, "dig canals and build railroads to transport the products of our rich soil to market, and leave the intellect of the rising generation undeveloped and undisciplined? Is matter more valuable than mind? We have borrowed," he said, "millions for the physical improvement of our State, but we have not raised a dollar by ad valorem taxation to cultivate the minds of our children." He cited statistics to show the increased industrial efficiency that resulted from education, and pointed out the benefits from the viewpoint of material prosperity alone. He also discussed the question of ways and means—of resources and taxation and methods, and made clear the inadequacies of the existing system with its low standards, its poor teachers and its lack of equipment. In brief, he threshed out the question from every side with the masterful power of an expert in a field where experts were few, and his unwearying persistence made an impression that was the beginning of a new educational order. The effect on Governor Whitcomb, indeed, was immediate, and following Mills' first address he spoke for the first time in his own message of the educational needs. "One of the People" was widely read and discussed, and by the time the last of the six appeals was laid before the Legislature that body thought enough of it to order 5,000 copies printed for distribution.

Effect of the Addresses.—Mr. Charles W. Moores* says that "the six messages have long been considered the basis of the Indiana system of common schools. Their influence, although they were published anonymously, was felt at once, and that influence is still a controlling one in the educational growth of the State."

Contemporary with these addresses and largely inspired by them, seemingly, there sprang up a general agitation of the educational question. On May 26, 1847, there was a school convention held at Indianapolis which was in session for three days and in connection with which we find the names of a number of well-known citizens of the State. This was the first of a series of such meetings which worked on public sentiment, and helped clear the way against ignorance and the opposition of false notions for a better law, which finally, in 1849, found its way into the statute book. The distinctive feature of this law was that it authorized, for the first time, a direct and general tax levy for the support of public schools, whereas previously the reliance had been on the inadequate returns from the permanent

* "Caleb Mills and the Indiana School System," by Charles W. Moores; Ind. Hist. Soc. publications, vol. iii. The fullest and best study we have of this chapter in our educational history.

school fund. It also changed the machinery of school administration, as organized, and introduced more of a system.*

The free school principle which, under the old constitution, was subject to the shifting notions of public opinion and of successive Legislatures, was fixed in the new constitution by a mandatory provision that there should be "a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." This was an immense advance gained by the advocates of free and universal education, and one step toward the "general and uniform system" was the further provision for election by the voters of the State of a State superintendent of public instruction as head of the whole educational plan.

Law of 1852; Beginning of New Regime.—The first Legislature under the new constitution, that of 1852, passed a law that went a step farther in the direction of a uniform and efficient system, though in the general re-arrangement under new conditions it had many problems to contend with. It has been said that "the dawn of our present common school system began in 1852. . . . The law embodied the principle that the property of the State should educate the children of the State and that all the common schools should be open to pupils without charge. . . . It provided for the consolidation and general management by the State of all the permanent school funds . . . and for the better investment of the school funds" (W. H. Smith). It also provided for the election of a State superintendent of public instruction and for the establishment of a State Board of Education.

A distinctive feature of the law that proved to be, virtually, its undoing was the authorization of school corporations in cities and towns independent of the township corporations that had previously comprehended the whole system, and the further authorization of local taxation at the option of the people supplemental to the general fund. This opened the way in the centers of population for graded, superior schools, and under the stimulus of it many cities levied the extra tax and proceeded to develop something larger and better than the country schools of the township system.

The Perkins Decision.—In 1855 this new progress received a serious check. Many still opposed taxation for educational purposes as a coercive policy. The constitutionality of the law was questioned, and in a suit brought in the city of Lafayette by one William M. Jenners, which found its way to the Supreme Court, the contention of the plaintiff was sustained by Judge Samuel Perkins, and the law overthrown. The result of this court decision was a discouraging setback to the cause of education. Professor Boone says that "most city schools were classed as public schools, the houses rented to private parties and superintendents and teachers dismissed, not a few of the best of both classes leaving the State;" and again: "This condition gave Indiana through a decade of years, a reputation that required another decade to wipe out." In other words, the restricting of the educational work to the returns from the permanent fund and the general State tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars' worth of property, threw the schools back on a revenue so insufficient that the school term was reduced to two or three months, or less, and in 1859, for example, "the entire school revenue of every kind, distributed to the schools, averaged but 94 cents per child—only $68 to each of the 6,500 schools" (Boone).

The detrimental effects of this adverse decision of Judge Perkins was felt for a dozen years, during which time a revival of private schools of various kinds was the educational salvation of the State. In 1867 another local tax law was passed and public sentiment, by this time, was so favorable to it that its constitutionality was not questioned until eighteen years later. In 1885 a test case was made in the Switzerland county circuit court, similar to the one in Lafayette thirty years before. It went to the Supreme Court and this time Judge Byron K. Elliott laid the ghost by declaring constitutional the controverted section of the law.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

A New Impulse.—During this decade there was a very decided movement toward agricultural advancement. From the beginning, indeed,

* Prior to the Legislature of 1849 a popular vote was taken on the free school question and it carried by more than 16,000, but the forty-three counties constituting the south half of the State returned a majority of 1,634 against free schools while the forty-seven counties north of an east and west line drawn along the south boundary of Marion county gave a favorable majority of 18,270. (Boone.)

farming had been considered as the mainstay of the country, but attempts to improve its status by organized effort had been, at the best, sporadic. As early as 1835 a State Board of Agriculture had been created, but for years it had only a nominal existence; and the same seems to have been true of various county societies. The first step toward a more efficient order may be found in the message of Governor Wright, delivered December 31, 1850. Wright, although fun has been poked at him, and his political opponents facetiously accused him of advising the farmers to buy hydraulic rams for the purpose of improving the breeds of sheep, is nevertheless justly honored among the governors as a patron saint of husbandry.

State Board of Agriculture.—In his message referred to he advised the re-establishment of a State Board of Agriculture and suggested features of a plan that were incorporated in a law which followed. This law, "An Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture," approved February 14, 1851, and re-enacted with some modifications on February 17, 1852, provided, in the first place, for the formation of county societies, for the encouragement of which, under certain conditions, there was granted all moneys collected as licenses for the exhibitions of menageries, circuses, theatrical performances or other shows. It also "created a body corporate, with perpetual succession . . . under the name and style of the 'Indiana State Board of Agriculture,'" which was to receive reports from the various country societies, deliberate with delegates from such societies "as to the wants, prospects and conditions of the agricultural interests throughout the State," and to make an annual report to the General Assembly. This board was given "power to hold State fairs at such times and places as they may deem expedient" and, having entire control of the same, could fix the amount of the various premiums offered.

The Board of Agriculture organized and held its first meeting May 28, 1851, with Governor Wright as president; John B. Dillon, secretary, and Royal Mayhew, treasurer. The question of a State agricultural fair was discussed, some members urging such an exhibition, and others holding that the conditions, both as to transportation facilities and public sentiment were not yet quite ripe. In deference to the latter argument, it seems, the fair project was postponed for a year and a half.

County Societies.—The formation of county societies progressed from the first, and by 1852 there were forty-five of them in existence, and the reports of these organizations incorporated, along with other matter, in the annual report of the State board, present, from 1852, an excellent record of the agricultural progress of the State.

First State Fair.—There doubtless was a relation between the establishment of a State fair and the existence of the railroads which made practicable the transportation of live stock and exhibits from various parts of the State. The first of these fairs was held in Indianapolis, October 20, 21 and 22, 1852, on the grounds now known as Military park, west of West street. It was an event of great popular interest. The newspapers devoted a quite unusual amount of space to it and the people, both exhibitors and visitors, rallied to make it a success. It was regarded as an important forward step in the State's progress. To quote from a paper of the day: "A just pride in the utility and greatness of their pursuits will be generally infused among our farmers, mechanics and manufacturers. Standards of excellence in stock, of utility in machines, and of true taste in the elegant articles of comfort and luxury will be fixed in the minds of all. Progress in their respective pursuits will take the place of indifference in their minds. A laudable ambition to have the mantel decorated with a silver cup will actuate all, and thus feeling and acting, who can calculate the ultimate result?"

There were 1,365 entries, with quite a showing of improved agricultural machinery, and a large exhibit of live stock, chiefly hogs, sheep and cattle. Of the latter the Durham were most in evidence, though Devons, Herefords and Ayreshires were also represented. As shown by the treasurer's report, premiums to the amount of $1,026 were distributed among about 160 entries. The out-of-town attendance taxed the capacity of both the fair grounds and the city's facilities for accommodations,* and the total gate receipts at 20 cents a head amounted to something over $4,600, which, according to the local papers, de-

* The estimated attendance the first day was 15,000; on the second, 25,000, while on the third there were "more people in town than the grounds could hold."

frayed expenses and allowed the return of $2,000 that had been borrowed from the State.

Fair Week in Indianapolis.—Incidentally, this was undoubtedly the liveliest week that Indianapolis had ever known. The place was filled with side-shows and catch-pennies. A vaudeville troupe, under the management of the once-famous "Yankee" Robinson, gave three performances daily in a tent near the fair grounds. Wells' minstrels were another attraction. A man named Diehl put up what he advertised as an "enormous pavilion" near the State House, where he gave pyrotechnic displays, and there was a "grand exhibition of the world's fair," being illuminated views of the London Crystal Palace exposition; also "Beard's Hoosier Panorama of Paradise Lost," showed at one of the churches. Then P. T. Barnum came along with his museum and menagerie, and, added to all, the Democrats had a big torchlight procession which was to close with speaking at the Wright House, where the New York store now stands, but the whigs gathered to howl down the speakers, thus contributing to the pandemonium which the good citizens of Indianapolis had to endure for that week.

Original Policy a Shifting Fair.—The original intention, out of deference to the other leading towns of the State, was to shift the fair from place to place, giving Indianapolis every third year. In accordance with this idea Lafayette had it in 1853 and Madison in 1854. At both these places it was a financial failure. Then it was kept at Indianapolis for four years. In 1859 New Albany tried it, but again it was a financial failure, and after that it remained permanently at the capital, the grounds being changed from Military park to a thirty-six-acre purchase at the north edge of the city, now built over and known as Morton Place.

ROADS

The Plank Road Era.—An innovation in road-making during the fifties constituted what is sometimes called the "plank road era."

The plank road appears to have originated in Russia, to have found its way thence into Canada, and from there into parts of the United States lying contiguous to Canada. In a country where timber was not merely abundant, but an actual encumbrance, the conversion of this timber into a solid road as smooth as a floor was a captivating proposition, and the fever caught and spread. In no place was there better reason for its spreading than in Indiana, and accordingly for nearly ten years (through the fifties) we had the plank road era. The promise of immediate returns was, presumably, sufficient to attract capital, and the State very wisely handed over the new movement to the capitalists. From 1848 we find laws authorizing corporations to take possession of the existing roads, to convert them into plank roads, and to erect and maintain toll-houses for revenue along the same. In 1850 one of these companies, organized to build a plank road from New Harmony to Mount Vernon, in Posey county, sent Robert Dale Owen to western New York to investigate the roads already in operation there, and the result was the publication of a small book containing a mass of information upon the subject.* There were various widths and methods of laying in the construction of these roads, but that recommended by Owen was eight feet wide, formed of planks two and one-half to four inches thick laid crosswise on long mud sills, and well spiked down. The cost of this material he estimated at $938.08 to $1,689.60 per mile, according to thickness of planks. The labor involved a party of twelve or fourteen hands with teams for ploughing, scraping, rolling, etc., and these could lay from thirty to forty rods per day, at an expense of perhaps $200 per mile. The approximate total cost of a road built of three-inch white oak planks was given as $2,000 per mile.

While Owen, with the bias of an advocate, perhaps, figures that a white oak road would do good service for at least twelve years, as a matter of fact those constructed in this State would seem to be much shorter of life. Within ten years the decadence had plainly set in, for a law of 1859 prohibits the collection of tolls on roads that are not kept up, and about this time plank road legislation disappears from the statutes. The difficulty was not only decay, but the warping and working loose of the planks.

Introduction of Gravel Roads.—In 1858 we find the first statutory mention of gravel roads, and the introduction of this material, presumably about that time, was the beginning of a possible permanent excellence. Why it was

* Owen on "Plank Roads," New Albany, 1850.

Caution Signal south of Rossville, Ind

Scene near Cambria, Ind.

Scene near Rossville, Ind.

"A Mile a Minute" near Radnor

"The Hoosier" near Frankfort, Ind.

First Signal south of Oakley, Ind.

Scenes on the Monon Route
Showing Automatic Block Signals

not earlier used is not easy to learn, but it is probable that prior to the clearing up of the country, when the drift-choked, forest-environed streams flowed with a fuller volume, gravel bars were at once much less in evidence, and much less accessible than at a later day. Construction with this new material went on under private enterprise, the State became well traversed with toll-roads, and the ubiquitous little toll-house, with its long sweep pole, is still fresh in the memories of most of us.

The next turn in legislation was a provision (as early as 1879) for the county control of free turnpikes and the authorization of tax levies for that purpose. Under these laws the improved roads have, one by one, been bought up by the several counties, and the abolishment of the toll-gate is becoming general.*

BEGINNING OF THE RAILROAD ERA

Strictly speaking the railroad era of Indiana began when the Madison & Indianapolis road went into operation in 1839, but the sudden development of first roads that grew into the system of later years is a distinguishing feature in the history of the early fifties. The Madison road was completed to Indianapolis in 1847, and its prosperity following that completion was a tremendous stimulus to railroad construction.† Capital, hitherto timid and distrustful of investment in this direction, now flowed freely and by the latter part of 1850 six new roads were under way with a total of 142 miles built in addition to the eighty-six miles of the M. & I.‡

On the maps of 1852 and 1853 we find the State traversed in all directions by something like a score of roads, some of them then in operation, and seven of these centered at Indianapolis, while an eighth, the Jeffersonville, was directly tributary to it.

Sketches of First Roads.—Brief sketches of these pioneer roads in the order of their beginning are here given:

The Indianapolis & Lawrenceburg.—This road, afterward known as the "I., C. & L.," secured its first charter as early as 1832 and in its first steps toward actual construction antedated the M. & I. by four years. It encountered much opposition from the M. & I., and was not completed until 1853. By connecting central Indiana with Cincinnati and the east this line became a formidable competitor of the M. & I. The first year after its completion the receipts were $299,433.66; the second year this was nearly doubled, and much of this, presumably, drew directly from the receipts of the M. & I. Afterward it took the name of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, and is now one of the "Big Four" lines.

The Jeffersonville Road.—This line, under the original name of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, was first chartered in 1832, then in 1837, and again in 1846. Finally, in 1848, its promoters secured still another charter more liberal than the preceding ones, and got to work. In 1849 the name was changed to the Jeffersonville Railroad Company. In 1852 it was finished to Columbus, where it met the M. & I. Here trouble began. The monopolistic M. &. I., then under the control of John Brough, afterward governor of Ohio, was not disposed to brook any rival, and it refused to co-ordinate its running schedule with that of the new road. The latter, in retaliation, extended its scheme and started for Indianapolis, side by side with the M. & I., which then capitulated and the two formed a junction. Like the camel which, having got its nose into the tent, gradually wedged in its whole body, the Jeffersonville road soon dominated its rival, and in 1866 the two were consolidated as the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, which name it retained for many years. It is now a branch of the Pennsylvania system. Like the Cincinnati road to the east, this one, by opening the way to Louisville and the south was a great contributory factor to the decadence of the State's first road, which, when it reached Madison, was effectually barred from getting farther.

The Bellefontaine & Indianapolis.—This road, afterward known as the C., C., C. & I., and now a part of the "Big Four" system, was the first line that opened up a way directly with the east and northeast. It was begun in 1848, being the second road running out of Indianapolis, and in 1852 reached Union City, at the State line, where

* It has been stated that there are now but two toll-gates in the State.

† As the Madison road was extended into the interior its receipts increased from $22,110 in 1843 to $235,000 in 1849, and the daily travel from 25 to 200 passengers. Its stock rose until, in 1852, it sold for $1.60. (Chamberlain's Gazetteer.)

‡ By 1860 this mileage had increased to 2,125.75 (census report).

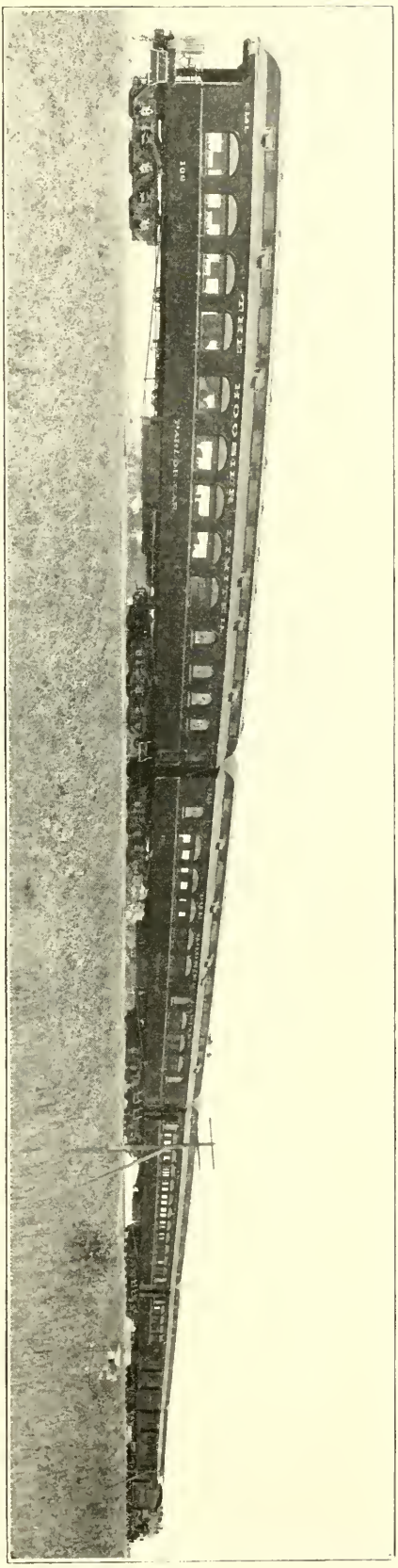
it connected with an Ohio line and with eastern points. Before making that connection its traffic, draining toward Indianapolis, contributed to the prosperity of the Madison road, but afterward it was a formidable competitor, diverting, as it did, the commerce of the interior toward the east. Its chief promoter and first president was Oliver H. Smith, well known as lawyer, politician and United States senator.

The Peru & Indianapolis.—The next road out of the capital was the Peru & Indianapolis. It was running to Noblesville by the spring of 1851 and reached Peru in 1854. It is said that "in its earlier days it brought into Indianapolis immense quantities of lumber, and, at a later day, much grain and produce." For a while the Peru and the Madison roads were consolidated, the aim being to establish a through route from the Ohio river to the Wabash & Erie canal and thence, by water, to the east. This, it was thought would put the M. & I. on a footing with its rivals that were affording outlets eastward, but for some reason the merger did not last long. The Peru & Indianapolis subsequently became the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, and is now the Lake Erie & Western.

The Terre Haute & Indianapolis.—This road was to have bisected the State east and west, with Terre Haute and Richmond as its two termini. The idea originally agitated was that it should be one link in a larger railroad scheme that would extend without break from St. Louis to Cincinnati. This plan, however, was evidently too ambitious for that day and generation and it settled down to a line connecting Terre Haute with Indianapolis. It was finished in 1852, and, like the other roads centering at Indianapolis, was, in the beginning, a feeder for the M. & I. It is now called the "Vandalia."

The Indiana Central.—This road, for many years known as the "Panhandle," and now as a link in the Pennsylvania lines, connected Indianapolis with Richmond, Ind., and was the fulfilment of the preceding plan for a Terre Haute and Richmond road. It was begun in 1851 and completed in 1853, being the first line to establish (by way of Cincinnati) a connection with the east. It paralleled the National road and was a large factor in reducing the travel over that thoroughfare.

The Indianapolis & Lafayette.—As the Indi-



"Hoosier Limited." Train on the Monon Route operated between Indianapolis and Chicago.

ana Central carried out the scheme of connecting Terre Haute with Richmond, so the Indianapolis & Lafayette road completed the original idea of a Madison, Indianapolis and Lafayette line, as contemplated in the internal improvement law of 1836. It was finished in 1852, and was especially important as forming a link in a connection between the Ohio river and Chicago. In 1866 it was consolidated with the Cincinnati road and the two took the name of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette. The line, now known as the C., C., C. & St. L. (Big Four), connects Cincinnati with Chicago.

Ohio & Mississippi.—This road, crossing the southern part of the State, was the first to form a link in a continuous route that connected the Mississippi river with the seaboard. The combination consisted of the *Ohio & Mississippi,* the *Marietta & Cincinnati,* and the *Baltimore & Ohio,* which, together, reached from St. Louis to Baltimore. When completed it was the longest continuous route in the world, and the opening in 1857 was signalized by a great railroad celebration. The first train over the road was a "Celebration Train," filled with railroad dignitaries and government officials, which was greeted with display and popular enthusiasm all along the way.*

Other Roads.—Other roads of this pioneer era, beside those centering at the capital, were the *New Albany & Salem,* traversing the length of the State from New Albany to Michigan City; the *Northern Indiana (Michigan Southern);* the *Toledo, Wabash & Western,* completed in 1857, which, traversing the Wabash valley, supplanted the Wabash and Erie canal, and the *Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago,* finished in 1856, which became an important factor in the development of northern Indiana. The *"Junction" (C., H. & D.)* was built from the eastern State line to Rushville, but did not reach Indianapolis until the latter sixties, and the Vincennes road was finished about the same time, though promoted much earlier. Besides these there were various short lines of the kind facetiously known as "jerkwater," though they have all long since been merged in the great system and taken other names.

Beginnings of a System.—Before the end of the fifties the various Indiana roads with their interstate connections had begun to take the form of a system much more extensive than the one that had been contemplated by the internal improvement law of 1836. Not only were the various sections and principal cities of the State put into communication with each other, but a number of the lines reached much farther by the interstate connections. The Terre Haute, Cincinnati, Indiana Central, Bellefontaine, the Ohio & Mississippi, the Toledo, Wabash & Western and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago roads became links in roads leading to the east; the New Albany & Salem connected the Ohio river and the great lakes, and this knitting and extending process carried on continuously from that time has created the vast and complex railroad system of the present day.

Influences of the Railroad.—Much interesting matter pertaining to the railroads belong to this period. Within the decade Indiana was fairly transformed, not only by the vast stimulus given to commerce and by the multiplication of industries, but by the sharp turn—the new trend given to the State's development. For example, the radical change in transportation methods determined a new arrangement of population centers. Before that the streams were a great factor in the locating of settlements but with the advent of the new order these were left to dwindle in isolation, and many a one that started out with glowing hopes and good reasons for them are now but a memory. On the other hand, the railroads straight across country supplied a new reason for the location of towns, and the local histories will show that a vast percentage of these date their origins from the coming of the railroads. Navigable streams and water power for mill seats no longer cut a figure. It is said that old James B. Ray, who is credited with being our most erratic governor, as far back as the twenties had a vision, and preached it, to the effect that one day, along a system of railroads radiating from Indianapolis as from a hub, there would be villages or towns every five miles, while every twenty there would be a city. He was, of course, laughed to scorn, but that was exactly what came to pass. In a word, but for the introduction of railroads the distribution of population throughout the State would have been vastly different from what it is, not only as re-

* A good-sized illustrative book descriptive of this occasion may be found in the State Library.

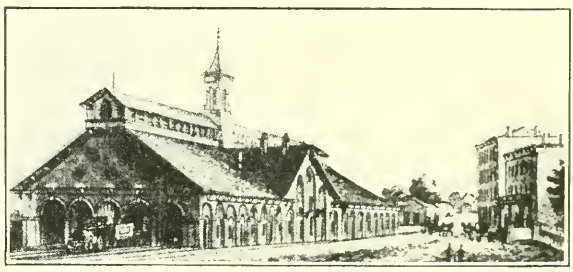
gards the location of centers, but also in the growth of centers as determined by industries nd commercial wealth.

The effect of the railroad upon manufactures s illustrated by the fact that from the output alue of $19,199,681 as given by the Indiana Gaetteer of 1850, there was a sudden increase that or the next ten years averaged $41,840,434 per ear, with 20,755 persons employed in manufacuring industries and also heavy investments in he places with railroad facilities.

The "Erie War."—The important relation of he railroad to commercial prosperity is shown y what is known in history as the "Erie War," vhich occurred in 1853. At that time the railoads had not established a uniform gauge, or vidth between the rails, so that rolling stock ould not, as now, travel over any and every oad. At Erie, Pa., one gauge from the east net another gauge from the west, in consequence f which all through passengers and freight traf-ic had to be transferred from one road to the ther. This meant great inconvenience and exense to travelers and shippers, and great profit o Erie. The latter came to regard her transfering industry as a vested right—so much so, indeed, that when an attempt was made to unify he gauges her citizens forcibly interfered with he laying of rails in the streets. The wrath in he west at Erie's hoggishness, and the execrations heaped upon the town by the press and in ndignation meetings were loud and universal. The *Indianapolis Journal* for December 17, 24, 5 and 28, 1853, gives glimpses of the public eeling.

The Railroads and Madison.—The influence f the railroad as a factor in the making and unaking of localities is well illustrated by the rise nd decline of Madison. Throughout the forties, vhen the one railroad in the State brought the usiness of the interior to the favored city on ne Ohio, she became, as one of her citizens exressed it, "the first city of Indiana—first in comerce, population, wealth, literature, law, relion, politics and social enjoyment." The Ohio iver traffic here made connection with the raiload traffic, and we hear stories of the big river teamboats lying in lines beside the wharves, vhere the bags of wheat were piled high and the varehouses were filled to their roofs with misellaneous freight, while countless barrels of mess pork packed for shipment to the south as far as the gulf, and to the east as far as Europe, occupied all the river front and reached up into the by-streets. As a pork market it was second only to Cincinnati, and there is record of 200,000 hogs being slaughtered and packed there in a single month. Because of its importance as an entrepot it became known as the "Gateway to the State." The wealth that accumulated there has left its traces in the quaint old mansions that stand to the present day, and the long list of able men who formed a galaxy there have left their impress on Indiana history—such men as Joseph G. Marshall, Jeremiah Sullivan, Jesse D. and Michael G. Bright, J. F. D. Lanier, and others.

This prosperity of Madison continued to increase so long as the M. & I. road had no com-



Old Union Depot at Indianapolis, built in 1853.
(See next page.)

petitors. The first roads to reach out from Indianapolis, into near territory, such as the Bellefontaine, the Peru and the Terre Haute lines, were feeders rather than rivals to the M. & I., but when the Bellefontaine and the Indiana Central made connections with the east the tide began to turn, while the connections with Cincinnati and the falls cities by the Indianapolis & Lawrenceburg and the Jeffersonville roads was the beginning of a swift decline for the M. & I. It fought desperately against its fate, and one of the curiosities of railroad literature is a report of 1854 in which it complained that the State was instrumental in inflicting serious damage on it by passing a law which "opened the door for the construction of other railroads." Its most damaging competitor was the Jeffersonville road, which finally swallowed it, and after the consolidation the part from Columbus southward was simply the Madison branch. The city of Madison suffered proportionately, and, from being the first city in the State it has long since taken rank far down the scale as an Indiana center—its chief

fame now being that of a quaint and charming place, speaking of a picturesque past.

The Railroads and Indianapolis.—The capital, from the beginning of the new era was regarded as a logical railroad center and in the construction of the early fifties the city was made the focusing point of not less than eight lines, connecting it with other points in all directions. Prior to that it was but a small country town, with few industries. Of the change wrought in the place by the new order we have this account in "Holloway's Indianapolis:"

"Manufacturers appeared; stores that had formerly mixed up dry goods, groceries, grain, hardware, earthenware and even books on their stock, began to select and confine themselves to one or two classes of their former assortment. . . . Business showed its growth in its divisions; the prices of property advanced; a city form of government was adopted; a school system was inaugurated. Everybody felt the impulse of prosperity. . . . New hotels, manufactories and business houses also appeared. The Bates house and Sherman house were built; Osgood & Smith's peg and last factory; Geisendorff's woolen mill, Drew's carriage establishment, Shellenbarger's planing mill and Macy's pork house swelled our industries, and various blocks, schoolhouses, railroad shops and other buildings were added to our improvements." A glance at the local press of the fifties confirms this description of prosperity and hustle. Three-fourths of the space, at a guess, are taken up by advertisements; the columns are dotted with little cuts of engines and cars, with accompanying time-tables; pictures of trains are incorporated in the newspaper heads, and a semi-literary weekly, the first of its kind in the city, saw fit to take the name of "The Locomotive."

The Union Depot.*—The early creation of a railroad center at Indianapolis resulted in the first "Union Depot" in the country. The originating of this structure, and the particulars of it by one who knew at first hand, is worth giving. It was written by Mr. William N. Jackson, of Indianapolis, and was first published in the "Indianapolis Journal" for July 29, 1900. Mr. Jackson says:†

"Chauncey Rose, of the Terre Haute & Richmond; John Brough, of the Madison & Indianapolis, and Oliver H. Smith, of the Bellefontaine line, met in their office in the middle of the Circle in 1850, and planned and carried into execution soon after a union station at Indianapolis, and erected the first one that was ever built. For this a union track was needed from the middle of Tennessee street northeasterly to the middle of Washington street at Noble street, and the right of way for which was taken by the Terre Haute & Richmond (now Vandalia) to Pennsylvania street, and from there onward and northeasterly to the center of Washington street by the Bellefontaine and Peru roads. A few miles of each road had been made previous to this. The right of way from the Madison & Indianapolis depot on South street to Meridian street was given by Austin W. Morris. The right of way from Pennsylvania to New Jersey streets was purchased from Mrs. McCarty. The Union Station was opened September 20, 1853, the building being finished at that period. Mr. Chauncey Rose was president of the company and Mr. W. N. Jackson secretary, treasurer and ticket agent.

"The Lawrenceburgh & Upper Mississippi railroad entered this station in the spring of 1854 as the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Indiana Central at the same time, and the Lafayette a little later, followed by the Indianapolis & Vincennes; the Indiana, Bloomington & Western; the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis, and the Monon branch of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road."

The Union Company owned all the tracks in the city and the Union Depot independently of the various roads. The building, which was planned by Gen. T. A. Morris, was 420 feet long by 120 wide, but in 1866 it was widened to 200 feet. It was replaced by the present building in 1888 (Dunn).

Equipment of the Pioneer Roads.—When the Madison & Indianapolis road was begun by the State in 1836 the T rail had been invented. It then ran, we are told, about forty-five pounds to the yard, or less than half the weight of the best rails to-day. In a previous section mention has been made of the extravagant construction plunged into by the State, one feature of which

* See preceding page.

† William N. Jackson, whose memory is revered in Indianapolis, was identified with the railroad business from pioneer days. "Jackson Place," adjacent to the Union Station, is named for him.

Scenes in "Shades of Death," Parke County.

was the importation from England at a high cost, of these improved rails. When the road went into the hands of a private company the cost of construction was reduced from $58,000 per mile to about $11,000, and the primitive style of it was the same as was adopted by the other roads of the fifties. This may be briefly described. The foundation of the road was long, heavy hewn timbers, known as "mudsills," laid end to end and bedded in the earth. On these were laid crossties three or four feet apart, and on the ties, in turn, were laid parallel lines of oak stringers, about 6x6, which were secured in place by stout wooden pins driven through auger-holes that ran through the ends of the stringers and into the ties. The inner edges of the stringers were chamfered off, or sloped so as to allow for the flanges of the wheels, and along the chamfered edge were spiked the rails, which consisted simply of bars of iron about two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick.

This crude equipment was anything but safe beneath the wear and tear even of engines and cars that now seem diminutive. The yielding flat bar would crush into the wooden stringer, the spikes would work loose, and the loosened rails curling up at the ends formed what the local humorists dubbed "snake-heads," doubtless from the appearance, which suggested a snake with its head raised. These up-raised ends, threatening the moving train with puncture and derailment, increased the dangers of traveling by rail.

The rolling stock was correspondingly primitive. The development of the locomotive was retarded, doubtless, by the frail character of the rail and roadbed. At first it weighed but ten to fifteen tons as against the hundred-ton engine of to-day, and had neither cow-catcher nor cab, the latter, indeed, being objected to by the engineman as a dangerous trap in case of accident. It would haul twelve or fifteen freight cars capable of carrying about three tons each, and twenty miles an hour for passenger service was good speed. A not uncommon occurrence was the stopping of the train till a trainman went ahead with a sledge-hammer to spike down "snake-heads." The water supply was replenished by stopping at some wayside stream and dipping up with leathern buckets, a number of which were carried on hooks at the side of the tender. The term "jerkwater," as humorously applied to cheap, out-of-date roads no doubt had its origin in this custom.

Statistical Survey.—An agricultural survey by the census of 1860 shows that at that period about one-half of the available land of the State was improved, its cash value being estimated at $344,902,776, as against $136,385,173 for 1850.* That there had been a great advance in the methods of farming is indicated by the appraised value of farm machinery in use, which was given at $10,457,897. The value of live stock within the ten years had almost doubled, with a great many working oxen (117,687) still in use, but far outnumbered by horses and mules for draft purposes. Swine were still the leading animal product, as corn was still the principal crop product, amounting in 1860 to 71,588,919 bushels, which was far in advance of any previous yield. Crops generally showed a corresponding increase, and sorghum had been introduced as a new crop in this section of the country, the output of syrup in 1860 being 881,049 gallons.

Manufactories had greatly increased, there being 5,110 establishments of various kinds with a total investment of $17,881,586 and an output valued at $41,840,434. The leading manufacturing counties were Wayne, Jefferson, Tippecanoe, Vigo, Marion, Vanderburg, Fayette, Montgomery, Floyd, Dearborn, Tipton and Putnam, all of which had railroads.

In the census of 1850 no satisfactory figures as to manufactures are given, but the invested capital in 1860 is about ten times more than the amount given for 1840.

The population of the State had grown to 1,350,428 as against 988,416 in 1850, and 685,866 in 1840, showing a tolerably uniform rate of increase over the twenty years.

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* According to a statement in the census report, it was "not too much to say that one-half this increase has been caused by railroads."

CHAPTER XIV

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

Antecedent Conditions.—The overshadowing fact of the sixties was the great Civil War, which during its continuance, dominated public thought and action and put a corresponding check upon the State's development. Preceding the final outbreak, and part and parcel of our war history, was a period of turmoil and fierce conflict of opinion which, while it prevailed over the country, playing about the ever-agitated question of slavery, was particularly acrid here. Our mixed population with its large element from the south that was southern in its sympathies, imperiled our standing as a union and anti-slavery State. As an evidence of the anti-negro sentiment that existed the constitution of 1850 had in it a clause prohibiting all negroes or mulattoes from coming into or settling in the State.* The democratic party of the State was for years in the ascendency, and its endorsement and support of federal legislation that made for the extension of slave territory was so pronounced, and, from the northern viewpoint, so flagrant, that many, after fruitless protests seceded from its ranks. Conspicuous among these seceders was Oliver P. Morton, who, at a democratic State convention, held in Indianapolis in 1854, walked out amid taunts and hisses, after taking a stand against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which gave those two great States over to the slave power.

Throughout the early fifties, owing to this vexed slavery ghost that would not down, the elements of a new party, not yet crystallized, were segregated under such names as "Free Soilers," "Abolitionists," "Free Democracy," "Barnburners," and the "People's Party," which latter "was the preliminary organization of the republican party" in this State.† Other parties, such as the prohibition and "Know-nothing" organizations were in the field, but the political movement at the times of greatest historical import was the one that was feeling its way toward alignment on the nation's greatest problem, that of slave versus free labor—a problem that involved both economics and morals.

These various currents finally merged in the organization that was destined to work out the country's salvation—the republican party, which took definite form at a convention held in Pittsburgh on the 22d of February, 1856. That year O. P. Morton, as candidate of the "people's party" for governor of Indiana, canvassed the State, and during the campaign, according to his biographer (Foulke, p. 58), he "organized the republican party in Indiana."

The new party rapidly became a power in the land and in the State. This first campaign Morton was beaten by Ashbel P. Willard, a democrat, but four years later, as running mate with Henry S. Lane, he was elected, along with a republican majority in the General Assembly.

The wrangling between the parties during the latter fifties was a discredit to the State. Through their refusal to act together they failed, in the Legislature of 1857, to make an appropriation for the expenses of the State government, and Governor Willard borrowed enough to pay the interest on the public debt, while the State institutions had to be temporarily closed. Also the democrats, by an irregular proceeding, elected Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch to the United States Senate. The next Legislature, the republicans being then in the ascendency, declared the previous irregular proceedings illegal and elected Henry S. Lane and William M. McCarty, but the United States Senate, which was democratic, did not recognize these republican contestants.

In a word the irreconcilable antagonism between the free and the slave States which grew more and more bitter as the great issue was repeatedly forced upon the people, found in Indiana full expression.

The Secession Issue and Morton's Stand.—When the brewing storm between the north and south threatened the division of the nation by the secession of the southern States, men found

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* This provision stood until 1881, when it was stricken out and an amendment substituted.

† William Dudley Foulke's "Life of Morton," one of the best books on the war period in Indiana.

themselves fronted by an issue not to be shunted off for future solution—an issue sharp and immediate, and so far-reaching in its consequences that the vast majority were at sea as to what policy ought to be pursued. Ought the rebellious States, resting on the sacred doctrine of State's rights, be allowed to withdraw in peace; or should the preservation of the Union and the nation's future be the paramount consideration? Leaders were timid, temporizing and uncertain, and there was need of strong men to take the positive and unequivocal stand. Such a man in Indiana was Oliver P. Morton. At a meeting held in the Marion county courthouse on November 22, 1860, he delivered a speech which stamped him as the man of the hour and revealed the qualities that were to make him famous as Indiana's great "war governor." He was then the newly-elected lieutenant-governor. Henry S. Lane, the governor-elect, who was noted as an orator, also spoke and was, presumably, regarded as the headliner of the occasion, but what he said was, in view of the temper of the times, inconsequential as compared with Morton's address. There was no shilly-shally in the latter. The speaker stood, first of all, for the right of the nation to preserve its existence and integrity, and he analyzed the situation point by point. To grant one State the right to secede at this crisis was to grant the same right to any State at any time, and that meant the dissolution of the nation whenever such States might see fit. To quote:

"The right to secede being conceded, and the way to do it having been shown to be safe and easy, the prestige of the republic gone, the national pride extinguished with the national idea, secession would become the remedy for every State or sectional grievance, real or imaginary, and in a few short years we should witness the total dissolution of that mighty republic which has been the hope and the glory of the world. . . . We must, then, cling to the idea that we are a nation, one and indivisible, and that, although subdivided by State lines for local and domestic purposes, we are one people, the citizens of a common country, having like institutions and manners, and possessing a common interest in that inheritance of glory so richly provided by our fathers. We must, therefore, do no act, we must tolerate no act, we must concede no idea or theory that looks to or involves the dismemberment of the nation."*

This speech, the effect of which, according to Foulke, "was of incalculable effect, not only in the State but over the entire country, was delivered shortly before South Carolina took the first step in actual secession. Exactly in line with the firm stand of Lincoln it foreshadowed the unwavering support which, as governor of the State, he was to extend to the nation's chief executive in the trying years to follow, and it revealed the strong hand which was to deal with internal difficulties during those times of danger. Fortunately the office of lieutenant-governor was the stepping-stone to the governorship. On the 15th of January Governor Lane was made United States senator, and Morton succeeded to the gubernatorial chair.

Condition at Beginning of the War; Morton's Activity.—When, with the assault on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, the smoldering fires of hostility burst into living flames and the war was on us, Indiana's state of unpreparedness was about as bad as it could be. She had neither money nor munitions, the latter, according to Adjutant-General Terrell's statement, consisting of "perhaps less than five hundred stands of effective first-class small arms, besides eight pieces of weather-worn and dismantled cannon and an unknown number of old flint-lock and altered-to-percussion muskets, the most of which were scattered throughout various counties in the hands of private individuals and members of disbanded companies of militia."† Also, such militia system as the State once maintained, had virtually gone to pieces; the military reputation we had carried over from the Mexican war on account of injurious reports as to the conduct of our soldiers at Buena Vista, was not good; our credit was not good, and "there was a certain evil repute which everywhere hung over the name of 'Hoosier'" (Foulke). Added to all was the strong hostile element within our borders ready to throw every obstacle in the way of an aggressive loyal policy. Notwithstanding this discouraging situation Morton, on the 15th of April,

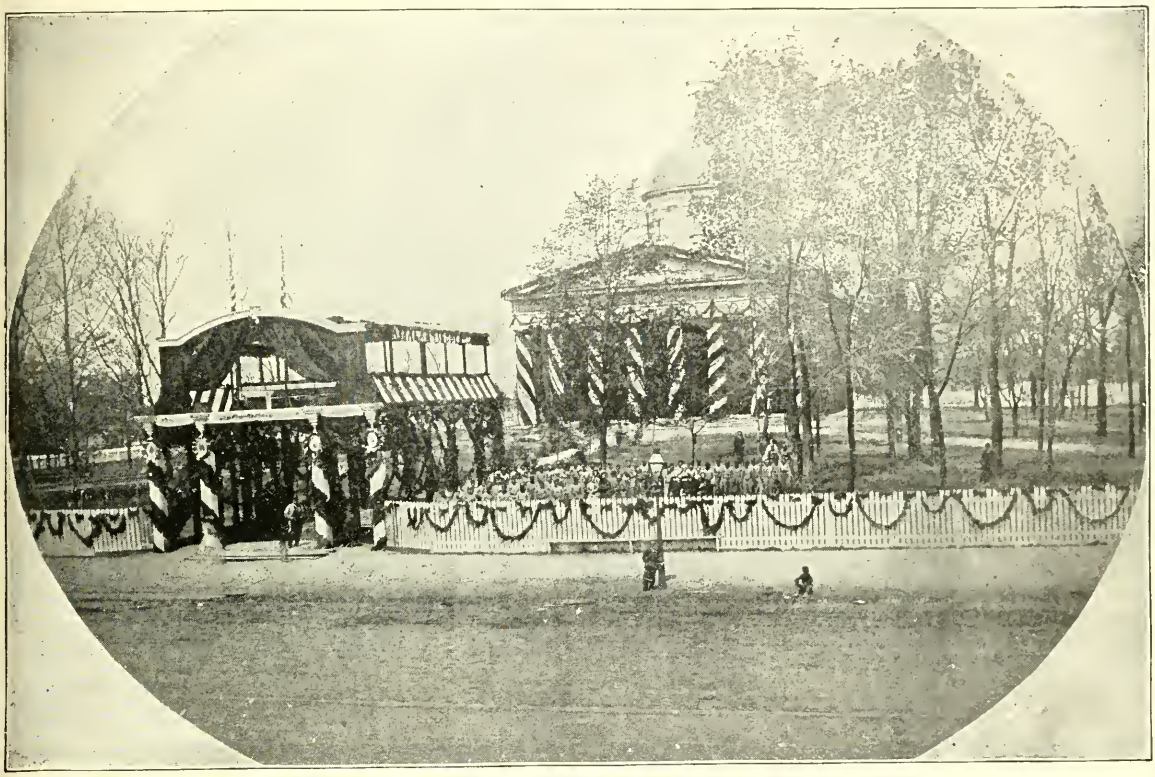
* For full text see Foulke's "Morton," pp. 87-96.

† Adjutant-General Terrell's reports, vol. i—a valuable history of the war period in Indiana.

and on the heels of the news that Sumter had fallen, telegraphed to the president this message:

"*To Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States:*
"On behalf of the State of Indiana I tender to you, for the defense of the nation, and to uphold the authority of the government, ten thousand men.
(Signed) "OLIVER P. MORTON,
"Governor of Indiana."

The thing that made possible such an offer was the temper of a majority of the people. The Union sentiment was at a white heat and overwhelmingly dominated the adverse minority. The firing on Fort Sumter banished all uncertainty from the minds of those who had hitherto wavered, and those who had differed before were now one for the preservation of the nation. The forming of companies proceeded at once. The day after the first call for troops there were 500 in camp at Indianapolis, and within three days 2,400, with new arrivals coming by every train. By the seventh day there were 12,000, which was far more than were required. The Indiana quota was fixed at six regiments of infantry or riflemen, making 4,683 officers and men, who were to serve for three months unless sooner discharged. Indianapolis had been designated as a place of rendezvous, and the State fair grounds, a recently-acquired tract of thirty-six acres, then at the north edge of the city but now far within it and known as "Morton Place," was christened "Camp Morton" and put at the service of the troops. The problem sometimes presented of insufficient volunteers was reversed, the question being to choose out of the many that presented themselves. To quote the adjutant-general's account, the response was as gratifying as it was universal, and left no doubt as to the entire and lasting devotion of Indiana to the fortunes of the Union. . . . The 'old flag' at once became sacred and was proudly displayed in every breeze from the highest peaks of churches, schoolhouses and private dwellings. The presentation of a stand of national colors by patriotic ladies to each company was rarely omitted, and, whenever practicable, brass bands were provided to escort them to the general camp" (Terrell). The people generally, among the Unionist element, rallied to the occasion. Volunteers were freely furnished with such supplies as the authorities



Old State House. From Photograph taken April 30, 1865, the day Lincoln's body lay in state.

could not at once provide, and in many instances the men were carried free by the railroads; private citizens and local authorities contributed money to aid the cause, while banks and capitalists offered to advance whatever money might be required.

Extra Session of the Legislature.—Governor Morton, to meet the exigencies, called a special session of the Legislature, which convened on the 24th of April. By his recommendation it authorized a war loan of $2,000,000, to be applied as follows: For general military purposes, $1,000,000; for the purchase of arms, $500,000; for contingent military expenses, $100,000; for organizing and supporting the militia for two years, $140,000. Laws were also passed to organize the Indiana militia; to provide for six regiments of State troops; to provide for a State paymaster; to authorize counties to appropriate moneys for the protection and maintenance of the families of volunteers, for the purchase of arms and equipments, and for raising and maintaining military companies; to provide for the punishment of persons guilty of giving material aid and comfort to the enemies of this State or of the United States in time of war (Terrell).

Six First Regiments.—The consecutive numbering of our regiments dates from the Mexican war. The first five were in that war, and consequently the Sixth was the first Indiana regiment to go into the civil war. The six regiments above mentioned, constituting the first Indiana quota, were commanded as follows:

Sixth, Col. Thomas T. Crittenden; Seventh, Col. Ebenezer Dumont; Eighth, Col. William P. Benton; Ninth, Col. Robert H. Milroy; Tenth, Col. Joseph J. Reynolds; Eleventh, Col. Lewis Wallace.

These regiments made up the First Brigade of Indiana Volunteers, with Thomas A. Morris as brigadier-general. By the 27th of April they were fully organized and after being well armed and equipped they went under General McClellan's command in western Virginia. That they acquitted themselves well is testified by a communication from General McClellan to Governor Morton when they returned from their three-months' service. "I have," he wrote, "directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service. I can not permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field."

The First Brigade was at once reorganized for the three-years' service.

Organization of State Troops; Subsequent Regiments.—The next six Indiana regiments, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth, inclusive, may be specifically mentioned because their organization serves to illustrate the initiative and forehandedness of Governor Morton. As said above, the response to the first call for troops was far in excess of the quota requested by the federal government, which was less than 5,000 men. Considerably more than that, after the five regiments were formed, were still anxious for the opportunity to enlist, and out of this material Morton, on his own responsibility, and under the power vested in him as commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, formed five other regiments, ostensibly for the State's defense, but really in anticipation of a further call when, as bodies already organized and in process of training, they would be acceptable to the United States. To further insure their probable future usefulness the men were enlisted for a year and the governor retained the authority to transfer them to the government service, or to temporarily retire them, if advisable, after they had been sufficiently drilled and disciplined, with the power to recall them to active service when needed. Of these regiments, the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth rendezvoused at Indianapolis, the Fourteenth at Terre Haute, the Fifteenth at Lafayette and the Sixteenth at Richmond. As a matter of fact these regiments were hardly organized until there was a demand for four of them at the front and they entered service for three years, while the other two (the Twelfth and Sixteenth) were transferred by the middle of the summer and served out their year in the Army of the Potomac.

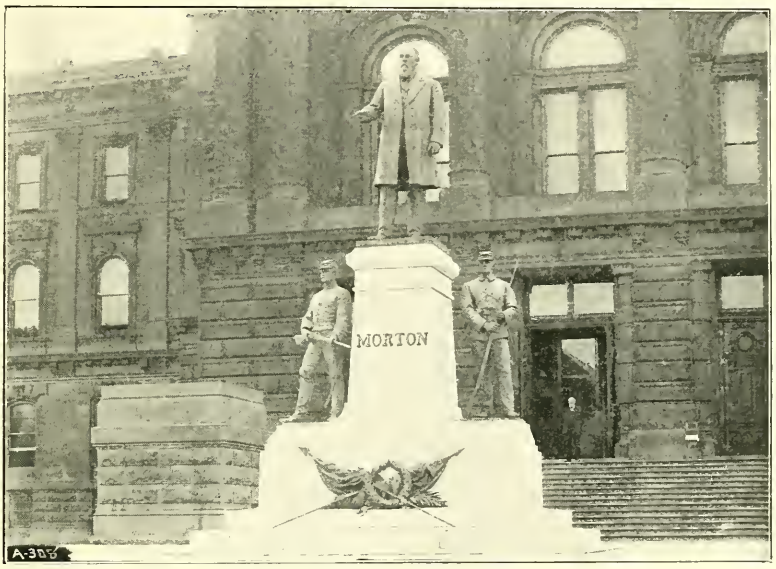
A detailed account of the origin and services of Indiana regiments does not come within our scope. Suffice it to say, in this connection, that during the first year at least, the patriotic fervor of the people made recruiting easy, and though the calls came repeatedly as the conflict grew in

magnitude, the volunteers were in excess of the demand. In 1861 more than fifty infantry regiments, besides three of cavalry and twelve of artillery batteries were put in the field and most of these prolonged their services by re-enlistments.

As the war progressed with fluctuating fortunes, alternate reverses and successes, combined with other influences, affected volunteering here as elsewhere. Here as elsewhere, there was some drafting when, in emergencies of the conflict, large quotas were demanded, but the figures of Adjutant-General Terrell show that while certain of the townships in the State fell short in their quota of volunteers, the others were in excess, and the State as a whole, at the close of the war had offered an excess.

Altogether Indiana contributed to the war a larger proportion of her population of the military age than any other State, except Delaware (J. P. Dunn), the grand total, after deducting 11,718 re-enlistments, being 197,649. Of these 24,416 were killed or died of diseases, and 13,779 were "unaccounted for" (Terrell). There were 151 infantry regiments,* fourteen cavalry regiments, twenty-seven artillery companies, and various miscellaneous organizations (adjutant-general's statistics). During the service they were, as one writer affirms, more widely distributed than the soldiers of any other State and they fought in every seceding State, except Florida, and in every other State that was invaded. "Three Indiana regiments took part in the first battle of the war, and an Indianian was the first to yield up his life, on the battlefield, for the Union. . . . The last battle of the war was fought by Indiana troops; the last gun fired at the enemy was by an Indianian, and the last Union soldier killed in battle was John J. Williams, of Company B, Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment" (W. H. Smith).

The Hundred-Days' Troops.—Eight regiments of Indiana infantry (132d to 139th, inclusive) organized in 1864, and known as the "Hundred-Day" men, because their enlistment was for that period, were somewhat distinctive in their origin. Campaigns on a huge scale against Atlanta and Richmond were intended, and the demand for men exceeded the response. Both Grant and Sherman were urging more support, but the country had been drained by repeated calls. In this contingency the governors of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, led, it is claimed, by Morton, met in conference and devised a plan for raising volunteers on short enlistment who might aid the proposed campaigns by guarding railroads, depots, and fortifications in the rear of the armies, or doing similar service, thus relieving disciplined troops who could be used at the front. By arduous effort Morton succeeded in raising 7,415 men, and these served



Morton Monument on State House Grounds.

* The first infantry regiment formed was the 6th and the last the 156th.

in Tennessee and Alabama by releasing veterans for duty on the firing line, thus materially strengthening the army in the Atlanta campaign.

The Indiana Legion.—What was known as the "Indiana Legion" was the active militia organized within the State for internal defense. Our proximity to Kentucky which, even if not a seceding State, promised to be troublesome territory, warranted a fear of invasion—which fear, as we shall see, was justified. Moreover, the dangers within from the disaffected element, that made its presence known before the war was very far advanced, rendered imperative a home military force under the command of the governor.

The State militia, though an institution of long standing, had become decadent, but an act of May 11, 1861, re-established it, dividing it into two classes—the sedentary and the active. The first consisted of "all white male persons subject to bear arms under the constitution of Indiana, and who do not belong to the active militia." The latter was made up of volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and was organized into nine brigades, though this represented an uncertain number of men, as the organization of companies in many localities was incomplete and impermanent. The southern counties, particularly those along the Ohio river, had greatest need for efficient defensive organization, while those in the north, having less need, were correspondingly slack. As this implies, the brigades as units represented different groups of contiguous counties. The history of the Legion seems to be largely a history of the southern regiments, which protected the interior from the guerrillas of Kentucky much as the old frontier farther north had, in an earlier day, guarded the river counties from Indian forays. Many companies that were organized in the northern sections were not even supplied with arms and paid little attention to military drilling. The "sedentary" militia was never called upon. Indeed, the Legion as a whole in its inequalities, corresponding to the degree of stress, illustrate strikingly what had been illustrated before—namely, that our people have so little taste and aptitude for militarism that only dire emergency can arouse them to it. But the times also proved that when once thoroughly roused the military zeal burned fiercely. One service of the Legion where best organized was as a training school and a feeder to the quotas that went to the front as Indiana responded to the numerous calls from the government.

Invasions of the State; Johnson and Hines.—In the course of the war there were three raids into Indiana that might be called invasions of the State, though the first two were little more than forays.

On the 18th of July, 1862, Adam R. Johnson, a citizen of Kentucky, who had been terrorizing Union sympathizers in this State, crossed the Ohio river with about thirty men to the town of Newburg in Warrick county, some fifteen miles above Evansville. The citizens were taken by surprise, the place was pillaged, considerable plunder was sent across the river, and after remaining a few hours the marauders returned to the Kentucky shore. They were aided in this exploit by rebel sympathizers living in Newburg, and two of these were afterward killed by their outraged fellow townsmen. As a result of this freebooting expedition a good-sized militia force from Indiana, by the initiative of Governor Morton, invaded Kentucky to clear the country of guerrilla bands that were harassing Kentucky Unionists and threatening our borders.

On the 17th of June, 1863, Capt. Thomas H. Hines, with sixty-two men, crossed the river at a point eighteen miles above Cannelton. This "invasion" might be called a horse-stealing raid, and it was not lacking in humorous features. With a monumental audacity he represented to the Hoosiers that his little force was a detachment from the army of General Boyle, the Union commander of the District of Kentucky, and that he was in search of deserters. Incidentally he needed better horses, and he took his pick from the countryside at liberal prices, giving vouchers for the same upon the federal quartermaster at Indianapolis. This, presumably, was better than the risk of having to fight for them, but the ruse did not work long, and by the second day the alarm spread through the adjacent counties and the local companies of the Indiana Legion were soon on the trail. Hines marched northward through three counties to a point about seven miles northwest of Paoli, in Orange county; thence he turned east into Washington county and made southward again toward the Ohio river, deeming it high time to be getting home. Meanwhile one body of militia was following the

marauders; another, apprised of their movements, cut across from the west to intercept them at the Ohio ford, and an armed steamboat pushed up the river to prevent the escape across. As a result they were closed in on at the fording place at Blue River Island, about three miles above Leavenworth, and the entire force captured with the exception of four or five who were killed and drowned and three who escaped, one of the latter being Captain Hines himself.

The Morgan Raid.—The raid of John Morgan was the one invasion of the war which is famous in our annals. It was on a much larger scale than the visitation of Hines. The size of the invading force is not agreed upon, but it probably was not less than 2,500 men. The object of the leader was to create a diversion that should be of aid to the southern army in Tennessee, and he counted on the rallying of the disaffected population to his support. Had the plan carried the whole State would have been in imminent peril. It was a bold dash that threatened disaster or promised brilliant success to the executor, but, as the sequel showed, the risk was far greater than he had counted on.

Morgan was a dashing, reckless leader, whose mounted command, composed of men after his own heart, had already cut a romantic figure in other campaigns. His spectacular invasion of Indiana was contrary to the orders of his superior officer, General Bragg. On the 7th of July, 1863, he appeared at Brandenberg, Ky., a town on the Ohio, opposite Harrison county, and two miles above Maukport, Ind. Here he captured two steamboats, and in the face of opposition from the Indiana shore and from river craft he transferred his troop. The opposition melted away and Morgan struck northward, heading first for Corydon, where a showing of raw militia, hastily got together, put up a brisk fight in which twelve men lost their lives and thirty-five were wounded, most of these being the invaders. The odds, however, were overwhelmingly against the defenders, and after acquitting themselves thus gallantly they surrendered to the number of 345. Then followed an orgy of looting. Stores were raided; levies of money were laid on the three flouring mills of the town under penalty of burning if refused; the county treasury was robbed of its money; private houses were pillaged and the women compelled to prepare meals for the unwelcome visitors. Also, not less than five hundred fresh horses were gathered up in the vicinity and appropriated as the spoils of war.

From Corydon, Morgan, leaving his wounded men behind him, proceeded still northward toward Salem, Washington county, dividing his force so as to better sweep the country and strike the railroads and telegraph lines. The entire troop reached Salem on the morning of July 10, and after a skirmish with "minute men" took possession of the town. Here the depredations were worse than at Corydon. The railroad tracks were torn up, the depot and bridges burned and pillage ran riot. Basil W. Duke, one of the raiders, thus writes of it:

"This disposition to wholesale plunder exceeded anything that any of us had ever seen before. The great cause for apprehension which our situation might have inspired seemed only to make the men reckless. Calico was the staple article of appropriation. Each man who could get one tied a bolt of it to his saddle, only to throw it away and get a fresh one at the first opportunity. They did not pillage with any sort of method or reason. It seemed to be a mania, senseless and purposeless. One man carried a bird-cage with three canaries in it, two days. Another rode with a chafing dish, which looked like a small metallic coffin, on the pommel of his saddle until an officer forced him to throw it away. Although the weather was intensely warm another, still, slung seven pairs of skates around his neck and chuckled over his acquisition. They pillaged like boys robbing an orchard. I would not have believed that such a passion could have been developed so ludicrously among any body of civilized men."*

Meanwhile, even before Morgan had crossed the Ohio Governor Morton was apprised of the danger, and, with characteristic vigilance took steps to forestall it. Indiana was practically stripped of experienced troops, those that she ought to have had being sent, by his request, to General Boyle, commander of the District of Kentucky. With the first intimation of Morgan's intentions, Morton telegraphed three times to Boyle for official information of the situation, requesting that defensive steps be taken by Boyle, as he had all our regular troops. The first two messages were not answered, but the third

* "History of Morgan's Cavalry," by Basil W. Duke.

elicited the cheering information that the enemy was on Indiana soil and that "your cities and towns will be sacked and pillaged if you do not bring out your State forces." Morton proceeded to bring them out. Under date of July 9 he issued the following "General Military Order:"

"Satisfactory evidence having been received that the rebels have invaded Indiana in considerable force, it is hereby ordered and required that all able-bodied white male citizens in the several counties south of the National road forthwith form themselves into companies of at least sixty persons, elect officers and arm themselves with such arms as they may be able to procure. Said companies will perfect themselves in military drill as rapidly as possible, and hold themselves subject to further orders from this department. It is desired that they should be mounted in all cases where it is possible. The people in all other parts of the State are earnestly requested to form military companies and hold themselves subject to orders. Prompt reports of the formation of companies should be forwarded by telegraph.

"All officers of the Indiana Legion are charged with the execution of this order, and all United States officers are requested to render such assistance as may be in their power."

The news of the invasion had spread like wildfire, the whole State was in excitement, and within two days after the governor's call 20,000 men were mustered at Indianapolis and 45,000 more were reported as ready for service. "The farmers left their grain to rot in the field, mechanics dropped their tools, merchants abandoned their stores and professional men their desks; clerks forgot their ledgers, and students their textbooks, and young and old alike all swarmed in constantly thickening throngs to the capital or the nearest place of rendezvous, as if there were no duty or interest of that hour but the safety of the State" (Terrell). Beside the mustering at Indianapolis there was rapid organization at various points in the south part of the State, and, in addition, General Hobson, from Kentucky, with a force of United States troops, was giving a stern chase, having crossed the Ohio at Brandenberg about eighteen hours after the raiders.

By the time Morgan reached Salem he began to realize, apparently, the hornets' nest he was running into, and turning abruptly eastward the invasion became a flight and a forced march toward some crossing point on the Ohio, though he took time to destroy more or less railroad property and telegraph lines, and to forage on the country as he went along. His route lay by way of Vienna, in Scott county, where a depot and bridge were burned; thence to Lexington; thence northward to Vernon in Jennings county, with a view to destroying important railroad property, but which was prevented by armed resistance; thence southward to Dupont on the Madison railroad, where tracks were torn up, two bridges and a warehouse burned and a pork house and sundry barns robbed; thence to Versailles, in Ripley county, where he captured about three hundred "minute men" and $5,000 of public funds; thence, by way of Osgood and Sunman in two divisions to Harrison, on the State line, where they arrived on July 13 after being on Indiana soil for five days.

Morgan's erratic course during these five days was in large part determined by the uprising local militia that sprang up at numerous turns, and which, particularly at Vernon, presented an opposition that thwarted his purpose. His object, apparently, was to avoid fighting as much as possible. On the other hand the uncertainty and rapidity of his movements by the aid of fresh horses constantly supplied from the countryside, confused and thwarted the pursuers, mostly unmounted infantry, who sought to close in on him, else he probably would never have got out of the State. His men rode night and day to the point of exhaustion, and finally most of them were captured in southern Ohio at a point where they had hoped to recross the river into Kentucky. Morgan himself with part of his men escaped this time, but was followed up and caught a few days later.

The loss to the citizens occasioned by this raid, as measured by claims presented and allowed, was $413,599.48 (Terrell).*

The Disloyal Element.—As has been stated there was in Indiana a strong element who did not sympathize with the North in its effort to coerce the seceding States. During the patriotic fervor of the first year or so of the war this disaffected minority was not much in evidence, but with the dragging out of the conflict and with its reverses, making the ultimate success of the North more and more doubtful, the opposition began to be expressed both in the anti-administration newspapers and among the people. Public utterances that were not only critical but hostile to the point of treason became common and active opposition

* A careful study of Morgan's raid by Margrette Boyer may be found in vol. iv, No. 4, of the Ind. Quar. Mag. of Hist. See also Terrell's report, vol. i, and Basil W. Duke's account.

was manifested by the encouragement of desertion from the ranks and by armed resistance when the authorities sought to arrest runaways. So common did this abandonment of the standard become by reason of this encouragement that it is said "no less than 2,300 desertions were reported in the single month of December, 1862." Acts of violence in defense of these deserters, in resistance to the draft, and against loyal neighbors were by no means uncommon in some localities, where, indeed, the conditions came little short of internal warfare on a small and disorganized scale. The governor's life was threatened and once an attempt was made to assassinate him as he was leaving the State House. By the fall of 1962 Morton's vigorous war policy was so out of favor that at the election in November the democrats got a majority of the Legislature, and the session that ensued was one of opposition and obstruction. The governor's annual message, which, this year, was of unusual importance, was denied the courtesy of a hearing, and he was otherwise treated with contumely. An attempt was made to take from him his authority as commander-in-chief of the State militia, which would have fatally crippled him in his efforts to support the national administration. His policy was fought inveterately at every turn, and the crowning embarrassment was to leave him without any appropriations for State or military expenses. In short, a weaker and less determined man than Morton would have been smothered completely by his political enemies during these darker war days. He triumphed over all such opposition, however. He borrowed all the money he needed on the credit of the State, and with a strong hand took autocratic control of the situation generally. The next Legislature was in harmony with him, and took over the obligations to which their predecessors had been false.

Treasonable Organizations; the "Sons of Liberty."—The opposition element in Indiana may, in fairness, be divided into two classes—those who simply were not in sympathy with the war and with the policy of the North in preventing secession by force of arms; and those who were distinctly pro-southern in their sentiments. These latter, to whom the opprobrious names of "copperhead" and "butternut" were given, made a treasonable and dangerous element in the population. They were regarded as a useful leaven by the South, and it is affirmed that John Morgan, when he invaded the State, confidently counted upon the active support of such citizens. Prior to the war there existed in the South a secret order known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" which had for its object the extension of slavery. With the outbreak of the war chapters of this society were organized among southern sympathizers, first in the border States, then spreading northward into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Here they took the name, "Sons of Liberty," and the order secretly grew till in 1862, according to the report of an investigating grand jury, it had something like fifteen thousand members in Indiana, with local "castles" or lodges, and an elaborate system of signs, grips, words and signals for mutual identification and communication. The investigation above referred to made by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, was the result of repeated interference with enlistments, the encouragement of desertion and protection of the deserters, resistance to the draft of 1862, and other manifestations of violence that awakened alarm. The report of the jury gave new cause for alarm as to what might be expected in the way of outbreak, but no active steps against the order were then taken. One good effect of Morgan's raid the following summer was to stir up anew all the patriotism of the State, and this, in connection with important successes to the northern arms and Governor Morton's vigilant surveillance of the society discouraged the "Sons of Liberty."*

Their secret signs and passwords were divulged and the name of the order became so odious that it assumed, or tried to assume a new name, the "Order of American Knights," though

* Morton's remarkable talent for taking a situation in hand and getting in touch with its details is illustrated by an incidental event that is usually spoken of as "the battle of Pogue's Run." On May 20, 1863, "Sons of Liberty" and their sympathizers came to Indianapolis ostensibly to attend a Democratic rally, but really with the intention of making an armed demonstration, the weapons being concealed on their persons. Morton, fully apprised of their purpose, overawed them with a few armed soldiers on the streets. As a train full of them were leaving the depot, homeward bound, some one in a spirit of bravado made the first "demonstration" by firing a pistol from the car window. In response a company of soldiers, on their own initiative, held up and boarded the train. The panic-stricken visitors threw revolvers and knives into the waters of Pogue's Run that flowed beside the tracks, and many more were captured by the soldiers. The contempt and ridicule brought upon the "Sons" by this fiasco went far toward banishing the fear of them as actual revolutionists.

this name has found no lodgment in the public mind or in history.

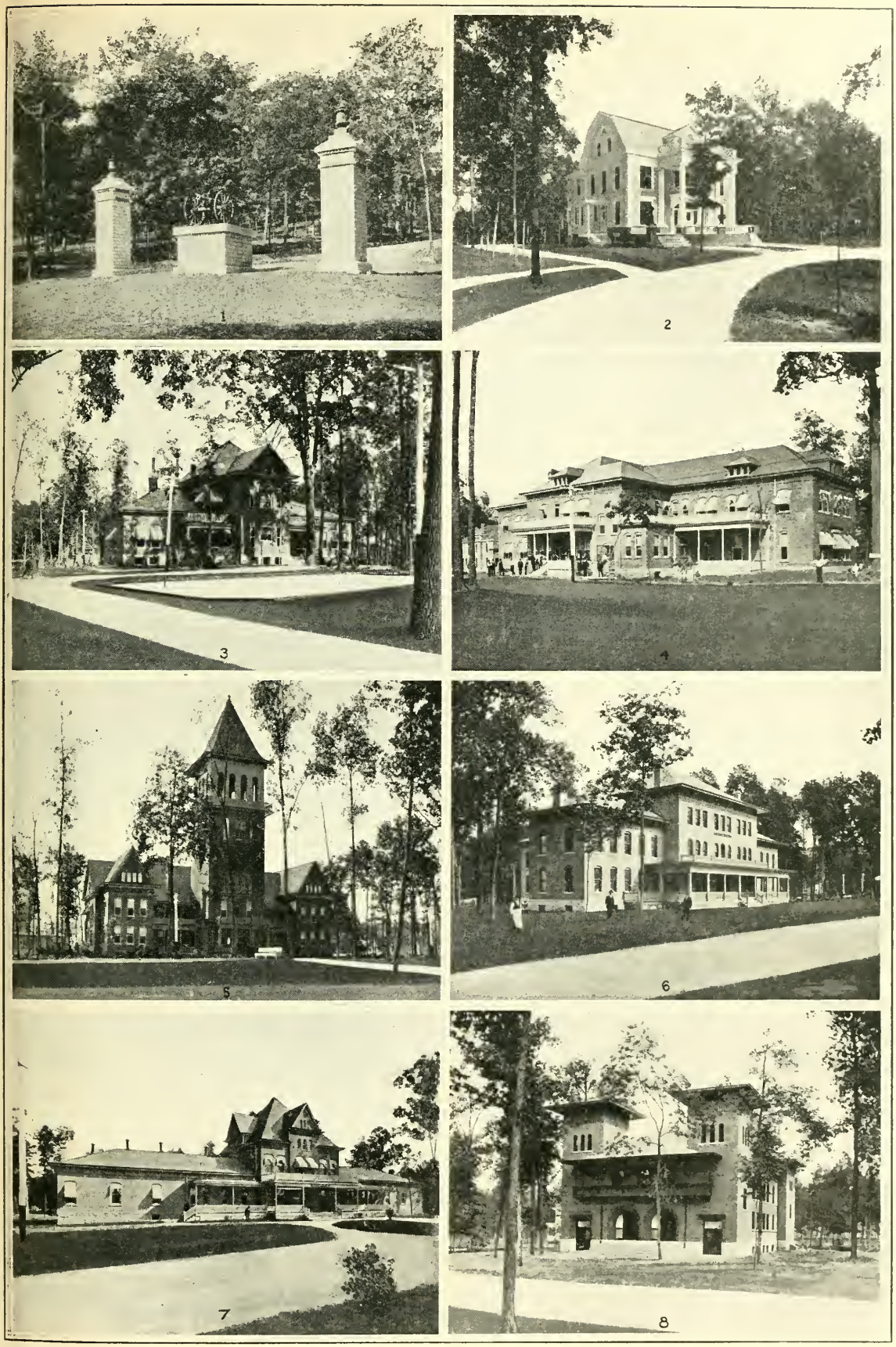
The snake, though scotched, was by no means killed, however. Treasonable sentiment and effort continued to work beneath the surface, though to this day it is a matter of surmise just how treasonable the secret order was and what the scope of its intent. One writer (J. P. Dunn) affirms that the majority of those connected with these secret organizations "never had any idea that anything treasonable was intended." It is generally believed, however, that the order was sinister and dangerous and that it aimed at nothing less than an organized insurrection throughout several States, including Indiana, and the establishment of a "Northwestern Confederacy" that was to separate from the Union. At any rate a quantity of arms and ammunition concealed in packages or boxes and marked "Sunday-school books" were found in the establishment of Harrison H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty of Indiana. He was arrested on the charge of conspiracy against the United States, and then followed the famous "treason trials" by a military tribunal at Indianapolis. This trial began on the 22d day of September, 1864, and the commission that conducted it was composed of General Silas Colgrove, Col. William E. McLean, Col. John T. Wilder, Col. Thomas J. Lucas, Col. Charles D. Murray, Col. Benjamin Spooner, Col. Richard P. De Hart and Col. Ambrose A. Stevens. A number of men besides Dodd were implicated, and the examinations of witnesses brought out much sensational evidence bearing on an intended uprising, the releasing and arming of rebel prisoners, the assassination of Governor Morton and other revolutionary plans. In the course of the trial Dodd himself escaped and made his way to Canada. The court found him, William A. Bowles, Lambdin P. Milligan, Stephen Horsey and Andrew Humphreys guilty of treason. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey were sentenced to death and Humphreys to imprisonment, but all were subsequently pardoned.

Senator Bright's Disloyalty.—In connection with this phase of our history may be mentioned the expulsion from the United States Senate of Jesse D. Bright. Bright was a Madison man, a leading Democrat, and what in this day would be called a political "boss." In 1862 he commended a friend who had an improvement in firearms to Jefferson Davis, whom he addressed as "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States." This was regarded as treasonable and Bright was unseated, ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright taking his place.

The Draft.—Despite the overwhelming applications for enlistment in the earlier days of the war and the free response of Indiana throughout, as compared with other States, some counties failed to contribute their proportion to the State's quota in the course of the seven different calls that were issued before the war was over. Consequently these localities fell subject to the conscription system that the government was obliged to adopt. The drafts that operated in Indiana were those of 1862, 1864 and 1865, in which, altogether, nearly 18,000 men were drawn.

The draft included in its plan an enrolment in each county of every able-bodied white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. When a new call was made for troops if a State did not fill out its quota the draft was resorted to, the names of the enrolled citizens being written on ballots and placed in a wheel or box. From these a person who was blindfolded drew enough ballots to complete the deficient local quota. The persons whose names were drawn were then served with a notice by the marshal and required to report at the county seat within five days. Those who did not report were classed as deserters (Terrell). One effect of a draft was to stimulate volunteering, many regarding conscription as a disgrace. One provision of the drafting system that caused much dissatisfaction was that by the payment of $300 the conscript was relieved from serving. By this, it was complained, the rich man was virtually exempt, whereas for the poor man there was no escape. At one time there was a provision, also, that those who were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms should, if drafted, be considered non-combatants and be assigned to hospital or some similar service, unless they preferred to pay the $300 commutation.

Bounties.—Local bounties paid by the various townships of the State, to stimulate enlistment and also for the purpose of benefiting the families of those who volunteered for the service, should be noted. These local bounties ranged at different periods from $10 to $500, and in the aggregate amounted to $15,492,876.



State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Lafayette. 1. Gateway and Entrance. 2. Commandant's Residence and Executive Building. 3. Adjutant's Residence and Offices. 4. Main Dining Room. 5. Old People's Home. 6. Old Men's Home. 7. Hospital. 8. Assembly Hall.

A large proportion of the townships paid these bounties when it became difficult to fill out the local quotas, and one of the causes of the system was the desire to avoid the drafts. Abuses grew out of the plan, one of which was the practise by unprincipled floaters of recruiting and securing the bounty money, then deserting and, under assumed names repeating the process over and over, perhaps, in different localities. This was the nefarious business known as "bounty jumping," and it proved so profitable that it developed into an art or system with the collusion, it is said, of a class of "brokers" who took contracts to fill out quotas, and even with corrupt recruiting officers who thus found a short and easy cut to unearned gains.

Steps were taken to abate this evil, and several culprits, after trial by court martial, were publicly shot at Indianapolis, which had a salutary effect.

Indiana's Care for Her Soldiers.—The dangers of battle were not the only and, perhaps, not the most trying of the evils our soldiers had to suffer. The hardships of the field were particularly taxing to a citizen soldiery uninured to rigor and exposure. Add to that the government, an unmilitary nation, was not prepared to care adequately for the comfort and health of its rapidly augmenting armies. In consequence there was much suffering and a vast amount of disease. This was relieved, in part, personally by such comforts and helps as friends at home could send, but the need of some more systematic and more dependable help soon became apparent. Governor Morton, with a solicitude for his soldiers that was almost paternal, early gave this need attention. In 1861, as the winter approached, he issued an appeal to "The Patriotic Women of Indiana" calling for contributions of articles in addition to those furnished in the regular army supplies—extra blankets, warm, strong socks, woollen gloves or mittens, woollen shirts and underwear.

The "Military Agency."—With the generous response that followed this appeal arose the necessity of an adequate plan for distribution, and out of this grew the "General Military Agency of Indiana," which is said to have been the first organized effort of any State to supplement the government's provisions for its soldiers. This agency, created in 1862, with Dr. William Hannaman, of Indianapolis, as its head, had in charge the supervision of all matters relating to the relief of soldiers, and the organizing of ways and means. Local agents in field and hospital reported to the head of the General Agent who was thus kept apprised of existing needs, and who saw that they were relieved. Field agents were expected to interest themselves in the men, individually, to write letters for them when necessary, to take charge of commissions to relatives and friends, or of relics consigned to them by the dying, to see that the dead were decently buried, and to keep record of all facts that might be of interest to the families of the dead. Books, newspapers and other reading matter for both hospital and field were secured, and soldiers both sick and well, both in and out of the ranks, were helped in numerous ways, not least of the services being the looking after bounty claims and back pay, whereby many thousands of dollars were saved to the beneficiaries. In short, the Military Agency seems to have been the forerunner of the modern Red Cross, only its functions were wider than those of the latter famous organization.

The "Sanitary Commission."—The organization for the relief of the State's soldiers soon created the need for supplies to relieve them with, and the raising of these supplies in a dependable way also called for an organized plan. Out of this came the "Indiana Sanitary Commission," which was created by Governor Morton in February, 1862, with Dr. Hannaman as president and Alfred Harrison, of Indianapolis, as treasurer. The commission was organized to thoroughly canvass the State for needed clothing, kinds of food not included in the government rations, delicacies for sick soldiers, bedding, books, and whatever would contribute to the comfort of the men at the front. The organization, as a whole, consisted of a central office or clearing house at the capital, and a large number of auxiliary societies, located, usually, at the various county seats. These were the central local societies, and, in addition to them, smaller contributing societies were established in neighborhoods. These reached the public far and wide, and the contributions thus gathered in were forwarded to the Indianapolis office. To stimulate the generosity of donors, particularly in the matter of

"Wet Cave" Clifty, located north of Campbellsburg, Washington county.

"Dry Cave" Clifty, located north of Campbellsburg, Washington county.

Zinks' Cave, located west of Salem, Washington county.

Hopper's Ledge near the "Dry Cave" Clifty, Washington county.

cash contributions, soliciting agents were employed, who traveled over the State urging the support of the movement and setting forth the existing needs.

By way of still further aid numerous local "sanitary fairs" were held over the State, and with the co-operation of the State agricultural fair of 1863, a "State sanitary fair," held at Indianapolis, raised about $40,000. Altogether the commission secured in contributions, including cash and the estimated value of goods, $606,570.78 (Terrell). Including contributions by counties, townships, cities and towns in their corporate capacity, the sum given for the relief of soldiers and their families amounted to over $5,000,000, besides gifts of which no definite record was kept.

Relief of Soldiers' Families.—The relief of soldiers individually and directly was not the only expression of appreciation and generosity on the part of the citizens of Indiana. As was previously said the large sums paid locally for bounties were in part for the benefit of soldiers' families—not altogether for the purpose of inducing, but to enable men to enlist. The relinquishing of one's business and the leaving home for the pay of a private in the ranks in very many cases worked positive hardship on the families thus left to thus shift for themselves on a meager income. The bounties helped out, but, particularly when the enlistment was for the three-years' service, it by no means sufficed. On November 14, 1862, the ever-watchful Morton issued "An Appeal to the People of the State of Indiana" calling attention to the fact that the wages of a common soldier, $156 a year, even if it could all come home to the family (which in most instances it could not) was a very scanty support, and with the oncoming winter with its high prices for the necessities of life, there would be much actual need. The helping of these families while their natural providers were braving the perils of the battlefield was the solemn duty of the patriotic and liberal civilians. In anticipation of the argument that these civilians had already given largely and sacrificed heavily in response to other appeals, the governor asked: "What is the sacrifice of the man living comfortably at home, even though he give half his income, to that of the man who has left his family and home and gone to the field?" He urged the organization of a State-wide system of aid societies and solicited the co-operation of all ministers of the gospel, township trustees and others.

The response to this was immediate and liberal, the movement rivaling that for the Sanitary Commission in aid of the soldiers at the front. "Soldiers' Aid Societies" were formed, fairs were held, and the contributions poured in. Frequently inspired by the local newspaper or some energetic citizen of standing, the residents of a neighborhood would bring their gifts on a fixed day to some central place and give what in modern parlance would be called a "shower" of donated provisions and clothing. Or, the farmers of different neighborhoods would "collect together early in the morning and at the appointed time drive into the country town with wagons loaded with wood, and with barrels of flour, or apples, or potatoes heaped high on the wood, with their horses decorated with flags, sometimes carrying banners; and as the long procession of gratitude and liberality marched along the streets the crowded pavements welcomed it with cheers as for the return of a victorious army. Emulation ran wild in efforts to show the biggest loads and make the most striking display" (Terrell, p. 357).

Another source of help was the "State Bakery" established at Indianapolis for the purpose of supplying the camps there. In 1864 and 1865 it distributed free to soldiers' families 63,540 loaves, worth 10 cents each.

All of these aids, however, were hardly adequate to the increasing needs as the war dragged on, and as late as March 4, 1865, an act for the "relief of the families of soldiers, seamen and marines"* was passed by the Legislature.

This law, in brief, authorized the collection of three mills on each dollar's valuation of property and one dollar on each taxable poll, to be applied as specified. The fund thus raised was apportioned to the various counties in sums ranging from $2,278.56 for Benton to $42,605.84 for Marion. The total number of beneficiaries (in "families" only) were 203,724. The township trustee was the disbursing officer and was empowered to determine who came under the provisions of the act. The law did not operate long, as the war ended soon after its passage.

Temporary and Permanent "Homes."—The

* This act also included relief for sick and wounded soldiers.

first thing in the way of a soldiers' "home," within the State, was one provided and equipped by the general government and the State at Indianapolis, in 1862. The capital was the central and chief rendezvous for the State, and of the large numbers of soldiers who came and went many, from sickness or other causes, could not be cared for at the military camps. The building, erected in a grove near White river, was furnished and managed by the Sanitary Commission, and it aimed to be a place where the soldiers in transit could get a taste of "home" comforts, free of cost. In 1863 a "Ladies' Home" was also established for the benefit of soldiers' wives and families who came to Indianapolis to meet and visit with them.

At the close of the war there were many men disabled beyond self-help, to whom aid was justly due, and the question arose of a permanent home for those who might take advantage of it. Again an appeal was made to the people and with the funds thus raised by voluntary subscriptions a property containing fifty-four acres at Knightstown, Henry county, was purchased. It had been a resort on account of medicinal springs there, and a large hotel building and several cottages were on the land. In the spring of 1866 these were occupied as a home for soldiers and also for soldiers' orphans. On the 4th of July, 1867, the corner-stone of a large brick building was laid under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Previous to that the State had adopted it as one of the public benevolent institutions. Subsequently the veterans were removed from this place and it became a home and school for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

By an act of 1890 the United States established a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Marion, and another by the State was established near Lafayette by a legislative act of 1895. Seventy-five thousand dollars were appropriated for the erection of the main buildings at the Lafayette home, and, in addition to these, various counties have put up cottages.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATTER

The "Underground Railroad."—The "Underground Railroad," a famous feature of the anti-slavery crusade for twenty years or more preceding the Civil war, was a system of transportation routes over which fugitive slaves were secretly conveyed from the Ohio river into Canada, where they were safe from the slavery laws of the United States. These routes, as they were established in Indiana, have been traced by Mr. Lewis Falley of Lafayette, whose map is here produced. Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg, Madison, New Albany, Leavenworth and Evansville were the points where the fleeing slaves could cross the Ohio with some hope of finding friends, who

Map of the "Underground Railroad" in Indiana.
—*By Lewis Falley, of Lafayette.*

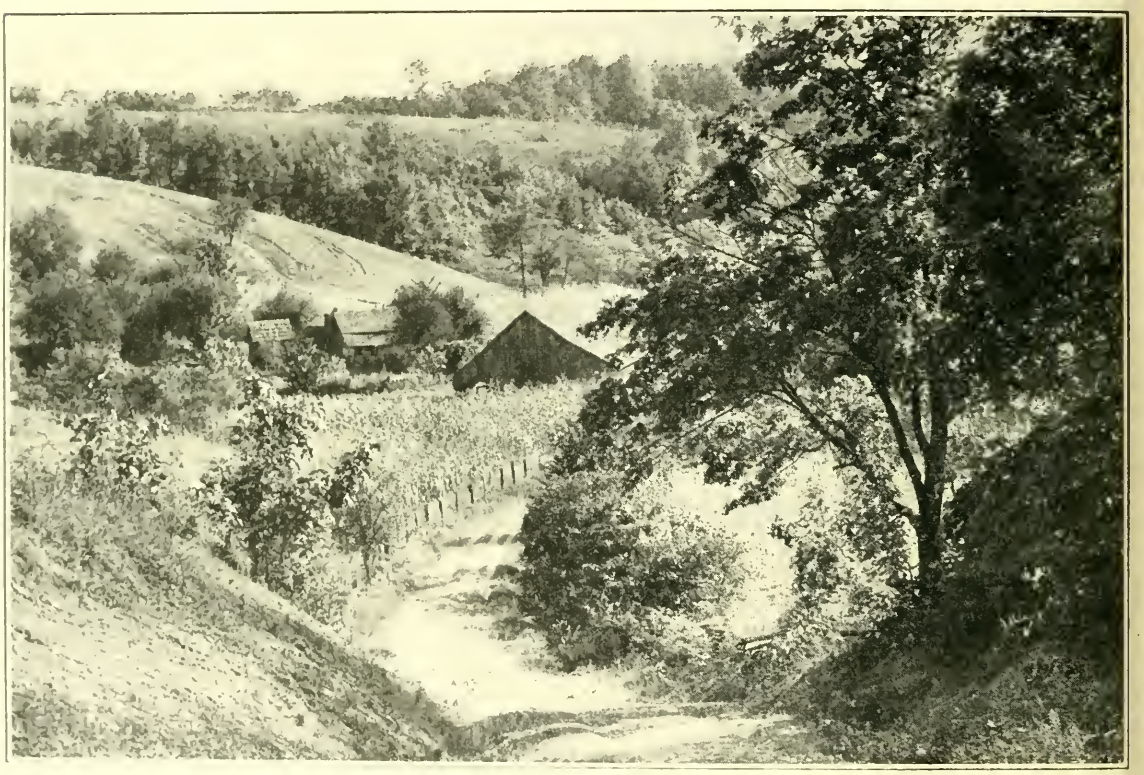
would help them northward, and these friends would convey them from one "station" to another, usually by night, or sometimes concealed beneath what seemed to be a wagonload of produce on its way to market. The "stations" were friendly houses where the fugitives were concealed until they could be safely forwarded. The people most zealous in this risky humanitarian work were the Quakers, and the most famous of the various routes was the one that traversed the chief Quaker settlements in the eastern part of the State. Wayne county was the most conspicuous anti-slavery center, and Newport, now

Fountain City, about nine miles north of Richmond, was its hub.

Levi Coffin, the most active and persistent of the crusaders against slavery, lived there. As early as 1840, Arnold Buffum, an abolitionist Friend from Massachusetts, visited Newport and started the movement for the organizing of anti-slavery societies, and these were formed and openly attended, there being no attempt at secrecy. In the *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History* for September, 1907, an article by Dr. O. N. Huff, on "The Unnamed Anti-Slavery Heroes of Old Newport," revives the memory of many who courageously and actively entered the fight against slavery and who helped many a black man to liberty.

An autobiography of Levi Coffin gives much information as to the operation of the "railroad" in that part of the State, but data as to the other routes are but fragmentary.*

* As late as 1857, it is known that a man by the name of Purdum, in Hamilton county, bequeathed one thousand dollars, as stated in his will, "to be used to assist fugitive slaves to freedom in the North."



View in Brown County, northeast of Nashville.

PART II

A General Survey of Indiana as Developed Since the Civil War

CHAPTER XV

CONDITIONS SINCE 1870—GENERAL SURVEY OF PERIOD

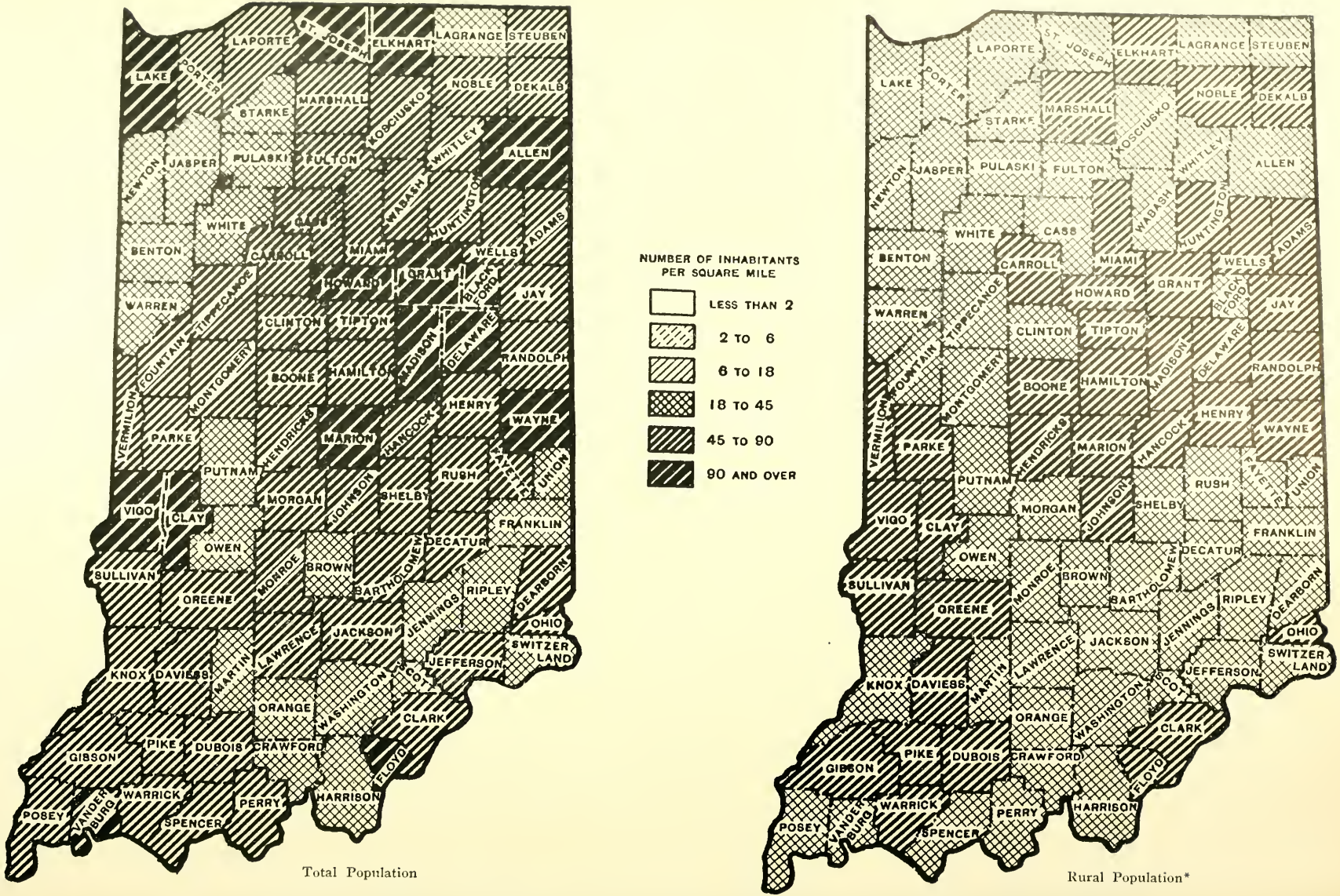
Immediate Influence of the War.—In a study of "Indianapolis and the Civil War,"* the author, Mr. John H. Holliday, speaks of the influence of the war upon the capital city. "The grim era," he says, "closed upon a new Indianapolis. The quiet town with its simple life was gone forever and in its place was the hustling city with new ideas, new aspirations, new ways. Much more than half the population were newcomers. As it had changed materially, it had changed in other respects. Its life was different. . . . There was more luxurious living and ostentation. The inevitable demoralization of war had to be reckoned with and both morality and religion were affected. Hundreds of young men had become addicted to intemperance and the general moral tone had been lowered. Extravagance had increased in many things and was driving out the former simplicity. . . . Without the war Indianapolis would have changed at some time, but it would have taken a generation for it instead of being hammered out in the white heat of the four years' conflict."

This, with little modification, might be applied to the State at large, and the complex results make an interesting phase of our history. On the one hand, approximately 25,000 men, the flower of the land, physically, had been lost to the State, and more than that many millions of dollars had been expended that, if applied to the arts of peace, would, it seems, have vastly advanced our progress; and in addition the moral set-back, though it can not be calculated, was by no means negligible. On the other hand, the stress and excitement of those four years appears to have been a tremendous awakener—a stimulus that engendered new energy and created new conditions. One writer (Dunn) states that "to many men the war experience had been a liberal education. The soldiers had much to do besides fighting. There were roads to make, bridges to build, railroad and telegraph lines to replace during the great contest, and there were few soldiers who did not return with increased ability to do anything that came to hand."* During and immediately after the war period prices were high, property values rose, there was much paper currency afloat, and this begat business activity. In July of 1865, we are told, there were in Indianapolis "thirty-four wholesale houses running, with five more to open up as soon as buildings could be finished." Rents rose to unheard-of figures; "more banks and insurance companies were organized, railroads were projected, a steamboat built on the river, real estate boomed, and expansion was everywhere" (Holliday). Not only an expanded currency but an increased protective tariff encouraged the growth and multiplication of manufacturing industries, and this not only wrought a great change in the industrial character of the State, which had previously been largely agricultural, but by inducing considerable foreign immigration the character of the population was much modified. In 1870 the population exceeded that of 1860 by 330,209, and the next four decades added something over a million more—a growth that could hardly have been approached in that period under the old agricultural regime, since by 1860 the lands of the State were pretty well taken up.

Politics of the Period.—If Indiana's political history following the war had any bearing upon the State's real development, the fact is not very obvious and hence we give but little space to it. The aftermath of the conflict was, of course, bitterness and hate between the opposing factions that had existed here, and the State campaigns of 1866 and 1868 were particularly acrimonious. The Republicans remained in the saddle until 1873, and the Republican party in Indiana, like that party at large, was not above abusing the power and prestige it had gained by the successful prosecution of the war. The Democratic minority, being made of the same sort of stuff, the resultant "legislation" was a game of petty chicanery. For example, when the fifteenth

* Indiana Historical Society Publications, vol. iv.

* History of Indianapolis.

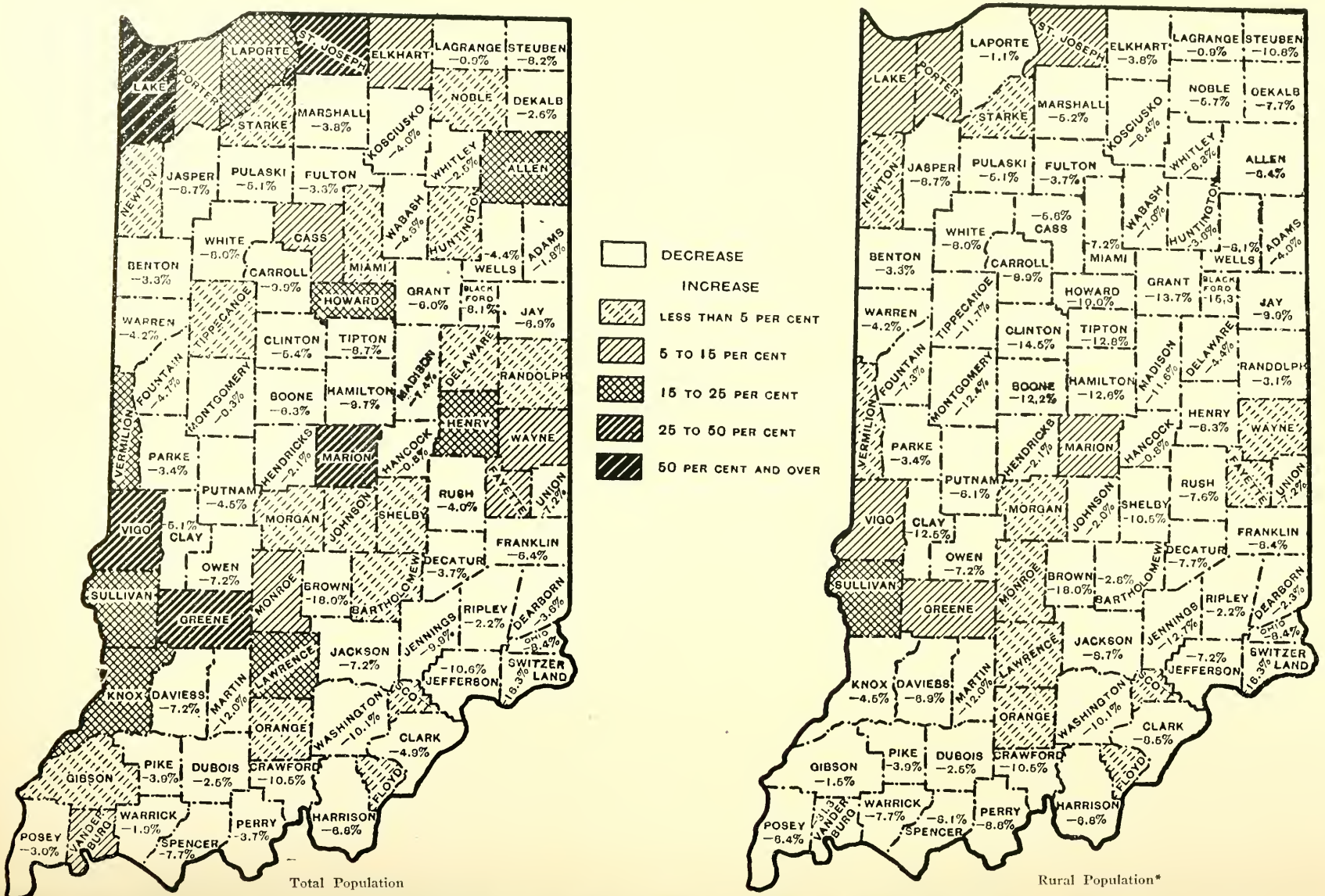


Total Population

Rural Population*

Density of Population of Indiana by Counties in 1910. (These Charts from Census Report of 1910.)

* Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.



Per Cent. of Increase or Decrease of Population of Indiana by Counties, 1900-1910.

* Rural population is defined as that residing outside of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

amendment to the Federal constitution, giving the negroes the right of suffrage and overriding all State laws on this question came up for ratification the Democratic senators and representatives resigned in a body blocking not only this, but all other legislation. Lieutenant-Governor Baker, then acting governor in Morton's absence, took proper steps to fill the vacancies. Again the amendment came up and again the Democrats attempted to bolt but were cunningly overreached by locking the senate doors while the recalcitrant members were within, thus securing an enforced quorum for the business in hand. Tactics of pretty much the same complexion were exercised in the house, and the votes of the Republicans passed the resolution of ratification. The following session, the Democrats being in the majority, an attempt was made to rescind the resolution. The same irregular methods were employed, with the parties reversed, but without the same success. Meanwhile the interests of the public were a secondary consideration.*

In the fall of 1872 the Democrats secured their first Governor since the election of 1856, Thomas A. Hendricks. After that the political forces were so evenly divided as to the two controlling parties that the years of their respective ascendency was almost alternate. This frequent shifting of power continues to the present, and it may be said that the uncertainty of tenure of any one party is increased in later years by the weakening of the old rigid party loyalty and the growth of political independence.

During this period the State has figured conspicuously several times in national politics. In 1876 Thomas A. Hendricks was the unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President, running on the ticket with Samuel J. Tilden. In 1880 William H. English, running with Winfield S. Hancock, was the unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President. In 1884 Hendricks again ran, coupled with Grover Cleveland, and this time was elected. Benjamin Harrison was elected President of the United States in 1888, being the only Indiana citizen who has ever attained to that high office, unless his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, be considered an Indianian. In 1902 Charles W. Fairbanks, on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt, was chosen Vice-President, and in 1912 Thomas R. Marshall succeeded to this office as running mate with Woodrow Wilson.

* One of the most notable instances of this sort of flagrant party strife occurred in 1887. Senator Alonzo Greene Smith was president pro tem. of the upper house, Lieutenant-Governor Mahlon D. Manson having resigned. As Governor Gray was a candidate for the United States Senate the question arose whether in the case of his election a pro tem. president of the Senate could legally succeed to the governorship, or whether a duly elected lieutenant-governor only was eligible to the office. There was no provision for such a contingency as existed, and to avoid irregularity candidates for the office of lieutenant-governor were put on the ticket at the regular election of 1886. R. S. Robertson, a Republican, was elected, but the Democratic Senate refused to recognize him. The House supported him and administered the oath of office. Between the House and Senate arose a strife amounting to physical conflict. The House refused to act with the Senate, the time of the session was wasted, and the public paid for it all.

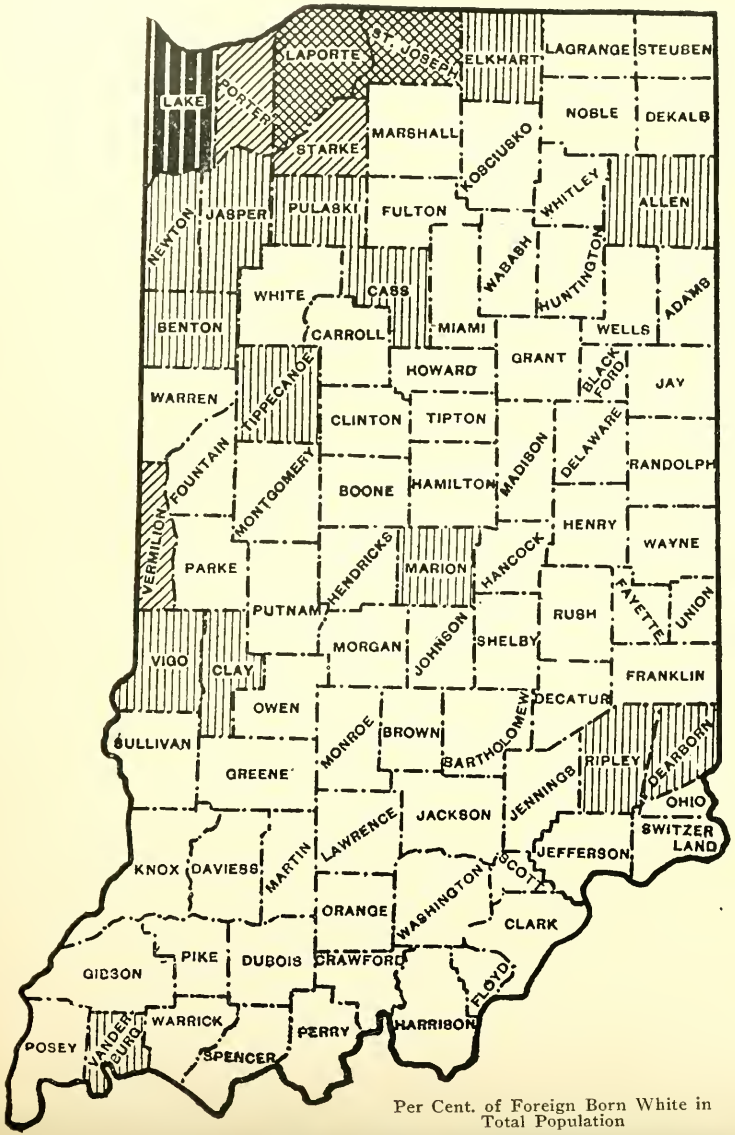
STATISTICAL SURVEY.

Increase, Distribution and Character of Population.—As a sort of basis or starting point for a study of the State's growth during this developmental period we may appropriately consider that fundamental factor, the population in its various statistical aspects.

Increase by Decades and Analysis.—When Indiana became a State in 1816 the population was estimated at about 70,000, having increased to this number from 5,641 in 1800. Since that it has increased to approximately 3,000,000, the last official enumeration, that of 1910, being 2,700,876. The ratio of increase by decades can best be shown by the following table, which starts with the census of 1820:

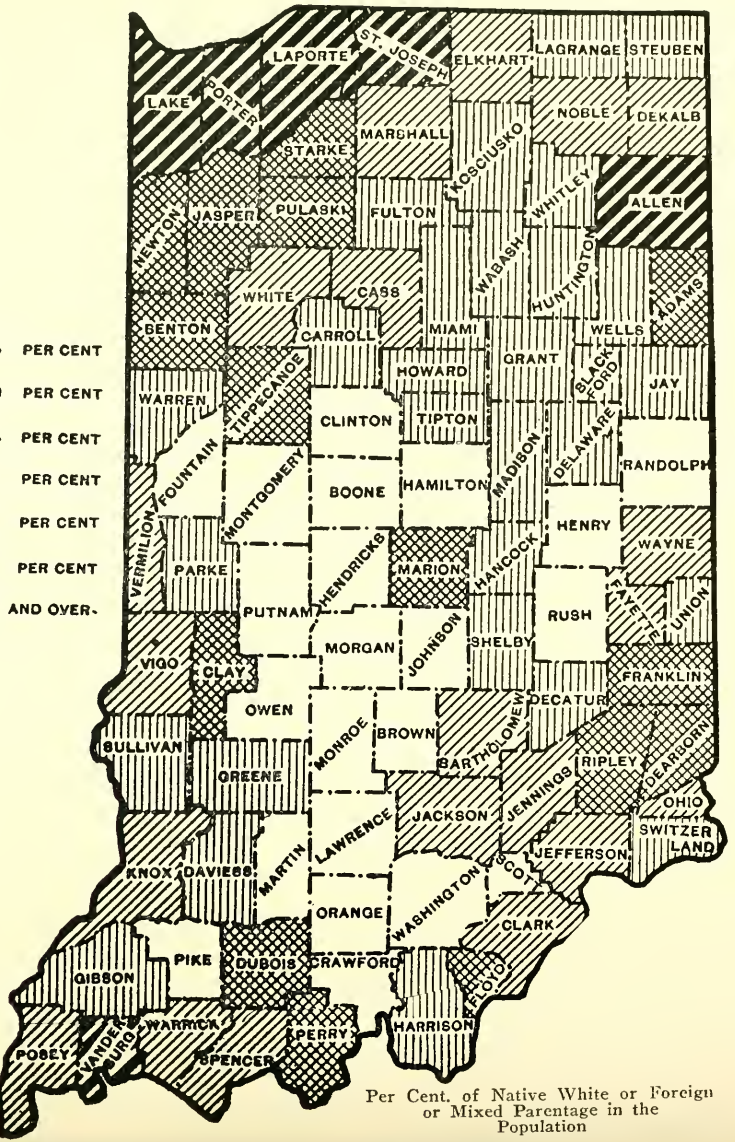
Census of	Total Population	Increase by Decades	
1820	147,178	1820 to 1830	95,853
1830	343,031	1830 to 1840	342,835
1840	685,866	1840 to 1850	302,550
1850	988,416	1850 to 1860	362,012
1860	1,350,428	1860 to 1870	330,209
1870	1,680,637	1870 to 1880	297,664
1880	1,978,301	1880 to 1890	214,103
1890	2,192,404	1890 to 1900	324,058
1900	2,516,462	1900 to 1910	184,414
1910	2,700,876		

From the table it will be seen that the increase ran heaviest from 1830 to 1870. Various causes may be assigned as factors. Up to the latter forties new lands were being acquired from time to time from the Indians and thrown open to settlement; hence the rapid increase of the agricultural population. During the thirties the internal improvement movement brought in a foreign element, largely Irish, as laborers upon the public works. From 1850 to 1860, the decade



Per Cent. of Foreign Born White in Total Population

LESS THAN 5 PER CENT
5 TO 10 PER CENT
10 TO 15 PER CENT
15 TO 25 PER CENT
25 TO 35 PER CENT
35 TO 50 PER CENT
50 PER CENT AND OVER.



Per Cent. of Native White or Foreign or Mixed Parentage in the Population

Proportion of Foreign Born White and Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage of Indiana by Counties, 1910.

of heaviest increase, the railroad labor, like the canal work of nearly twenty years before, doubtless played its part. The influx of the forties, which fell below that of the preceding and the next following decades, evidently suffered some check, and this may be accounted for by the fact that during that period the State's enormous debt following the internal improvement collapse discouraged immigration.

Growth of Urban Population.*—In 1860 only five per cent. of the total population of the State lived in cities and towns. By 1870 the percentage of urban population had doubled, and the increase continued till in 1910 it was 42.4 per cent. (U. S. Census reports). At the latter time the urban population was contained in eighty-one cities and seven incorporated towns. Indianapolis, by far the largest of these, had 233,650 inhabitants; four—Evansville, Fort Wayne, South Bend and Terre Haute—each exceeded 50,000; twenty had from 10,000 to 25,000; twenty-six from 5,000 to 10,000, and thirty from 2,500 to 5,000. As a contrast to this urban growth the rural population has actually decreased. In 1900 it was 1,653,773 and in 1910 it had fallen to 1,557,041, a loss of 96,732.

Population as Affected by Manufactures.—The reasons for this great change in the character of the population must, of course, have been industrial; or, more specifically, an increase and multiplication of urban industries. The figures show that in 1850 the total manufactured products of Indiana were valued at $18,725,000. In 1870 they had grown to $100,000,000, and in 1910 to $579,075,000, the State at the latter date ranking ninth in this respect. The manufacturing industries, as computed in 1910, employed 218,263 persons, and these, with their families, swelled the urban population, particularly in the larger cities, where by reason of superior transportation facilities and various conditions industries best thrived. During the era of natural gas that resource as a cheap fuel was a great factor in swelling the population of the gas belt. Today the area of greatest density is a block of counties stretching from Marion northeast to Allen and eastward to Wayne; the northern tier of counties from Lake to Elkhart; Vigo on the west, and Vanderburg on the Ohio river. The rank of these counties is largely due to urban growth, the only ones that have gained at all in rural population for the last ten or fifteen years numbering less than twenty, scattered irregularly over the State, though mostly south of the National road.

Elements of Population.—With growth by immigration the population of the State has become more diversified, though the native whites of American parentage have always been far in excess of any other element and in excess of the ratio in many other States. The negroes in 1910 were 60,320, or 2.2 per cent. of the total. Of foreign-born whites there were 159,322, and of this total more than fifty per cent. were German, the Irish coming next with 10.4 per cent. Altogether upward of a score of foreign nations have contributed to our residents, ranging in numbers from a few hundreds to as many thousands. This foreign element is largely segregated in the manufacturing centers, the ratio being largest in Lake county, owing to Gary and contiguous industrial towns.

Inter-State Migration.—A factor that has figured in the fluctuations of our population is the inter-state migrations. The restless American with illimitable new fields of promise forever opening up before him has been much of a migrant, and a series of charts of 1890 (Statistical Atlas of Eleventh Census) shows some interesting facts in our population history. By an estimate based on the places of birth of those then residing in the different States it was computed that the emigration of native Indianians to other States had been more than 550,000, while the immigration from other States to ours was under 450,000. The various Eldorados of our native Hoosiers were, first, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. In lesser numbers they were scattered to Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and far-away Washington, while some were traced to Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and California, making in all not less than thirty-eight States with an infusion of Hoosier citizenship. This scatters our native Indianian from ocean to ocean and from

* See population charts, pp. 154, 155, 157.

Canada to Mexico and the gulf. On the other hand, we have received citizens from no less than thirty-one States, the chief contributors being Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. It is a rather curious fact that several States that contributed to Illinois and Ohio and other contiguous localities sent no emigrants to Indiana.

The tables of the last census show no change in the tendencies of two decades ago. The net loss of Indiana by inter-state migration is shown to be about 275,000, and the foreign immigration has not equaled that number.*

Centers of Population.—The center of population of the United States, as it moved steadily westward since 1790, was located in Indiana in 1890, or was, at least, then first published, and it still rests there. In 1890 it was twenty miles east of Columbus, Bartholomew county. In 1900 it was six miles southeast of Columbus, and by the last census (1910) it was in Bloomington, Monroe county.

The center of population of the State of Indiana was in 1880 at New Augusta, in Marion county. After that it moved slowly northward, and in 1910 rested at Zionsville, Boone county.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

From the war period until the close of the century, when the electric railway was introduced, transportation improvement was directed to roads and steam railroads, and an account of the development of these logically precedes that of the industrial development, since the latter, to a great degree, followed as a result of transportation facilities.

Wagon Roads.—The old question of wagon roads, with which the State and various counties have wrestled from the beginning, still engages the citizens of the State as an unsettled problem. There are still many miles of bad roads that operate as a handicap to the rural population and affect the market profits of agriculture, but the situation is vastly improved. As has been set forth elsewhere in this volume the first system of roads that opened up the country consisted of so many mere openings through the forests that were fairly untravelable for parts of the year.

From these, road-making progressed to the macadam, the plank and the gravel roads. Up to the time of plank roads all the highways were publicly owned and maintained. With the introduction of the comparatively expensive plank improvement private capital was invested and many roads were surrendered to corporations that did the improving and got their returns from the travel, the mileage being charged and collected at toll-gates located at intervals along the way. This private ownership of roads continued much more extensively after improvement by gravel set in. In time, however, the tide of sentiment turned once more to free roads maintained at public expense, and in 1889 a law was passed providing that the toll roads of any township could be purchased upon a vote of a majority of

The Ox-team was a primitive but sure way of transportation in the pioneer days.

the citizens in the township. A petition of fifty freeholders to the county commissioners could bring the question to vote, and if it carried and the purchase was made county bonds were to be issued and a special tax levied in the township. Since then the roads have been bought up until very few remain. Indeed, as far back as 1899 (the last available statistics on this point) there remained but 141 miles of toll roads, this total existing in seven southern counties. There were at that time 11,027 miles of free gravel road.

The statistics for 1911 (Fourteenth Biennial Report, Department of Statistics) show that the total mileage of free gravel roads was 25,289.76 in addition to 37,235 miles not graveled. The total expenses for gravel road repairs, exclusive of bridges, that year was $1,555,300.57, and for bridges $1,269,644.21. Other costs, such as "viewing," surveying, etc., amounted to

* The State's gain must be referred to the birth-rate.

$21,114.04, making a grand total of $2,846,058.82 that Indiana spent in one year on her free gravel roads, exclusive of the road work exacted from the rural citizens for the upkeep of the 37,235 miles of "unimproved" or common dirt roads. The gravel road bonds that were outstanding amounted in all to $23,441,332.37.

An inquiry as to the distribution of this improvement reveals that the expenditures ran all the way from $15 in Floyd county to $91,406.72 in Marion, and the mileage all the way from one mile in Steuben to 1,000 in Parke. The counties that had progressed farthest in the good-roads movement, as measured by the improved mileage at that date, were Parke, 1,000; Wayne, 913.75; Clinton, 790; Putnam, 741.50; Madison, 732.48; Wells, 700; Hamilton, 650; Boone, 626; Grant, 623; Randolph, 600; Henry, 525; Jackson, 551.25; Tipton, 550. All other counties have a mileage under 500.

It is worthy of note that there is a lack of correspondence between the road expenditures in the various counties and their mileage. For example, Parke with its 1,000 miles, expended for repairs in 1911 $23,125.06, and Wayne's 913.75 miles cost $8,866.55. On the other hand, Marion spent $91,406.72 on 383.02 miles, besides $112,257.83 for bridges, and Vanderburg put $30,150.64 on 130 miles. Many similar discrepancies are revealed by the tables and the deduction is twofold. The cost of road building varies in the various counties owing to the presence or absence of road material; also efficiency and honesty in the expenditure of road funds varies with various county authorities, which proposition may be pretty well established by an analysis of the tell-tale statistics.

It is undoubtedly true that one great detriment to general and uniform road improvement is the lack of State supervision, and at the present writing there is a movement afoot looking to legislation that shall establish such supervision.

State Geologist Blatchley's report for 1905 is devoted almost entirely to road-making and the distribution of road materials. In it may be found much valuable information on this subject.

It may be added that interest is now turning to the comparatively recent proposition of concrete roads, which are being tried in some localities.

Expansion of the Railroad System.—In a previous chapter we have dealt with the beginnings of the railroad era and the conspicuous impetus this new system gave to the State's development during the fifties. As to that beginning we need only say here that its phenomenal activity was but a promise of the tremendous growth to follow. By 1860 there were 2,126 miles of track laid in the State. The mileage by 1870 was 3,177; by 1880, 4,963; by 1890, 7,431; by 1897, 8,606 (Bureau of Statistics report for 1897). This meant not only the main but all auxiliary tracks. In 1914, by the figures of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, the total tracks laid amounted to 20,277.90 miles, and the mileage covered by main tracks, representing the actual distance traversed by the various roads, was 7,224.50.* This mileage compassed within an area less than 150 miles wide by 250 miles long means a network of roads, the entangled character of which can best be appreciated by reference to a present-day railway map. There are only two counties in the State, Switzerland and Ohio, on the Ohio river, that are untouched by this great modern innovation. In the other ninety counties there are few spots that are not within wagon-hauling distance of some railway station, and the great majority of these counties are traversed by more than one line. More than a score of county seats and other towns may be called railroad centers, being the meeting points of three or more lines, while fourteen lines radiating like spokes from Indianapolis make it the railroad hub of the commonwealth. As many may be found streaming from various directions to the northwest corner of the State to focus at Chicago, the great mart of the lakes, and this fairly gridirons the counties in that locality, particularly Lake and Porter. The multiplication of lines has been by far the greatest throughout the central and northern parts of the State, and this is an index to the localities of greatest development in all directions.

This alone reveals a growth of the transportation system that far outstrips the dreams of the most sanguine promoters of fifty years ago, but what the map does not show is the tremendous

* The trunk lines, branches and local roads as severally named for appraisement by the State Board of Tax Commissioners number something like a hundred and fifty, and the separate mileage runs from .30 of a mile for the "Central Railroad Company," of Indianapolis, to 391.20 miles for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co. This road, which traverses the length of the State, has also two or three collateral branches.

advancement in equipment as well as in increased mileage. The changes in roadbeds, rails and rolling stock are a vast factor in the results effected by the railroads. Where a locomotive of the fifties hauled perhaps fifty tons over a frail rail of strap iron, one of to-day will pull more than a thousand tons, exclusive of the weight of the cars, over a ponderous T rail laid on an improved roadbed, and increased speed and greater frequency in running are part of the story when we consider the shifting to and fro of the State's traffic. So rapid are the improvements in this respect that the descriptions of a few years ago are now obsolete.

Washington Street, Indianapolis, 1902, looking east from the corner of Illinois Street. It is interesting to note that no automobiles are seen upon the street at that date.

Railroad Valuation.—As a factor in the wealth of the State the railroads have figured immensely since their introduction. The story of the increase in this respect is, of course, the story of railway development, and we need only note the present status. The property of the various roads, including tracks, rolling stock and improvements on rights of way, as valued by the State Board of Tax Commissioners for 1914, reached the vast sum of $208,941,570—certainly a very respectable contribution to the taxables of the State. As an industrial factor they have been of no less importance. With the innovation of the locomotive an adverse argument raised was that the handling of traffic on a large scale with a minimum of manual labor would throw out of employment a great many men who teamed for a living, and thus ruin an industry. It did not take long to demonstrate that the immense stimulus to traffic created a labor-employing industry beside which the old teaming industry was trivial. As against the comparatively small class of wagoners, office employes, trainmen, yard men, station agents, railroad laborers, shop men and others came newly into existence as so many distinct classes of wage-earners, and these workmen have increased steadily in numbers as the roads increased until to-day there is an army of 70,000 in Indiana alone with a total monthly payroll running into the millions.*

* Report Public Service Commission, 1914. In the tables of this report 34 "operating roads" are listed.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Rapid Development of the Interurban.—The great and growing rival of the steam railroad is the electrical railway which has had a development in Indiana second to that in no other State. If the growth of the former has been phenomenal that of the latter has been amazing, and electricity as well as steam has inaugurated its own era of change and progress. As a system of transportation it is, virtually, coeval with the century, as the first interurban line entered Indianapolis in 1900. That city now has fourteen lines, radiating to all points of the compass, and is said to be the greatest interurban center in the world. At that center one may take a car any hour in the day that will take him directly to, or reach by connection almost any part of the State. Without change of cars he may go as far in the four cardinal directions as Dayton, South Bend, Terre Haute or Louisville. The total interurban mileage in operation April 30, 1914, was 2,168.43 (Report of Public Service Commission); and the total assessed valuation amounted to $27,-173,747. More than 9,000 persons are employed in the system and the aggregate salaries and wages of the employes for a year are about five and a half millions of dollars.

The following figures furnished by Mr. Joseph A. McGowan, of the T. H., I. & E. Traction Company, give some idea of the growth of traffic during the first fourteen years of interurban activity: In 1900 the passengers to and from Indianapolis amounted to 378,000, and by 1903 the travel had increased to 2,348,000 for the year. Other figures were: 3,275,000 for 1904; 4,000,-000 for 1905; 4,500,000 for 1906, and about 5,-000,000 for 1907. In 1913 there were 6,640,433, or a daily average of 18,192. The average daily number of cars that arrived and departed in 1914 was 676, and for the accommodation of this huge and growing traffic a "terminal" union station, the first of its kind in the country, was built at a cost of a million and a half of dollars.

The peculiar advantages of the electrical system of transportation are derived from the ability to transmit power over long distances from a central plant. This means a greater economy in a system of train service, and thus we find that the cost of traveling has been reduced at least a cent per mile as compared with that which formerly prevailed on steam railroads. Another important feature is the frequency of train service, the schedule being hourly instead of bi- or tri-daily, and still another, the greater accommodation afforded the traveler, the electric car making stops with a frequency that would be altogether impracticable in steam train service.

Social Effects of the Interurban.—The general result of these conveniences has been a notable social modification in various ways. The wonderful changes wrought by the locomotive have been carried further and multiplied with unparalleled swiftness and impetus by the trolley car. In the first place the vast increase of travel among people who formerly traveled little, means a more mobile population, educated as the generation before was not to cosmopolitan ideas. This means an increase of enlightenment, and enlightenment is a stimulus to progress. The rural population is brought nearer to the city and is the gainer thereby. It has also brought the urban population nearer to the country, within limits, by opening the way to country residence, and the larger element, perhaps, in the "back-to-the-land" movement consists of those who never would have moved beyond city limits but for cheap and convenient transportation to and fro. As a consequence of this land along the interurban lines is being divided into small holdings at greatly enhanced prices. Both the steam and the electric railroads have added greatly to the revenues of the State by the enhancement of property values, and it has been affirmed that between 1900 and 1909 there was an increase of more than a million dollars in the valuation of farm property, due to the development of the interurban.

The commercial effects of the new transportation system are also notable. Small local shipments can be sent and received with much greater facility where there are points of delivery and acceptance all along the nearest line. A farmer can, with ease, ship direct to a customer in the city, and merchants can receive directly and with dispatch commodities from distant points. As an illustration of the convenience and commercial value of this: New Castle, in the eastern part of the State, is in the market for roses of superior quality, but the fact that roses are fragile and perishable adds to the risk of production in proportion, as the market is diffi-

ult of access. By virtue of the interurban a florist in Indianapolis on receiving an order for roses can telephone to New Castle, have them put on a certain car, meet the car on its arrival and thus within two or three hours receive his flowers fresh from the soil where they grew. That this must be a great aid to the flower industry is obvious, and other industries are similarly stimulated.

Urban Effects of Electric Transportation.—

Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Station. The first and largest union terminal station in the country. Opened to the public State Fair week, September, 1904. Building was planned by and built under the direction of Hugh J. McGowan.

The interurban electric system dates from the discovery or development of what is called the "alternating current," whereby the electrical force could be transmitted over long distances. For ten years or more prior to that this motive power was employed in urban transportation, and the changes wrought since its introduction are quite an important part of the history of cities. In the first instance it has made easily accessible the outlying contiguous territory; this has made practicable suburban living, and the result has been unprecedented shiftings of urban population. A large class of residents have moved outward, old residence sections have changed in character, and in the readjustment real estate values have fluctuated in a way that the shrewdest speculator could not have foreseen twenty-five or thirty years ago, while as a social factor it has relieved vastly the old-time enforced congestion of large centers. In brief, nowhere has the new departure in transportation worked out a greater revolution than in city life and city conditions.

One more effect should be noted, and that is the shifting of trade as a result of interurban conveniences, and to the advantage of the larger centers. People from the country and the smaller towns now go to the cities for their shopping in large numbers, and it is said that the "trading population" of Indianapolis is about twice that of its actual residents. On the other hand, this is having a retroactive effect, for the country tradesman, under the spur of necessity and in order to exist, has adopted new methods and put new energy into his business. In numerous cases the country store has vastly im-

proved; their trade is not only coming back to them but increasing, and many who once thought the interurban spelled ruin for them are finding instead that it means prosperity.

First Electric Lines in Indiana.*—The first successful operation of an electric railway in this country was in the city of Richmond, Virginia, in January of the year 1889. Not long after this the railway in the city of Lafayette, Indiana, the first in the State, was equipped electrically. Soon afterward the Fairview Park line in Indianapolis was operated with electric cars, and other electric railway plants followed in quick succession.

The first person to take up the building of interurban electric lines in Indiana was the Hon. Charles L. Henry, former member of Congress. He first became interested in electric railways in the fall of 1891, in the city of Anderson, and soon thereafter began to contemplate the possibilities of interurban electric railways. In 1893, he conceived the idea of building an interurban service between what was then known as the "Gas Belt" cities. However, the panic of 1893 brought everything to a standstill, and for many months nothing was done. In the winter of 1893-94, he made the first estimates of cost and prospective earnings, together with a blue-print map covering the lines from Anderson to Marion, Anderson to Elwood, and Muncie via Anderson to Indianapolis, exactly as they were afterward built, except that the line to Elwood was first planned to run through Frankton instead of west from Alexandria, as it was finally built. Soon after, he commenced securing options on land for a private right of way for a line from Anderson to Alexandria, and from Anderson to Elwood. The possibilities of the enterprise constantly grew on him, but he could not convince any one able to furnish the necessary capital that it would be a profitable venture, so that no substantial progress had been made when the financial depression, incident to the great political campaign of 1896, spread over the country, paralyzing all business enterprises.

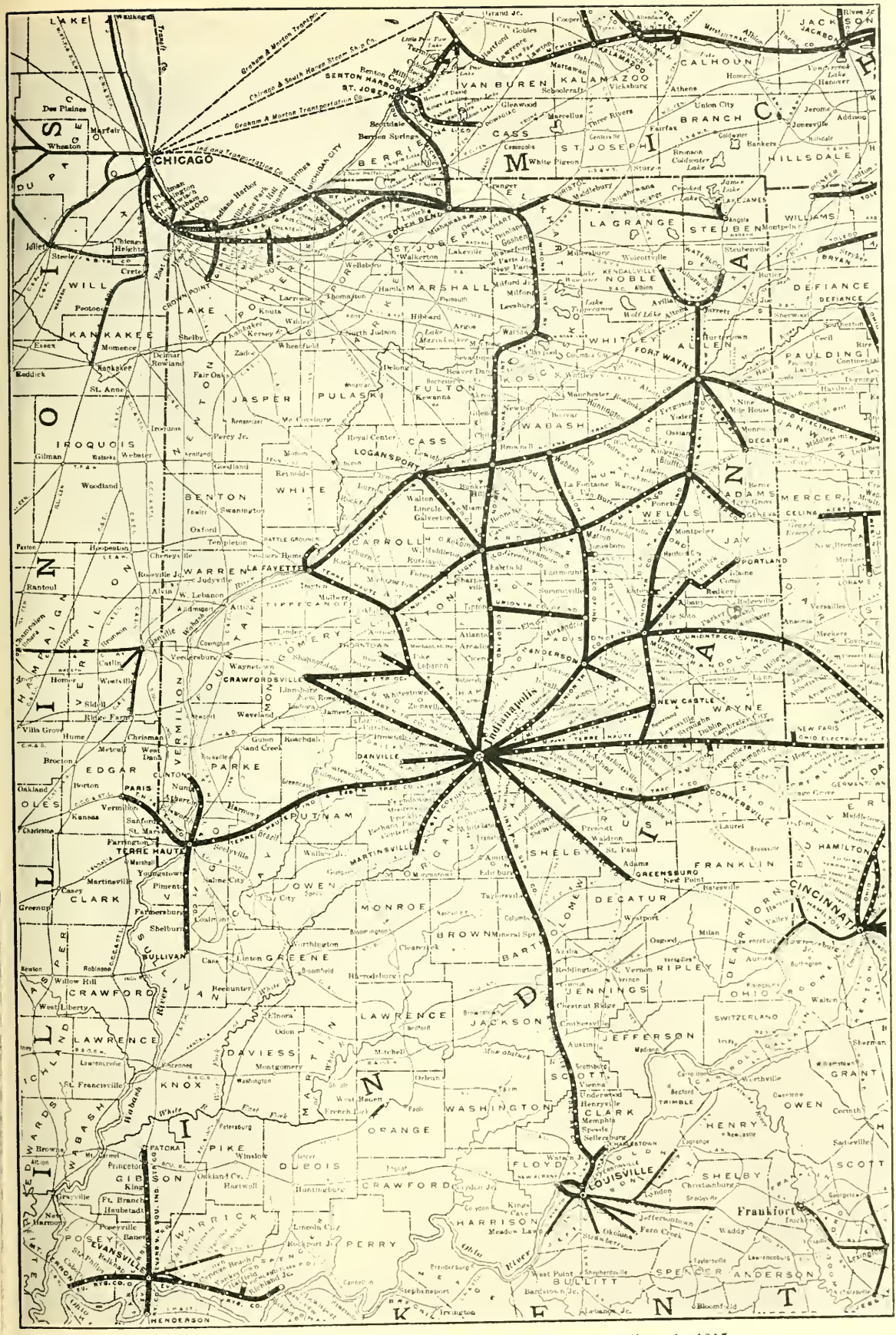
In the meantime the desirability of interurban electric railway service had attracted the attention of many other people. Among these was Noah J. Clodfelter, who took up the project of building a line from Indianapolis, via Anderson, to Marion, and was much heard of in the public prints during the next few years, and finally, in the year 1898, he did some work toward building a line from Marion south to Fairmount. He laid rail in the city of Fairmount, which afterward passed, by receiver's sale, to the Marion Street Railway Company, and was used as a part of the line built by that company from Marion, via Fairmount, to Summitville.

In September, 1897, Mr. Henry organized the original "Union Traction Company" and commenced the construction of an interurban line from Anderson to Alexandria, and on January 1, 1898, the first interurban car in Indiana ran from Anderson to Alexandria, a distance of eleven miles. Early the next year this road was extended to Summitville, making a total distance of seventeen miles, at which point connection was afterward made by the line built from Marion, south by the Marion Street Railway Company, a like distance of seventeen miles, giving a continuous line of thirty-four miles from Anderson to Marion, but owned by two different companies.

The successful operation of the cars on this first section of the interurban system induced him to take up with George F. McCullough, of Muncie, who then owned the electric railway in that city, the proposition of joining their interests and building a line from Muncie, via Anderson, to Indianapolis.

Fortunate, indeed, for the future of electric railways in Indiana, there came to Indiana on New Year's Day, 1899, Mr. Hugh J. McGowan. Coming as the representative of the Dolan-Morgan Syndicate, which had recently purchased the Indianapolis street railways, he at once commenced the development of that system, and soon made it the best city railway system in the country. To Mr. McGowan, Mr. Henry presented the interurban project then under consideration, and later, through his introduction, Messrs. Henry and McCullough took up the matter with Mr. Randal Morgan of Philadelphia, who agreed to join with them in the organization of the "Union Traction Company of Indiana," a consolidated company, which would embrace the electric lines in the cities of Muncie, Marion, Anderson and Elwood, and interurban lines connecting, and including the proposed line from

* Mr. Henry invented the word "interurban" for this class of railroads. Edited by M. R. Hyman from information supplied by Hon. Charles L. Henry.



Map of the Interurban Electric Lines in Operation in Indiana in 1915.

Muncie, via Anderson, to Indianapolis. The final organization of this consolidated company was completed in June, 1899, and work was at once commenced on the construction of the Muncie-Indianapolis line. On January 4, 1901, the line was completed and its first car ran into the city of Indianapolis.

In the meantime the line from Alexandria to Elwood had been completed and the system as planned in 1893, was at last a reality, just three years and three days from the time the first car ran from Anderson to Alexandria.

Looking forward to the completion of the line into Indianapolis, as early as 1894, Mr. Henry took up the subject of a contract with the local company for running cars into this city, and in February, 1895, secured a contract with the Citizens' Street Railway Company, then controlled by what was known as the McKee & Verner Syndicate of Pittsburg.

The first corporation formed for the building of an interurban electric railway was the "Indianapolis, Greenwood & Franklin Railroad Company," organized November 9, 1894, under the steam railroad law, and being promoted by Henry L. Smith of Indianapolis. The road from Indianapolis to Greenwood was afterward built by this same organization under the ownership of Joseph I. and Wm. G. Irwin, of Columbus, Indiana, who took charge of the company in June, 1899, and it was this road that ran the first interurban car into Indianapolis on the first day of January, 1900. This company was succeeded by the "Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company," owned and controlled by the Messrs. Irwin.

The Automobile Era.—Any account of modern economic development would be incomplete without a consideration of the automobile and the part it is coming to play as a method of transportation that for convenience and as an agent of mobility is as far ahead of the trolley car as the latter is ahead of the steam cars. Mother Shipton's famous prophecy that carriages would go without horses has, like some other predictions, been fulfilled far beyond the most extravagant dream of the prophet.

Twenty-five years ago the fact of a "horseless carriage" had, indeed, been realized, but it was little other than a freakish curiosity, of no practical interest to the mass of people. As late as 1899 it was negligible to the statisticians. At that time only 3,897 automobiles were reported in the United States, and their manufacture was not included as a separate industry in the census of 1900. By 1909 the number had increased to 127,287, with a total value of $249,202,075, and the increase since that date has been advancing by leaps and bounds. A very large percentage of these vehicles are private family conveyances, which means that they are, in perhaps a majority of cases, merely an added pleasure or luxury, but economic effects are various. The intercommunication between all parts of the country is vastly facilitated, and while this is an advantage to business generally, it is especially beneficial to the rural population, which is equipping itself more and more with motor cars. As an illustration of the gain to agriculture we may cite the growing custom of county tours under the leadership of "county agents" in which numbers of farmers visit the best farms in the county for the purpose of practically studying crops, under the guidance of a scientific specialist. As an educative scheme this promises to be of great benefit to the business of farming.

One of the important results to be looked for from the general use of automobiles is that of road improvement. Indiana now has a law whereby from two to twenty dollars must be paid as a State license for every motor vehicle, and this money, less the cost of registration, numbering plates, etc., is to be distributed as a road fund among the counties. Under the first year of this law the rather handsome sum of $462,609.28 was apportioned out among the counties. It is safe to say that this income will annually increase and when added to the road fund from other sources it gives promise of a material advance in road improvement.

OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

Express and Transportation Companies.—Logically connected with transportation facilities are the public utilities that come under the heading of express and transportation companies. The former as public carriers of all kinds of smaller commodities have been of incalculable service in promoting business by facilitating interchange. The first of these companies in Indiana of which we find record was the Adams

Express, which opened in Indianapolis in 1847, with M. M. Landis as the first agent (Holloway's "Indianapolis").*

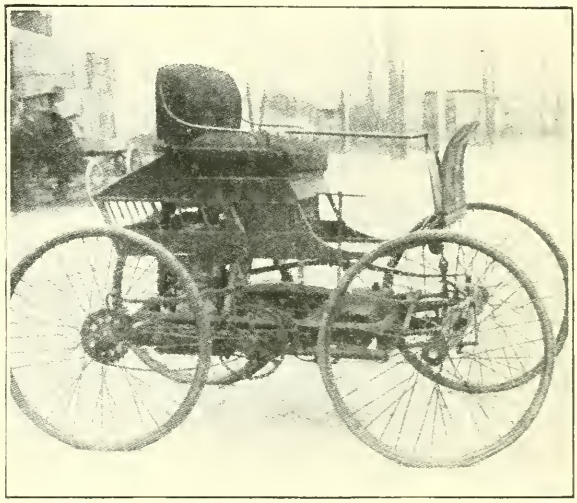
In other words, their origin was, virtually, contemporary with that of the railroad, and their development, in extension of service, has kept pace with the latter. There are to-day six express companies operating in Indiana. These in the order of their importance, as measured by their assessed valuation, are the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company, the United States Express Company, the Wells Fargo Express Company, the National Express Company and the Southern Express Company. These, altogether, operate over 8,510.80 miles of railway within this State, and their assessment on this mileage (not including real estate, office furniture, etc.) amounts to $824,044 (Tax Com. Rept.).

Of "transportation companies," or carriers of special lines of merchandise, there are no less than one hundred and twenty-one listed in the tax commissioner's report for 1914, and they are assessed, collectively, at $1,618,075.

IMPROVED INTERCOMMUNICATION

The Telegraph.—Another important commercial factor that was coeval with the railroad, and a wonder that was unique until the advent of the telephone, was the magnetic telegraph. The Legislature first authorized the incorporation of telegraph companies on February 14, 1848; a line was soon after established between Indianapolis and Dayton, Ohio, and on May 12 of that year the first message was transmitted. In June a merchants' exchange was formed for the transaction of telegraph business, but there was not enough to justify the enterprise (Dunn's "Indianapolis"). For several years telegraphy seems to have cut very little figure in the business of the State, but other attempts were made to introduce the service, and by 1856 several lines were in existence, among them the since familiar *Western Union,* which in that year made an arrangement with the *Associated Press* of Indianapolis whereby the papers were supplied with telegraphic news. This was a great innovation, putting, as it did, the reading public in daily touch with the affairs of the world. Prior to that foreign news was pretty stale by the time it reached the editorial sanctum of the west.

Of the various companies that sprang up in the earlier day the *Western Union* alone remains. Its present competitors are the *Postal Telegraph and Cable Company* and the *Fort Wayne Telegraph Company,* the latter operating locally over but forty-four miles of line. The total mileage of telegraph lines within the State is 63,684.86, and the assessed valuation amounts to $3,336,178. By virtue of this utility, space is practically annihilated. The newspaper that is



In 1893 Elwood Haynes commenced work on a gasoline motor-driven vehicle which he had originated and designed, and which he termed, for want of a better name, the "horseless carriage." On July 4, 1894, he made a successful trial trip on the streets of Kokomo in this vehicle, running at a speed of seven or eight miles per hour.

brought to our door before breakfast gives us the important happenings of the day before, or, indeed, of a few hours before, from the four quarters of the globe, and business, particularly of a large character, is vastly facilitated by quick communication regardless of distance, to say nothing of the countless instances of convenience, public and private.

The Telephone.—But the telegraph as an instrument of intercommunication sinks into a quite secondary place as compared with the telephone. Like the automobile in transportation, only to a far greater degree, it has become a popular luxury and convenience as well as a business necessity, and by reason of its intimate

* Elsewhere Holloway says 1851, with Blythe & Holland as the first agents. The American company, he further says, was established in 1852 and the United States in 1854.

and universal uses it has become a great factor in social development. By its help the business world has acquired a quicker pace; time and countless steps are saved at every turn; town and country are alike served and knit together; the transactions of daily life generally, from the private messages between friend and friend to the busy messages of the mart are vastly facilitated, and if the telephone were suddenly abolished the world would find it difficult to adapt itself to former conditions.

The telephone was introduced into Indianapolis in 1877 when three business firms, almost simultaneously, ran wires from their offices across town to their yards and factories. About a year later the "Indiana District Telephone Company, of Indianapolis," was organized and the council solicited for permission to erect wires and poles on the streets. This was at first refused, but in February of 1879 the right was given to hang wires on the fire alarm telegraph poles if the company would keep them in repair and furnish the city with twenty-two telephones for the fire houses, free of charge, with additional ones if other houses were put in the service. The conditions were accepted and the new company started with something less than a hundred patrons. It was succeeded in 1880 by the *Telephone Exchange Company*, and this, in turn, was supplanted by the *Central Union Telephone Company*. In those days "the service was poor; the patronage not large; the charges high." When the Legislature of 1885 set the maximum charge for telephone service at $3 per month the company contested the law in court, and on losing its case announced its determination to quit. After four years of complications the restrictive law was repealed and the *Central Union* has remained in operation to the present day, being by far the most valuable telephone property in the State.*

The telephone service has expanded until Indiana is to-day fairly netted with wires. In the tax commissioner's latest report (1914) there are listed 429 telephone companies, mostly independent of each other, but co-operative so that long-distance service can be had from any point in the State to any other point. The distances covered by these separate lines range all the way from two miles for the *Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company,* of Vevay, to 152,296 miles for the *Central Union,* of Indianapolis, and the assessed values of the properties vary accordingly. The *Central Union,* which runs highest, being $5,482,656. The total mileage is 375,471.28, and the total value $15,840,115.

* For fuller sketch of telephone beginnings in Indianapolis, see Dunn's History of Indianapolis.

CHAPTER XVI

NATURAL RESOURCES*

FORESTS

Early Forests.—The forests of the State must be considered as a passing resource, as the native woods used in the manufactures are growing more and more scarce. Originally no region in the world, perhaps, surpassed ours for the variety of woods that are valuable in the manufactures. The State was virtually covered by one vast forest. The late John P. Brown, of Connersville, a student of this subject, estimated that out of the 35,910 square miles comprising the total area of the State, 28,000 square miles were forested,† and Professor Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University, says that "many of the most valuable hardwood timbers reached their maximum development, both as to size and numbers, within the limits of the State." In 1836 Calvin Fletcher, Jr., of Indianapolis, traveled northward over the Michigan road, then newly cut out, and he speaks of the "enormous continuous log heap of white oak" that had been cleared off the right of way and piled along the sides of the road.

Variety and Sizes of Trees.—Our trees represented a wide botanical range. Charles C. Dean, former secretary of the State Board of Forestry, in an article descriptive of the "Trees of Indiana" (official report for 1911) includes 139 species that have been reported as native to the State.‡ These are classified in thirty-seven families and range from the white pine of the north to the pecan of the south. Most of these have some and many of them a great economic value, the oaks, hickories, ashes, tulip-poplar and black walnut being conspicuous among the more valuable. Many of these, also, before the monarchs of the forest fell victim to the ax, were of colossal size, if tradition is to be accepted. The late Doctor Arnold, author of a history of Rush county, affirmed that there once stood in that county a yellow poplar that was twelve feet in diameter, a black walnut that was ten feet and an oak that was eight. In the same county grew a mammoth buckeye which tradition made nine feet in diameter, but which, on more careful inquiry, seems to have been about four and a half feet. At any rate its bole was large enough to be made into a "dugout" canoe forty-five feet long, which was mounted on wheels and drawn by six or eight horses in the parades of the famous campaign of 1840, being filled with gaily-appareled damsels as an attractive cargo. Reliable records from accurate measurements made in recent years show that specimens up to twenty-two feet in circumference with clear boles running up to seventy-five feet or over, and total heights exceeding 150 feet, are not uncommon. A yellow poplar twenty-five feet in circumference and 190 feet high is reported from the lower Wabash valley, and a sycamore tree in Daviess county (described in 1880) measured forty-eight feet in circumference (State Board of Forestry Report, 1911). One nearly the same size now standing in Greene county about a mile and a half southeast of Worthington is described by Dr. W. B. Clarke in the *Indianapolis News* of June 28, 1915. For picture of this tree see sketch of Greene county.

Forest Destruction.—To the pioneers of the State the forests were a serious obstacle and of value only as they contributed material to the cabin, the rail fence and the fireplace. The frequent comment on the wholesale destruction of valuable timber must be shorn of its criticism when we remember that the timber was not valuable then, and that the prime need of the settlers was tillable soil. Hence the era of the ax and the indiscriminate warfare against trees. They were "girdled" and killed as the quickest way of getting at the ground; when down they were cut into logs, rolled into heaps and burned, all kinds together; preparations for such holocausts by

* The most important and most permanent natural resource is the soil, but as consideration of the soil becomes primarily a study of the products of the soil this will come under the head of "Agriculture."

† Address before the State Board of Commerce, Feb. 8, 1900.

‡ Mr. Dean surmises that the primitive forests contained many species of trees that have now disappeared.

"log rolling" was a social pastime, and "niggerin' off," or burning the logs into chunks more handleable, was an art of the day. As late as the sixties the finest white oak trees were made into fence rails, and at an earlier day many a choice walnut shared the same fate.

Early Uses of Wood.—With the introduction of the sawmill and the substitution of frame houses for log ones timber began to be manufactured into lumber, and the output increased as the population grew. The pioneer cabinetmaker, too, began to draw on the finer woods for his uses, particularly the wild cherry and walnut, and not a few modern homes retain as their prized possessions the elegant and substantial furniture made by those early artisans. One of the latter, Caleb Scudder, came with the first immigrants to Indianapolis and, according to a chronicler of that period, the very first sign painted in the village advertised "Kalop Skodder, Kabbinet Maker" (Nowland's "Prominent Citizens"). In the flat-boating days when large numbers of those craft carried the produce of the interior down the streams, much lumber went into their construction, particularly yellow poplar, which was fashioned into broad slabs for the sides or "gunnels." The incoming of the railroad created a demand for much timber, the early style of construction calling for "mudsills," ties and stringers, and the plank roads took heavy toll of the finest oak for their miles of solid flooring.

Manufactures and Forest Resources.—With the development of manufactures there came an increasing demand for woods of various kinds and for many purposes, and this grew until the forest products became an important element in the State's wealth. This reached its high tide about 1900. At that time J. P. Brown, above cited, wrote:

"Fifty thousand citizens of Indiana are employed in wood industries and each year receive $15,000,000 in wages, while a quarter of a million of women and children are dependent upon these employes for their support. The finished product of this labor brings annually $50,000,000 to Indiana manufacturers. Indiana's railway commerce is borne upon 30,000,000 wooden crossties which must be renewed at the rate of 4,500,000 ties annually, the cost of which is fifteen per cent. of the entire operative expenses of the railways. Twelve thousand five hundred miles of electric wires are strung upon 250,000 poles, which require frequent renewals."*

The foregoing was written in 1900. After that time the wood industries began to decline and within five years the value of manufactured products fell from $20,000,000 to $14,500,000, while Indiana retrograded from the seventh to the sixteenth place in the production of lumber. Even at that, however, wood-working ranked fourth among the industries of the State.†

Since then the depletion of the native timber supply has been going on, and the forests to that extent have ceased to be one of our great natural resources. The industries have not declined in proportion, as the transportation advantages for products more than balance the disadvantages of importing raw material. Out of 232 concerns from which reports were secured by Mr. Breeze, the investigator above cited, thirty-three used no lumber at all from Indiana, while fifty-six used from one to twenty-five per cent. only. All of them depended more or less upon outside supplies.

It should be noted that owing to the growing scarcity of woods many kinds that were once considered as fit for nothing, except, perhaps, firewood, are now utilized in the industries. A list of those used, as compiled by Mr. Breeze, includes twenty-four different kinds, and among these are cottonwood, gum, elm, basswood, beech and sycamore, none of which were regarded as valuable for saw logs twenty-five years ago. Oak, basswood, cottonwood, elm, gum, maple, walnut and yellow poplar all are used for veneers. Indianapolis is one of the great veneering centers of the United States.

Twofold Effect of Forest Destruction.—The destruction of our forests have had this harmful twofold result:

1. The continued drain upon them with no attempt to replace the valuable raw material they yield has depleted them as a natural resource until our manufacturers who depend upon woods have to seek their material elsewhere. This is

* "The Forests of Indiana the Reliance of Her Manufacturers," by J. P. Brown. An address printed by the *Courier*, Connersville, Ind.

† F. J. Breeze: A Preliminary Report of the Wood-Using Industries of Indiana. St. Bd. Forestry rept. for 1911.

an economic evil which the forest conservationists have in mind in their propaganda for reforestation.

2. The removal of the forests, it is now being discovered, has disturbed the balance of nature and affected the climate, the conservation of the water supply, the conservation of the soil, and the agricultural status as it depends upon these. Some of the results discussed are at present hypothetical, but the detrimental changes, C. Gobel illustrates the first surface effect by the simple idea of an inclined plane covered with loose soil. When well sprinkled with water the downward wash of this soil by the force of the descending water follows as a matter of course; but if it is covered with a layer of cotton batting and the batting is sprinkled the force of the falling water is taken up by this covering and the moisture gently permeates the earth. If in addition to this we think of the soil as reinforced by

Forestry Building, State Fair Grounds, Indianapolis. This building was erected in the summer of 1915 for the purpose of maintaining a permanent exhibit of everything pertaining to forestry and forest products of Indiana. The building was dedicated September 7, 1915, Ex-Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks and Governor Ralston participating. The names of persons seated reading from left to right are E. A. Gladden, State Forester; Warren T. McCrea, President Indiana State Board of Agriculture; Prof. W. C. Gobel, Nashville; Charles W. Fairbanks; Curtis D. Meeker, Monticello; W. A. Guthrie, President Board of Forestry. Standing is Governor Ralston.

whatever their exact relations, are sufficiently pronounced to have brought about the conservation movement, which is nation-wide.

Physical Effects of Forest Destruction.— In the State Board of Forestry report for 1913 Professor Glenn Culbertson, of Hanover College, sets forth in an interesting and informative article some physical effects of forest destruction, which effects are more far-reaching than we generally suppose. In the same report Mr. W. many interlacing roots the wash will be still further minimized. Moreover, the batting takes up a part of the water, retaining it as moisture, which affects the underlying soil for some time after. This fairly represents the leaf-mulched surface of forested areas as contrasted with bare, denuded areas which shed the rains before they have time to saturate the earth.

Our local histories repeatedly state that marked changes have taken place in the normal

flow of our streams since pioneer times. The explanation is that the waters instead of being fed gradually from the mulched soil, go off with a rush, damaging freshets alternating with a normal flow that is proportionately small. Professor Culbertson, from a special study of a half-dozen hill counties along the Ohio river, cites instances of the freshet damages along the streams and of landslides and washings on the hillsides that have left the lands ruined for agricultural purposes.

The estimate has been made that of the total annual rainfall over the earth some 6,000 cubic miles of water finds its way to the sea by the streams, and the further estimate is that the "average annual immediate run-off from these streams to-day is at least 50 per cent. greater than that from the same regions under the forested conditions of the past."

One effect of this rapid disposition of the rains is the lowering of the water level in the ground. The earth does not become thoroughly saturated and hence springs fail and wells have to be sunk deeper and deeper to find strong, reliable veins, while in cases of drought the effects are felt much quicker and more severely.

In a word, under forest conditions the rains, which otherwise rush away and in large degree are wasted, are conserved and by various natural processes made to serve the fullest purpose. The extent to which the State has been deforested has seriously disturbed the balance of nature, and the question of remedy is now being forced upon us.

Supposed Climatic Effects.—The physical effects of deforestation as above cited are too well established to be speculative. There are other more remote effects, not so certain of proof, but widely accepted nevertheless, particularly as they regard the modifying of climate. Professor Culbertson's argument, perhaps, fairly covers the ground. This is that the evaporation in the hot season from a soil and leaf-mulch that are saturated is very considerable, and where such area is extensive the moisture contributed to the atmosphere must be a factor in the precipitation.

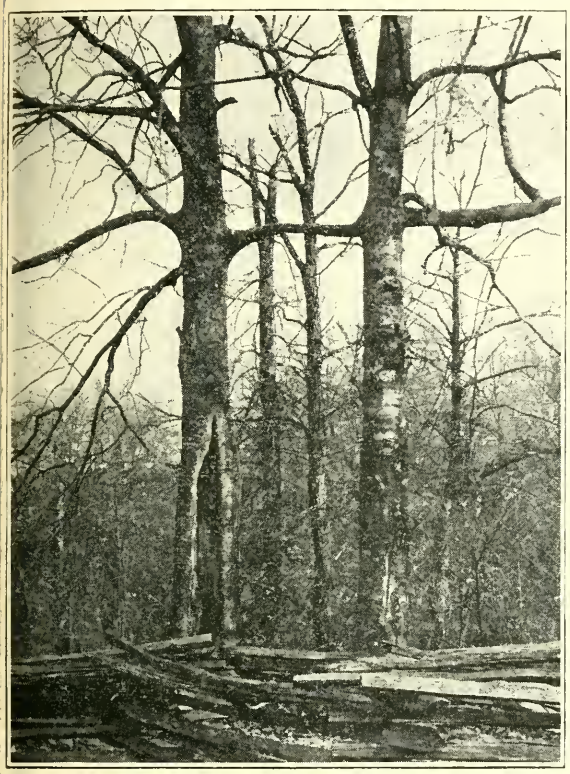
Again, the amount of moisture taken up by trees in the form of sap and evaporated from the leaves is, in the case of a whole forest, something enormous, experiment having demonstrated that one large tree, under certain conditions, may give off as much as several tons within twenty-four hours. That this must have something to do with increased precipitation seems altogether plausible. Moreover, this evaporation, it is said, modifies the temperature of the air and creates atmospheric conditions that favor precipitation.

Still another effect to which the forest contributes is the gentle "secondary showers," following thunderstorms, due to the vast amount of evaporation from wet leaves; which showers saturate the soil much better than the beating storm.

Forestry Movement in Indiana.—Experience and observation have taught in Indiana as elsewhere that the deforestation of the country brings about detrimental conditions that affect economic welfare so seriously as to demand attention and attempt at prevention. It stands to reason that we can not restore the original forests with their leaf-mulch as a water conserver, and just how and to what extent reforestation can be promoted is still a debatable question. The theory on which the State is proceeding today contemplates both conservation, or the preservation of remaining forests, and rehabilitation, or the re-establishment of woodlands. The theory is that certain rough areas in the hilly portions of the State, of little value for agriculture, might profitably yield timber for commercial purposes, and do this continuously by a process of scientific forestry. It also holds that throughout all parts of the State are scattered small areas, practically waste, that should be given to trees; it is figured that wood crops, such as catalpas for fence posts, make a good return, and the maintenance of a wood-lot as a feature of every farm is encouraged.

Back of this theory is a practical movement for the promotion of reforestation which will be briefly described in this connection, though it might appropriately come under the head of "governmental activities." Some time prior to 1901 a society, under the name of the "Indiana Forestry Association," was formed, with Albert Lieber, of Indianapolis, as its president, and John P. Brown, of Connersville as secretary. Its aim was to create interest in agriculture and promote the passage of a forestry law, and in 1901 it succeeded in securing such a law. This statute established a "State Board of Forestry," consist-

ing of five members, one to be from the membership of the Forestry Association, just mentioned; one from the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Indiana; one from the faculty of Purdue University; one from the woodworkers of the State, who is to be a mechanic actively employed at his trade, and one who was to have special knowledge of the theory and art of forest preservation and timber culture and a technical knowledge of the topography of the State. This last member was to be secretary of the board and ex officio State Forester, at a salary of $1,200 and an expense allowance not to exceed $600.* The duty of the board was "to collect, digest and classify information respecting forests, timber lands, forest preservation and timber culture, and for the establishment of State forest reserves," while the secretary's office was to be a bureau of information on such subjects.



Twin Beeches. These twin beeches are on the Purlee farm, in Pierce township, Washington county. It is said that they were there when the land was entered about 1821-22.

State Forest Reserve.—In 1903 the State purchased, through the forestry board, 2,000 acres of cheap, broken land in the northwestern part of Clark county, near the town of Henryville. The larger part of this was in the wild state, but some of it had been cleared and farmed, and one use of the reserve was as an experimental nursery, the cleared portions being planted to various kinds of native forest trees. The rates of growth and the success of the plantings under different conditions have been recorded from year to year and the results have been put before landowners over the State.

The work of the forestry office is largely educational. To quote from one of its reports: "The question has been presented to the public through the press, public schools, farmers' institutes, civic federations, women's clubs, etc., until now almost every one knows something about the forestry movement and many wood-lot owners are practising scientific forestry." One feature of the propaganda is "Arbor Day," established by law "for the purpose of encouraging the planting of shade trees, shrubs and vines." The third Friday of April in each year is designated as a day for general observance, and the

This poplar tree in Washington county is 18 feet in circumference. The first limb is 75 feet from the ground. The owner, Mr. Carry Morris, refused $500 for this monarch of the forest in 1912.

* The salary was afterward increased to $1,800.

governor is to make proclamation of said day in each year, at least thirty days prior thereto. The observance chiefly holds in the schools, it being made the duty of county and city superintendents to prepare programs of exercise for the pupils. In this law Charles Warren Fairbanks is especially recognized as "the leading spirit of Indiana forestry conservation."

Conservation of Bird Life.—Closely connected with arboriculture and of such economic importance that it may fairly be considered a natural resource, is the bird population. The indiscriminate destruction of bird life has been yet more wasteful and wanton than that of the trees. The result has been an increase of the insect population that is a standing threat to vegetation. Pomology in particular has suffered and fruits that once thrived with little protection can now be secured only by a continual and systematic fight against insect enemies. If unchecked these enemies with their amazing reproductive powers would doubtless overrun the globe in time and by their destruction of plant life indirectly destroy animal life. The spread of the San Jose scale, the curculio, the codlin moth and other fruit devastators is a familiar story. Among the forest trees each has its peculiar enemies and the same is true of each plant in the garden; the wheat has its chinch bug and Hessian fly; the young corn its cut worm, and so on, ad infinitum.

In the nice balance of nature birds are the natural regulators of the insect population. In the ground, beneath the bark of trees, on the foliage and in the air they find grubs, eggs and adult insects to sate their voracious appetites, and observation has shown that the amount of consumption is astonishing. In a word, the wanton destruction of birds has seriously disarranged nature's scheme of regulation and we are now beginning to realize the consequences.

The first movement looking to the preservation of birds was, perhaps, a sentimental rather than an economic one. The wholesale slaughter of birds for the barbarous decoration of women's hats created a revulsion among those of finer feelings who loved birds and who saw the heartlessness of the custom prevailing in the name of fashion. This sentiment, reinforced, of course, by the economic argument, crystallized in the Audubon Society movement, which has been the great educator for the last fifteen or twenty years.* The Indiana Audubon Society within that time has faithfully pushed its propaganda for bird protection with a wisdom that looked to the future for results, and with a patience that bespoke permanence it carried into the schoolroom its gospel of good-will to birds, and its annual meetings held successively in various cities over the State have given it State-wide prestige. The effects have been beneficent and marked. This society, of course, was but a unit in a country-wide movement. As a general result there has been a notable change in the wearing of bird plumage by women, which was the greatest cause of bird destruction. Stimulated, doubtless, by the growing interest that was based on sentiment, the economists have come to the fore and the public is being educated to the necessity of bird protection as a part of the great conservation movement which affects material welfare; while Indiana, along with many other States, now has an excellent law protecting insectivorous as well as game birds. The State laws, in turn, are reinforced by a Federal law that affords protection to migratory birds as they pass beyond the jurisdiction of protecting States.

COAL

Early History.—Knowledge of coal in Indiana long antedated its utilization as an important natural resource in this part of the country. As early as 1763 George Croghan, an English officer who was captured by the Indians and taken up the Wabash, makes mention of the mineral. The first surveyors of Indiana (1804) also discovered and made note of it, and in 1812 Robert Fulton, who brought his steamboat, the "Orleans" down the Ohio river, found and dug coal at a point near Cannelton. The first charter for the mining of coal was granted to the American Cannel Coal Company, of Cannelton, in 1837. The abundance of wood for fuel and the absence of manufacturing industries retarded the development of the coal industry, but by 1840 it was pursued on a small scale in various places, partly for export. The chief domestic use was for blacksmithing. The earlier mining was where the coal outcropped, the first shaft being

* The Indiana Audubon Society was organized at Indianapolis April 26, 1896, with Judge R. W. McBride as president and George S. Cottman as secretary.

sunk in 1850 by John Hutchinson one mile east of Newburg, on the bank of the Ohio river. In digging a well in Clay county, in 1851, the block coal of that region was discovered, and in the following year this coal was mined and shipped out of the county. With the incoming of the manufactories the coal industry rapidly increased and in 1879 laws were passed for the regulation of mines and a mine inspector was appointed.*

The Indiana Area.—The Indiana coal area is part of a great field of about 47,000 square miles that covers a large portion of Illinois and laps over into our State and northwestern Kentucky. The total Indiana area is estimated at about 7,500 square miles. It comprises the west and southwest part of the State, and a line drawn from Benton southeastward to Owen, thence to Crawford at Leavenworth on the Ohio, would, roughly speaking, enclose our coal field. This includes fourteen counties that are wholly and twelve that are partly underlain. It has been estimated from drillings that reveal the approximate extent and thickness of the beds, that beneath the surface of these counties lies something like 40,000,000,000 tons of coal. A great deal of this is regarded as "unworkable" with our present facilities, but by 1898 100,000,000 tons had been actually mined out, and by a further computation, based on the rate of increasing consumption for eighteen years, and on area regarded as workable, it is thought "safe to assume that the life of the Indiana coal field is at least 300 years,† and probably more" (Ashley).

Growth of Coal Industry.—By 1879 the coal industry had expanded to an output, that year, of about 1,000,000 tons, and by 1898 this had increased to 5,000,000 tons, in spite of the discovery and extensive use of natural gas. After the collapse of the gas era mining developed yet more rapidly. About 11,000,000 tons were taken out in 1903 and 13,250,000 tons in 1907. According to the annual report of the Inspector of Mines, James Epperson, for the year 1910‡ (35th Geol. Rept.), the "total general average for all mines in the State" was 18,125,244 tons and the total number of miners 14,810. The total number of mine employes were 21,171 and their wages for a year amounted to $15,527,390.72, being an average of $733.42 for each employe. Of the output 54.56 per cent. was shipped to other States, and the remainder, amounting to 8,235,655 tons, was used in Indiana. The total number of mines employing more than ten men were 182, and these were distributed irregularly over fourteen counties, with Clay, Greene, Sullivan and Vigo in the lead as to numbers.

Kinds of Indiana Coal.—All the coals of this State are bituminous in character, but fall into three distinct kinds, known as "bituminous," "block" and "cannel." Our cannel, which is limited in amount, cuts little figure in the coal market, though it has its peculiar merits, being cleanly to handle and remarkably easy to ignite. A difference between the bituminous and the block is that the former in burning runs together or "cokes," which gives it especial value for forge work, while the block burns to a clean white ash without coking. The especial merit of the latter is as a steaming coal. The quantity of bituminous mined is far in excess of the block and on the market takes various specific names.

NATURAL GAS

First Wells.—Conspicuous among the natural resources of the State during the period of its usefulness, was natural gas. The natural gas era, which was in the ascendency here from 1886 to 1900, may be spoken of as spectacular, so suddenly did it develop as an economic factor and so great were the changes it wrought.

What is frequently spoken of as the "discovery" of gas in the eighties is an inaccurate use of terms, since there is record of it in Pulaski county, Indiana, as early as 1865; elsewhere, long before that, it had been used for lights and fuel, and it was so used extensively in Pennsylvania before it was utilized in Indiana. In 1884 a well sunk at Findlay, Ohio, yielded a strong flow of gas, and the interest in this part of the country was stimulated by that find. In 1886 it was discovered at Portland, Jay county, that Indiana had rock capable of a high-pressure flow. The same year a Kokomo company drilled and

* See "Coal Deposits of Indiana," by George Hall Ashley. Indiana Geological Report for 1898.

† This, of course, is largely speculative. Elsewhere we are told our fields ought to last a thousand years.

‡ The last statistics we find on mining, the subject not being included in the later reports of the Department of Statistics.

secured a "gusher," and the utilizing of this well for factory and domestic fuel seems to have been the beginning of the "gas era" in this State.*

The commercial opportunities that opened up with the application of this new resource created an excitement akin to the oil craze of earlier days. A cleanly, convenient and labor-saving fuel of greater heating value than either wood or coal, that could be brought cheaply to one's furnace or stove, set both manufacturers and private consumers agog, and the capitalists hastened to supply them.† Land speculation ran rife wherever it was suspected there was gas-bearing rock, and in and out of the belt wells were sunk till, in the words of a humorist of the day, Indiana, in spots, was suggestive of a porous plaster, and the only way to utilize the wells that never found gas was to "saw them into post-holes."

Natural Gas Area.—The gas area, as finally developed, comprised, wholly or in part twenty-six counties (Geol. Rept. 1907). The chief field may be described as approximately pear-shaped, the small end resting in Decatur county, thence swelling eastward with the eastern limit at Randolph and Jay counties and westward to the eastern part of Clinton. From these east and west extremes it rounded northward almost to the Wabash river.‡ Another field in the southwestern part of the State extends from Vigo to Gibson and Pike, and reaches eastward to Greene. These fields combined are said to be much larger than those in any other State, and they were practically enlarged miles beyond the productive limits by the construction of pipe-lines that conveyed the gas to outlying territory. Indianapolis, Richmond, Lafayette and many other outside cities were thus supplied.

Industrial Effects of Gas.—The gas area varied in its yield or strength of flow. The center of our greatest supply was Madison and Delaware counties and the adjacent region, and it was here that natural gas, combined with excellent transportation facilities, wrought the greatest effect. This was industrial. Cheap fuel was a tempting bait to the manufacturers that required much of it, and the gas belt suddenly found itself in possession of a valuable asset. Its fuel was so cheap that it could be given away and many competitive towns, making a bid for industrial prosperity, offered free gas to establishments that would settle in their midst. The general result is thus stated by one writer on the subject:

"In 1886, when gas was discovered, the gas belt was an agricultural district. Besides the customary flouring- and saw-mills the factories were few and confined almost exclusively to the making of wooden wares. . . . Soon, however, all classes of industries were represented. . . . About the time the gas was beginning to fail in Ohio and Pennsylvania it was discovered in Indiana. The field was vast in extent, the supply strong. Capitalists were glad to move their interests to the new field. By 1893 over $300,000,000 had been invested in factories in Indiana, and more were constantly being erected. It was estimated that at that time not less than three hundred factories had been located and put in operation as a direct result of the development of natural gas. Many of them were very large, as the De Pauw Plate-Glass Works at Alexandria, the largest of its kind in the world. In 1880 there were seven States manufacturing more glass than Indiana. In 1890 only three States stood above ours in this product. The value of glass products in 1880 was $790,781. In 1892 it had risen to $2,995,409. . . . In 1890 there were twenty-one glass factories valued at $3,556,563, and employing 3,089 men. . . . In the iron and steel industry there were in 1880 nine factories with a value of $1,820,000, employing 1,740 men. In 1890 the number of factories had increased to thirteen, the value to $3,888,254. Two thousand six hundred and forty-four men received annual wages of $1,215,702. From 1890 to 1895 the growth was still more rapid. January 1, 1895, the number of glass factories was 50 instead of 21. They were valued at $5,000,000 and employed 7,000 men, with an annual wage of $3,000,000."*

Decline of the Gas Era; Culpable Waste.—It is rarely that nature has given to man a blessing so freely bestowed as natural gas, and if it had been properly appreciated and used with discretion it would doubtless have continued its service for many years. As it was, never was a

* Before this, however, gas from weaker wells that had been drilled for oil, had been utilized in a small way.

† In the geological report of 1895 a list of incorporated natural gas companies is given, numbering 324.

‡ For chart showing location of wells and pipelines see Geol. Rept. 1897.

* "Natural Gas in Indiana," by Margaret Wynn; Ind. Mag. Hist., March, 1908.

natural resource wasted with such senseless prodigality and with so little excuse. There was hardly a limit to the absurd uses to which it was put. The writer recalls one man who kept a big flambeau burning over his swill barrel to keep it from freezing and had arches of lights over his gates from curved perforated pipes; nor was this eccentricity exceptional. In small towns the streets were illuminated, torch-like, by the lighted gas flowing without check from the mouths of two-inch pipes and it was no rare spectacle to see the flow from gas wells burning an immense flame, day and night. It is said that "in 1889 the average daily waste from uncapped wells alone was estimated to be 10,000,000 cubic feet" (Margaret Wynn).

As there was no replenishing of this fuel this waste must before very long have its effect. By reason of multiplying wells and the tapping of new areas the flow steadily increased from 1886 to 1900. Since this time it has been declining. As expressed in terms of money value, it increased from $300,000 worth in 1886 to $7,254,539 in 1900, and declined to $1,702,243 in 1910 (Geol. Rept. 1911). The State geologist protested against the waste long before steps were taken to check it. By the early nineties the Legislature adopted restrictive measures, and the office of natural gas supervisor was created, but it was too late to save the illimitable wastage which has been a dead loss to the community and which can never be regained.

Natural Gas.*—The gas of the Indiana part of the field known as the Lima-Indiana has been failing for the last few years until it has gotten so weak in places that it is being replaced by gas piped into the State by the Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Company, of West Virginia. The gas is pumped into the State and reaches it with a pressure of about 125 pounds, but is reduced to a few ounces before being turned into the city lines. The following towns are using West Virginia gas: Muncie, Anderson, Elwood, Alexandria, Fairmount, Hartford City, Marion, New Castle, Richmond, Noblesville, Tipton, Lynn and Middletown. The gas is now used mostly for domestic purposes, very little being used for manufacturing, and is sold to the consumer at from thirty cents to forty cents per thousand.

While much gas is being piped into Indiana, there still remain 2,295 gas wells that are producing some gas and are supplying a great many of the smaller towns and the farmers on whose farms they are located. In Tipton and Howard counties the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company has a great many wells, the gas from which is being piped to Chicago. There were sixty-four new wells drilled in the year of 1914, and 147 old wells abandoned.

The Sullivan county oil field produces enough gas, in addition to that used in the field for power, to supply about eighty consumers in Sullivan.

The Oakland City oil field produces enough gas to supply Oakland City and Winslow with gas.

The remaining gas wells in Indiana have an average pressure of 74.4 pounds, and the average price per thousand, and for which it is sold, is $0.327. The remaining gas wells and mains, not including the plants supplied with West Virginia gas, represent an original investment of about $20,000,000, but in their present condition would be worth about $1,000,000.

PETROLEUM

First Oil Wells; Development of the Field.—While the petroleum industry in the United States dates back to 1859 it was not begun in Indiana until 1889, when a well was sunk on the farm of D. A. Bryson, near the village of Keystone in Wells county. This was done by a corporation styling itself the "Northern Indiana Oil Company" and it was the beginning of an industry that became one of the great ones of the State. Two years later the above-named company had fifteen wells and these were multiplied by other fortune seekers, who rapidly explored and developed the paying oil area. This area, which lay northeast of the State's center and south of the Wabash was developed to 400 square miles by 1896. By 1900 it had grown to 900 square miles, and to 1,350 by 1903. The Lima-Indiana oil field for the year of 1914, produced 508,987 barrels of oil from 3,796 wells; the Princeton and Oakland City field produced 151,441 barrels from 285 wells, and the Sullivan county field produced 859,500 barrels from 415 wells, making a total production for the State of 1,519,928 barrels from 4,496 wells, showing an

* Thirty-ninth Annual Report Dept. of Geol.

increase over the production of 1913 of 549,848 barrels.

The price of oil for the last year has been such that it has not offered a very great inducement to oil operators to try to open any new fields, or to properly develop the old ones.

There are a great many counties in Indiana which oil men think are underlaid with oil, but they are waiting for the price to advance a little so that the chances for gain will be greater. Among other places looked upon with favor is the territory around Birdseye, Jasper county; Centryville, Spencer county; Foltz, Jefferson county, and Wilkinson, Hancock county. Near Birdseye and Centryville there were a few wells drilled a few years ago, in which there was a good showing of oil, but for the want of capital at that time there was no more drilling done. In Hancock county, the oil for several years has been showing up in the old gas wells, and there have been several thousand acres leased recently with the expectation of drilling deeper for oil.

In Jefferson county there was a strong gas well drilled, considering its depth, near Foltz. The rock producing the gas is thought to be the Niagara limestone, which in itself may not be of much importance but may be an indication of something deeper at that point.

There were a few fair oil wells drilled in Shelby county, on the west edge of the old gas field in that county.

Illinois geologists claim to have traced an anticline southeast through eastern Illinois to the Indiana line, and Kentucky geologists claim to have traced one northwest through Kentucky to the southern Indiana line, and that being the case it is very evident that it will cross the southwestern corner of Indiana, covering some points already mentioned as being productive of oil.

In the territory mentioned, near Bruceville, in Knox county, there have been some light gas wells producing for several years. The Princeton field in Gibson county has been a very productive oil field; the Oakland City and Petersburg fields in Pike county have been producing oil for several years, and in Spencer county, near Centryville, several years ago, one oil and one gas well were drilled which showed a fair flow of oil and a good volume of gas, but were not developed further for the want of capital at that time. While Warrick county is in line of the same anticline, no drilling has ever been done. The above counties will doubtless be developed as soon as the price of oil is sufficient to offer the proper inducement to operators.

QUARRY STONE

Quarrying Area.—By far the greater part of Indiana is covered by a sheet of glacial drift brought from the north and spread over the bedrocks at varying depths. In the counties south of the glacial boundary and along the Wabash and some other streams, where erosion has cut through the drift, the bedrock out-cropping or approaching the surface is available for quarrying. The State has no granite, except in the form of boulders that have been transported in the glacial drift, but among the various limestones and sandstones certain kinds have an economic value for building, flagging, lime, whetstones, grindstones and other uses.

Building Stone; the Oolitic Limestone.—It has been said that no State in the Union possesses better stone for building purposes than Indiana, and the quarry product of particular excellence for such purpose is the Oolitic limestone from Lawrence, Monroe and adjacent counties. It is often called "Bedford" stone, from the extensive quarries near that city. This, again, is said to have "a wider sale and more extended use than any other building stone in North America, its wide reputation being due to its general usefulness in masonry, ornamentation and monuments, its abundance, the ease with which it can be quarried and dressed, its pleasing color and its durability."*

The Oolitic stone in Indiana extends from Montgomery county to the Ohio river, though north of White river it largely loses its value as a building stone. In the geological report of 1874 is mention of a quarry in the southwestern part of Jackson county, and again, in 1878, we find a description of "the well-known Stockslager Oolitic quarry" of Harrison county. As an industry of real commercial value, which gives the stone rank as one of the important resources of the State, it is, however, chiefly identified with Lawrence, Monroe and Owen counties. This area

* "The Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry," by Raymond S. Blatchley and others; Geol. Rept. 1907. See also long treatise on the Bedford Oolitic Limestone of Indiana, by T. C. Hopkins and C. E. Siebenthal, Geol. Rept. 1896.

Scene in Stone Quarry near Bedford, Ind.

has been worked for many years and since the close of the civil war vast quantities of stone have been taken out. At Bedford, Lawrence county, are the largest quarries in the State and among the largest in the United States. At the northern limit of the worked field is Romona, in Owen county, and between it and Bedford are at least a dozen districts, each with its group of quarries.

The output of building stone for 1912, according to the U. S. Geological Survey of Mineral Resources, was 10,442,304 cubic feet. There was a waste of fifty per cent., of which 18,000 cubic feet were turned out as crushed limestone and 8,500 cubic feet was made into lime.

Quality of Oolitic Limestone.—The Oolitic stone has various merits that give it highest rank as a quarry product. Being comparatively soft when taken out of the beds it is easily sawed and dressed. It is especially adapted for ornamental work and is used extensively for monuments, rustic gateways, lawn settees and other objects calling for the exercise of the stone carver's art, its value for these purposes being enhanced by the resistance of the stone to weather.

It is especially famous, however, as a building stone by reason of its workableness, appearance, weather resistance and crushing strength, its resistance to pressure equaling 4,500 to 7,000 pounds per square inch, as tested in experiments (Blatchley). For architectural uses it is in demand all over the country, notably in the construction of Government, State and county buildings, libraries, churches, etc.

Other Quarry Stone.—Beside the Oolitic output other stone is quarried extensively. A hard limestone known as the "Niagara," which is worked in Decatur county, is used more or less for building and bridge purposes. This same stone, where thinly bedded, is especially adapted for flagging and curbs and is quarried for that purpose in several localities, notably near Laurel, in Franklin county. Sandstone of excellent quality for building purposes exists in a number of the western and southwestern counties from Warren to the Ohio river.*

What is known as the "Mansfield" sandstone is a fine dark-brown stone adapted for house fronts and for cornices and lintels for brick buildings. Gray and buff sandstones are also quarried for building purposes, but the sandstone field, about 175 miles in length, considered as a commercial resource, is but imperfectly developed.

Lime Industry.—A very important product from certain limestones of the State is the lime of commerce, the chief use of which is for mortar and plaster for building. It is also used in the tanning, glass-making, paper-making and cement industries, and for various other purposes.

Good stone for lime-making is quarried and so utilized in various parts of the State from Clark and Crawford counties on the Ohio to Huntington on the upper Wabash.

THE CLAYS OF INDIANA

A natural resource closely allied to the rocks is clay in its various forms, and few, if any, outrank this one in usefulness. To quote Geologist Blatchley: "No mineral resource of the earth has been longer used or has been made into such various products for the benefit of the human race," and it has figured in the manufactures of the world from the rude utensils of prehistoric races to the multiplied uses of the present day. A list of these uses would include domestic wares, architectural material, draining tile, sewer tile, flue linings, fire brick, ornamental tile and pottery, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The clays used in the industries vary in value according to purity, fineness, plasticity and other qualities, and those in Indiana are adapted to a variety of manufactures, from common brick and draining tile to pottery and ornamental terra-cotta.

The common yellow clay, used for the cheaper building bricks and draining tiles, is found and utilized all over the State, but the finer kinds are in the western counties and run the length of the State. The geological report of 1906 (the last one to consider this subject) states that "the clays of Indiana rank in value next to coal and petroleum among the natural resources of the State," but adds that "even yet but few of the main deposits are being worked, and there is room for five times as many factories as are now in operation. According to the census report of 1910, there were then thirty-one Indiana establishments engaged in the manufacture of pot-

* For treatise and map see Geol. Rept. 1896.

ery, terra-cotta and fire-clay products, and these gave employment to 2,373 persons. The value of the products amounted to $2,965,768."

GLASS-SAND

Sand for the manufacture of glass is a natural resource of considerable importance in Indiana, as there were, in 1910, forty-four glass factories in the State representing an investment of more than thirteen million dollars and an output in one year valued at $11,593,094. In glass-making sand of a certain quality is used in large quantities, and as transportation is an expensive item the proximity of the material to the factories is a factor in locating the industry. This sand may be loose or in the form of sandstone, in which latter case it is crushed and prepared for use. Our best loose sand is on the shore of Lake Michigan, at Michigan City, in a huge dune, or sand hill, which is practically unlimited in quantity. The best in the rock form is in the formation known as Mansfield sandstone, which extends down the west side of the State, and is available inexhaustibly from Fountain county to the Ohio river. There are several plants established for crushing, screening and otherwise converting this rock into the sand of commerce, but we find no statistics of the industry.*

CEMENT

Cement Material; "Natural" Cement.—In 1906 State Geologist Blatchley said: "No mineral industry in the United States has grown more rapidly during the last fifteen years than that of the manufacture of Portland cement." Indiana has shared in that industry, her output rapidly increasing in recent years until in 1910 it was valued at $7,022,000 (U. S. Census), while the material for the manufacture of cement exists in the State in practically unlimited quantity.

The constituents of cement are carbonate of lime and clay—about 78 per cent. of the former and 22 per cent. of the latter being the proportions when artificially mixed in the product known as "Portland" cement. In some rocks both these elements exist and in such proportion that a very fair cement may be made by the simple process of burning in a kiln and grinding to a dust. Great beds of such rock are to be found in Clark, Floyd and other counties along the Ohio river, and the "natural rock" or "hydraulic" cement, as it is called, has been manufactured in Clark county for many years. The product known to the trade as the "Louisville" cement was put out in the year 1890 to the extent of more than a million and a half barrels, and by 1899 this had increased to nearly three million barrels. With the development of the "Portland" industry, however, the demand for the natural rock production fell off and it now has, at best, a very minor place on the market.

Portland Cement.—In the Portland cement as distinguished from the natural rock the clay and the lime element are mixed artificially, thus securing a more perfect proportion with a superior cement as a result. The process was introduced by one Joseph Aspdin, Leeds, England, in 1824, and he bestowed the name "Portland" because of the resemblance of the cement to the Portland oolitic building stone. It was first made in Indiana at South Bend, in 1877-8, and this is said to have been the first successful manufacture of artificial cement in the United States (Geol. Rept. 1900, p. 24).

The lime for Portland cement may be had from two sources—limestone and marl, in both of which Indiana is rich. The abundance of limestone has been already touched upon in the sections on "Quarry Stone." The marl deposits are found in the lake region of the State in the beds of existing or extinct lakes, the supply being practically inexhaustible. An extensive survey of the lakes and study of their marls, made in 1899 and 1900, revealed not less than thirty-two deposits extensive enough to justify the erection of cement plants, and these would probably be multiplied with the improvement of facilities for getting at the deeper beds. The lime in marl, according to one theory, has been a long, slow deposit from the waters of springs that well up in the lakes.*

One advantage of marl over limestone in the manufacturing process is that the labor of crushing is obviated. On the other hand there is a

* For chapter on the "Glass Sands of Indiana," by State Geologist Barrett, see report of 1913.

* For a long treatise on "The Lakes of Northern Indiana and Their Associated Marl Deposits," by W. S. Blatchley and Geo. H. Ashley, see Geol. Rept. 1900.

vast amount of wastage in the quarrying and dressing of limestones for building purposes, and this wastage makes a cheap and convenient by-product for cement manufacture. In a list of eight factories that were operating in 1906, three used marl and five used various kinds of limestone. The largest factory, located at Mitchell, Lawrence county, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels per day, used "Mitchell" limestone with knobstone shale as clay. The largest marl factory, equal to 1,800 barrels per day, was at Syracuse, Kosciusko county.

Uses of Cement.—The uses to which Portland cement is put, continually multiplying, are almost beyond enumeration. One of the conspicuous uses is for concrete sidewalks, the mileage of which is becoming immense. Concrete highways for country travel are likewise coming into service. For building purposes it is becoming a formidable rival of wood, stone and brick. For massive work, such as bridges, abutments, piers, etc., it is, to no small degree, superseding stone, and it is taking the place of wood in scores, if not hundreds, of articles. The limit is by no means yet reached and, in brief, the cement resources of the State are destined to be productive of great wealth, as there is opportunity for a vast expansion of the industry as the demand for this useful article increases.

OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron.—Indiana does not rank high as an iron producing State, though that is not because she is lacking in this resource. On the contrary, the Department of Geology and Natural Resources lists no less than thirty-two counties as having iron ore in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance.* Eighteen of these are in the region of the lakes and the Kankakee river, where bog iron is found, and the others lie west and southwest, with Martin and Greene counties leading. In former years the iron industry for home needs was rather extensively developed, but in time other localities with better facilities and, perhaps, better grades of ore closed the business in Indiana.

The first plant for smelting and working iron in this State was built by A. M. Hurd in St. Joseph county, where Mishawaka now stands, in 1834. Here a variety of articles for pioneer use were manufactured and the establishment had a wide patronage and a prosperous career. Other plants in other localities followed. Fourteen blast furnaces are mentioned by Geologist Blatchley, of which he says: "Most of them have long since gone to ruin, and of those still standing the last one went out of blast in 1893." The cause he assigns is that the ore in general "is too silicious to compete with the richer hematites of the Lake Superior, Missouri, Tennessee and Georgia regions." Nevertheless it is maintained that there is a promising future for the abandoned Indiana ores, interest in which must be revived by the establishment at Gary of a system of blast furnaces and iron mills that rank among the greatest in the United States.

Peat.—While peat has thus far played but little part in the economic development of this State, it has no small value as a fuel and will undoubtedly be utilized in time. It has long been used in Europe and is now used in many places in the United States.

Peat is a product of vegetation growing in water, and is defined as "a moist, spongy and partially carbonized vegetable matter." When dug out and dried it is inflammable, burning easily as a fuel, and, when used in a specially constructed stove, is very desirable for domestic purposes. A peat factory molds the material into compact "briquettes." It has less heating value than coal, but in many regions where peat exists lack of transportation facilities makes coal expensive, and with the depletion of the wood supply there is every reason why peat should take its place, as it has done in other countries.

The lake region of northern Indiana is rich in peat beds and a study of the peat area takes in about 7,500 square miles. It has been estimated that peat "briquettes" can be manufactured at a cost of about eighty-six cents per ton.*

Mineral Paint Rocks and Clays.—These are certain shales and clays used for making the "mineral paints," such as umber, sienna, ochre, etc. Abundant deposits exist in the State and have been worked somewhat in Vigo, Owen, Greene, Martin and Dubois counties, and per-

* See "The Iron Ore Deposits of Indiana," by Chas. W. Shannon. Geol. Rept. 1906.

* See "Peat Deposits of Northern Indiana," by Arthur E. Taylor. Geol. Rept. 1906.

aps elsewhere, but the industry seems thus far o have developed but feebly.

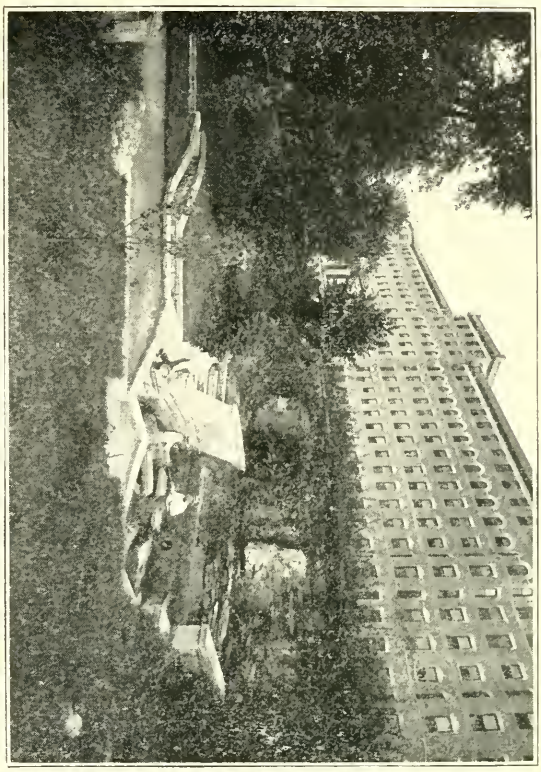
Medicinal Waters.—The medicinal waters of ndiana are a more important asset than is gen-rally supposed. A study of this resource by the Department of Geology, published in 1901, dis-closed that there were eighty springs and eighty-ix wells yielding medicinal waters, distributed hroughout fifty-two counties of the State. A ew of these are much better known than others, ot because of the superiority of their waters, ut because they have been made resorts and ave been widely advertised. Medicinal water as been discovered in many localities by deep orings for natural gas or oil, and for that reason he number of wells now exceed the known prings.

The waters vary in their chemical constituents, ut are classified under the four heads of Alka-ine, Saline, Chalybeate and Neutral or Indiffer-nt. Of these, chalybeate springs, or iron springs, re the most common and the saline waters are ost used for medicinal purposes. Dyspepsia, out, rheumatism, obesity, skin diseases, and tomach, kidney and bowel troubles are among he ailments that are supposed to be helped by hese waters. There is a large trade in bottled vaters shipped for home consumption, but the urative fame of mineral waters has been built p by sanatoriums and resorts at the springs or vells where the patients combine plentiful con-umption with a system of bathing.

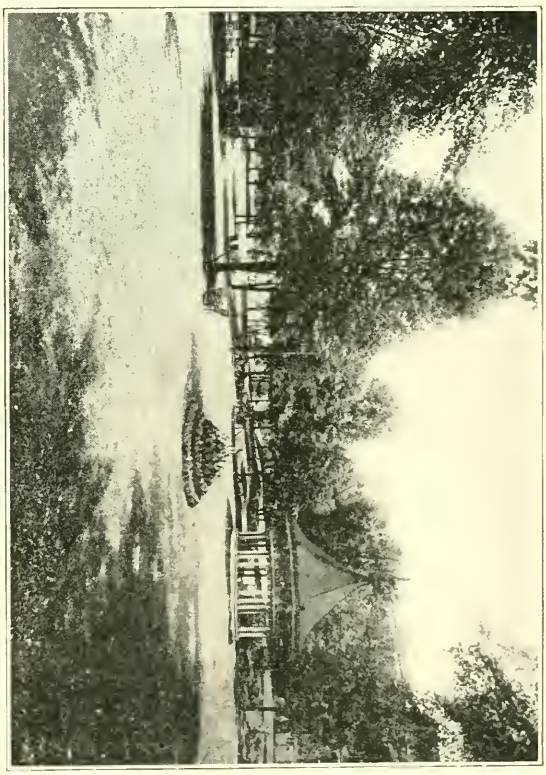
A number of these sanatoriums exist in differ-nt parts of the State.

Precious Metals and Stones.—Gold and dia-monds in Indiana can hardly be considered as a "natural resource," but it is interesting to know hat both are found here, and, the gold especially, ver a much wider area than is generally sup-osed. In fact, more than once, the Hoosiers ave experienced a gold excitement, and to the resent day local gold hunters have the abiding ever and expect some time to discover rich trikes.

To one who puts faith in the science of geol-gy, however, such hope is dispelled. No rocks n Indiana are either gold- or gem-bearing and ur limited supply has come with the glacial rift from the far north. The rocks containing hem, deposited here and there, have in the



The Fresh Water Spring, French Lick Hotel, Orange County.



The Proserpine Springs, French Lick Hotel, Orange County.

course of long weathering, set free their precious but scant burdens. These deposits have been reported from Brown, Cass, Dearborn, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Montgomery, Morgan, Ohio, Putnam, Vanderburg and Warren counties, and in at least two of these—Brown and Morgan—it has been sought with zeal. Only a few years since a company was organized for sluicing in Morgan county, and the promoters carried about with them specimens of their finds; but, like preceding companies, this one went glimmering. As early as 1850, gold was "discovered" in the State, and in the sixties there was quite a little flurry over finds in Brown county,* and ever since then, perhaps, men have made their living washing out dust from the sand in the creek beds. One old gold washer, "Uncle" John Merriman, claimed that he could average $1.25 per day during the panning season. The largest nugget he ever found weighed 132 grains, and was worth $5.50. As he was old at the business and correspondingly adept his findings may be accepted as about the maximum return for gold-hunting in this State.

In the search for gold occasional diamonds have been found, but usually too small to be cut. There is record, or tradition, rather, of two found years ago that sold respectively for $50 and $75. Other precious stones have been found, but few, if any, of commercial value.*

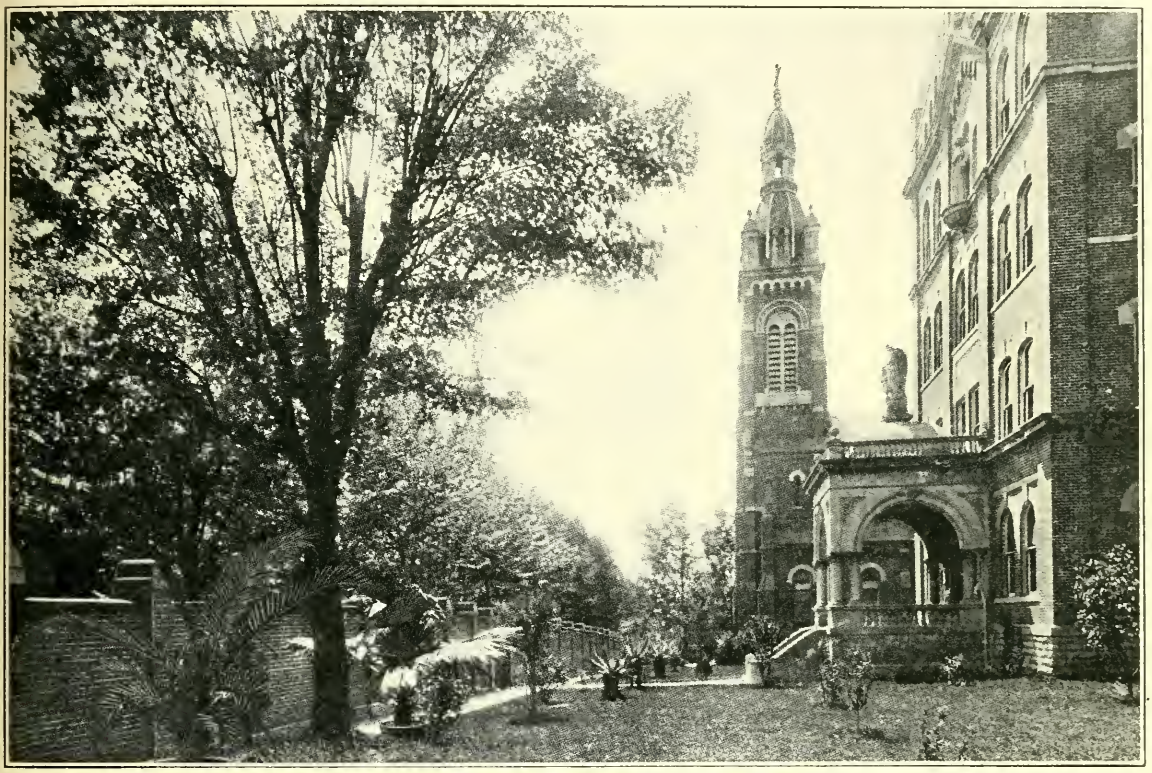
* The late John Richards, a pioneer of Brown county who lived on Bear creek, some years ago told the writer of leasing part of the creek bed to a syndicate from Indianapolis, who proceeded to put up "the biggest and best flume ever built in Brown county." Just as they finished this flume a heavy storm and freshet tore it out and swept it away in pieces—to the utter discouragement of the builders. This was probably in the sixties.

* See Geol. Repts. 1888 and 1901.

CHAPTER XVII

MANUFACTURES

Growth of Manufactures.—As stated in a previous chapter the manufacturing industries of Indiana were almost negligible during the earlier decades, the general conditions being a fatal handicap. By 1850, these conditions began to change, and with that change the manufacturing era set in. In 1849, the total value of the manufacturing output was $18,725,000. By 1869 it had increased to $100,000,000, and by 1909 to $579,075,000. Within those years the State advanced from fourteenth to ninth place in the Union, and from the employment of 14,440 wage-earners, representing 1.5 per cent. of the total population, as estimated in 1850, we have for the 1910 estimate 186,984 employes, amounting to 6.9 per cent. of the population. This growth it attributed by a census writer to the various natural resources of the State, but, as a matter of fact, the greatest of all factors, perhaps, has been improved transportation service which has made possible the development of natural resources. Practically the impetus begins with the incoming of the railroad,* and the growth of the railroad system and the general industrial movement have gone abreast.



Convent of Sisters of St. Francis, Oldenburg, Franklin County.

Industrial Statistics.—By the census returns of 1910, $508,717,000 were invested in manufacturing industries in Indiana. There were 7,187 establishments, classified under fifty-five separate industries, besides 772 that were unclassified.

The most important of these, as estimated by the capital invested were, in the order named, the iron industries, foundry and machine shop products, carriages and wagons, artificial gas, agricultural implements, lumber and timber products, automobiles, furniture, and flour and grist

* It must be remembered, however, that prior to the railroad era the Wabash and Erie and Whitewater canals played their parts in developing their respective sections.

mill products. These leading industries represent investments ranging from $47,781,000 for iron industries, to $15,857,000 for the output of flour and grist mills. Of the total capital involved about one-third is invested in the five leading cities—Indianapolis, South Bend, Ft. Wayne, Evansville and Terre Haute, these decreasing in the order named. Indianapolis is far in the lead with $76,497,000. Its largest industry is that of foundry and machine products. South Bend leads in the manufacture of carriages and wagons with a capital of $17,442,000, which is far in excess of any other one local industrial investment. Evansville leads in furniture.

The ten leading manufacturing cities, other than the five already named, are in the order of their investments: Hammond, Mishawaka, Richmond, Anderson, Michigan City, Muncie, Laporte, Elkhart, East Chicago and Elwood.

Out of the State's total population of 2,700,873 in 1910, the manufactures gave employment to 208,263 persons, including wage-earners and employers. Compared with agriculture, as an industrial factor, the latter still leads. The number of persons employed on farms as owners, tenants or managers in 1909 was 215,485. This does not include many others who follow agricultural occupations.

CHAPTER XVIII

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

Comparative Agricultural Values.—It is safe to say that whatever the manufacturing and commercial future of Indiana may be, it will always take high rank as an agricultural State. The quality and amount of its cultivable soil insures that. Among all the States of the Union Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa rank highest in the percentage of land area in farms and in the average price per acre. In the first—the amount of farm land compared with total area—Iowa ranks first with 95.4 per cent. Indiana and Ohio, coming next, are almost a tie, the former having 92.3 and latter 92.5 per cent. In the average value of farm lands Illinois comes first with $95.02 per acre, Iowa follows with $82.58 and Indiana comes third with $62.36. This valuation includes land, buildings, implements and live stock, and the land value alone of Indiana exceeds that of Ohio, being $1,328,196,545.

Statistics of the State.—The approximate total area of Indiana is 23,068,800 acres. Of this 21,299,823 acres are in farm lands and 16,931,252 acres are classed as "improved." The average size of farms is 98.8 acres.* The improved acreage has about doubled since the Civil war, and the total number of farms now is 215,485. During the period named the greatest land increase was prior to 1880, it dropping thereafter to a small per cent., but the increase in values has been phenomenal since 1900. As against the present average acreage value of $62.36 the value in 1900 was $31.81, the increase being 96 per cent.

Distribution of Values.—Land values in Indiana range from ten or fifteen dollars per acre to a hundred and twenty-five or more. The best land, as measured by selling value, is represented by a block of counties stretching across the central and north-central parts of the State, reaching as far south as Johnson, Shelby and Rush, and as far north as Newton, Miami and Wabash. Of this block Marion and Benton counties rank highest, the latter, presumably, because of its superior soil, and the former because of Indianapolis and its influence on values. The northern tiers of counties run uniformly from fifty to seventy-five dollars per acre, with the exception of Starke, Pulaski and Steuben, which rank lower. The Wabash valley, from Parke to Posey, runs from fifty to seventy-five dollars; a stretch a little farther east, extending from Putnam to Warrick and Spencer on the Ohio river are twenty-five to fifty dollars, and most of the southeast corner of the State are valued at the same figure. The cheapest land reaches from Monroe and Brown to Perry and Harrison, on the Ohio, and Jefferson and Switzerland are also included in this class. The value is placed at ten to twenty-five dollars per acre, though it is probable that but little land in the State is sold at the ten-dollar figure.*

Crops and Their Distribution.—Among the crops raised in Indiana we find twenty-one different kinds that are important enough to be considered by the State Department of Statistics in its last biennial report (1913-14). These are: Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, watermelons, cantaloupes, apples, berries, potatoes, onions, tobacco, tomatoes, timothy, clover, alfalfa, prairie hay, millet, cow peas and soy beans.

Corn.—Of these, as measured by acreage and yield, corn is far in the lead; the acreage, as compared with wheat, which ranks next, running from about one to three millions more.

The total yield of the corn crop for 1913 was 161,276,315 bushels. The ten leading counties as to total yield were Tippecanoe, Benton, Rush, White, Clinton, Allen, Boone, Shelby, Madison and Montgomery; though for the average yield per acre Tipton leads the State with an average in 1913 of 57.69 bushels per acre. Some of the river counties, like Knox, have spots that yield phenomenally, but do not hold up when it comes to a total estimate. Statistics show that corn is grown on nearly nine-tenths of the farms of the State, but what may be called the "corn belt"

* The average size of farms steadily decreased from 1850 to 1900, it being in the first-named year 136.2 acres, and in the latter 97.4 acres. In 1910, for the first time, there is shown a tendency to increase.

* From charts and tables of Thirteenth Census.

occupies the central part of the State from Wayne to Vigo, and from Shelby and Johnson to the upper Wabash region.

Wheat.—In wheat the State seems to be falling off, the acreage being less in 1912 than any time in eight years. It was nearly two millions less than it was in 1899. The leading wheat sections run up the Wabash from Posey to Sullivan; Dubois and Floyd, in the south, are good counties, as are Shelby, Johnson, Rush, Bartholomew, Hendricks and Marion in the central belt. Among the northern counties Noble, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Whitley, Grant, Wabash, Miami, Dekalb, Carroll, Cass, Howard, Benton, Boone and Clinton all take rank. In 1913 Miami led with an average yield of 22.71 bushels and Posey with a total yield of 1,143,264 bushels. In the average per acre we find the ten leading counties are all in the northern group just specified, from which it may be concluded that our true wheat belt extends across the State from Clinton on the south to Kosciusko and Dekalb on the north.

Oats and Rye.—Next to corn and wheat, as considered by acreage, comes oats, of which there has been a slow but steady increase for the last thirty-five years. The best oats region coincides with our best wheat country, being the north-central counties.

Rye has long been a minor crop, but is on the increase, the average in 1913 amounting to 207,680 acres. The northern counties produce the most, as they do of barley, which is also a crop of minor importance.

Hay.—The farmers of the State devote considerable acreage to forage crops other than corn fodder, such as timothy, clover, alfalfa, cow peas and soy beans. Timothy leads in acreage and yield, the production being tolerably uniform for the last twelve or fifteen years, with an annual yield somewhat exceeding a million tons. Clover comes next in tonnage, and both these hays thrive best in the northern counties. Alfalfa is at present regarded as a coming crop and has been steadily increasing since 1909, the acreage in 1913 being 36,624, scattered over counties both north and south. Cow peas and soy beans seem to thrive best in the southern section, Knox being the leading county in these productions. The total yield for 1913 was 79,317 tons. Besides the above crops considerable wild or prairie hay is harvested and seems to be increasing year by year, 90,143 tons for 1913 being in excess of any previous year given in the statistics. The wild hay counties lie both north and south, but the leading section is in the northwest part of the state.

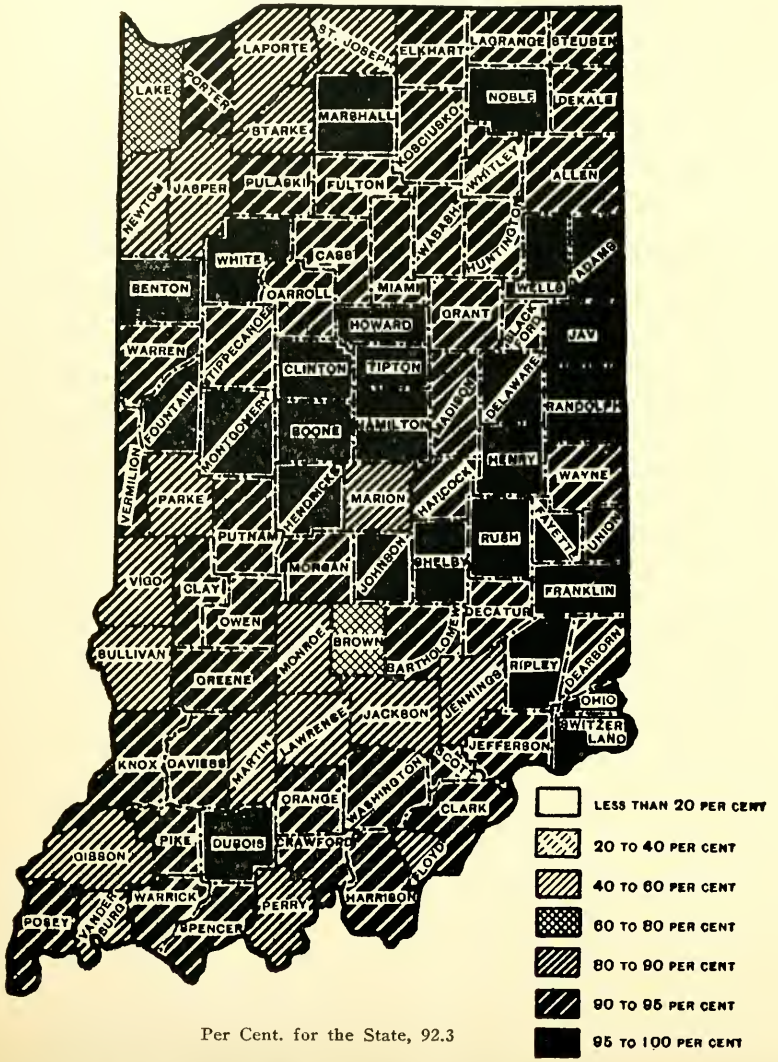
Potatoes, Onions and Tomatoes.—The potato crop is on the decrease, as shown by the returns for the last thirteen years, the production within that period diminishing almost one-half. The yield for 1913 was 3,137,228 bushels. This crop does best in the northern counties, as does the onion crop, which in Indiana runs considerably over a million bushels a year.

The tomato crop is increasing, a yield of 125,224 tons in 1913 being larger than ever before. Tipton county takes the lead. The crop is raised chiefly for the canning factories.

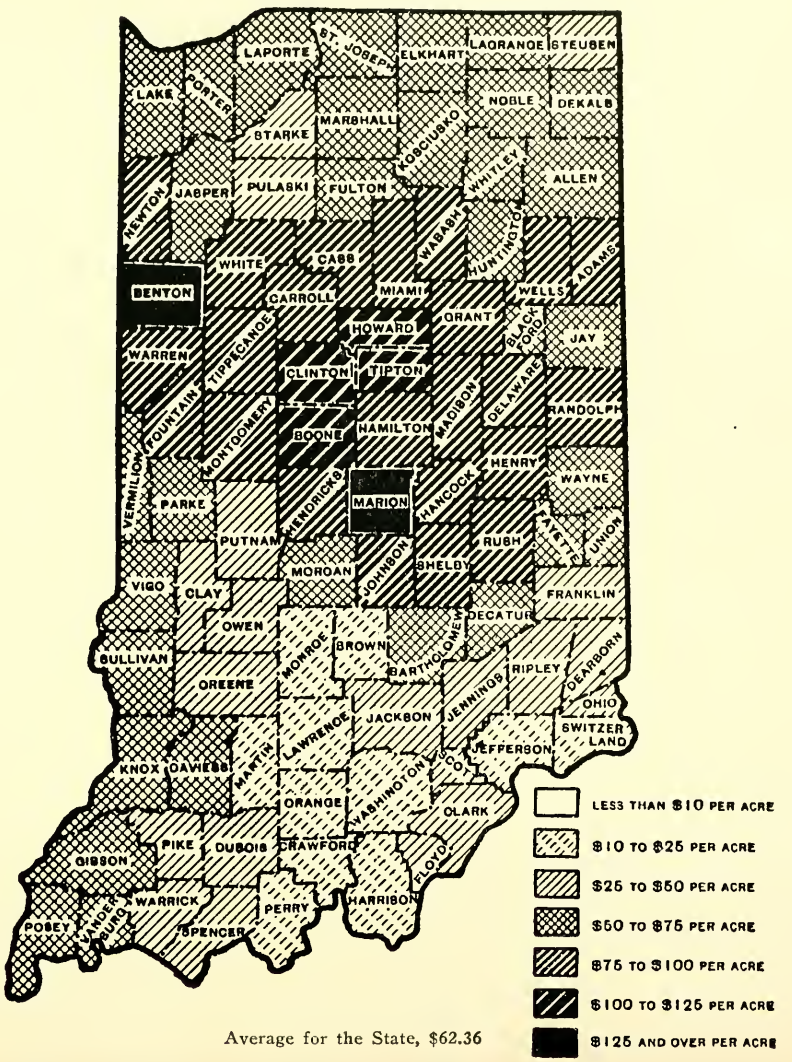
Melons.—A crop of growing importance, particularly in the lower Wabash counties, is that of melons. In 1913 there were, altogether, 8,057 acres devoted to this product, the average value per acre of which was $62.83. For both watermelons and cantaloupes, Knox, Gibson and Posey counties stand at the head, and their cantaloupes are said to be famed as far east as New York and as far west as Colorado.

Apples.—In orchard fruit, particularly apples, Indiana, which once produced a superior quality, suffered decadence because of the inroads of orchard enemies and the neglect to wage an intelligent warfare against such enemies. Of recent years there has been a revival of interest; apple-growing by scientific orcharding has been promoted, especially in the southern hill counties, where land is at once cheap and adapted to fruit, and the results have been shown at apple exhibits held annually at Indianapolis the last three or four years. These exhibits compare well with those of the famous fruit districts of Washington and Oregon. If our fruit is somewhat inferior in size and showiness, it is superior in flavor, and the verdict of those who have investigated is that Indiana land costing twenty-five dollars or less per acre will make as good return to the investor as will Hood River or Yakima land at five hundred dollars an acre—providing, of course, the same care is expended as is necessary there.

Tobacco.—We hardly think of Indiana as being a tobacco State, yet it produced in 1913 no less than 10,049,280 pounds. The tobacco "belt" is, of course, chiefly in the southern part of the



Per Cent. for the State, 92.3



Average for the State, $62.36

Per Cent. of Land in Farms and Average Valu e of Farm Lands in Indiana by Counties, 1910. (From 13th Census.)

State, but counties as far north as Tippecanoe and Grant figure in statistics, and Randolph is one of the ten best.

Live Stock.—Indiana as a live stock State takes high rank. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry represent the animal industries important enough to be considered by the State Department of Statistics.

From the beginning of the State's history hogs have been far in excess of every other animal product. Ever since the statistics have been kept the number on hand each year has been a million and a half to two millions, the statistics for 1914 giving 1,992,819. The loss from disease is a heavy tax on the industry, running into the hundreds of thousands each year. In 1911, 1912 and 1913 it averaged about a half million a year. The greatest number of hogs are raised in a belt cutting east and west through the central part of the State, with Rush in the lead, with 56,016 head on hand January 1, 1914.

Cattle, in number of head, rank next to hogs, the returns for 1913 showing 1,076,033 on hand March 1. Of these 40,954,419 were dairy cattle, the figures showing beef cattle to be considerably in excess. The leading counties for milk cows and dairy products are those running across the north part of the State, though Hamilton and Marion rank high, and Ripley in the south is included among the "ten best." Allen leads.

The production of horses and mules has increased year by year, that of 1914 exceeding any previous year, being 646,846 horses and 82,575 mules. The best horse counties lie in the north, but the best mule counties are in the southern part of the State, with Posey decidedly in the lead.

The cheaper hill lands of the southern counties would seem to be the logical section for sheep grazing, but all the leading counties lie north, with Lagrange and Steuben leading. The statistics for fourteen years show that the sheep industry has been steadily declining. In 1900 there were 932,856, with a wool clip of 4,537,975 pounds. By 1914 the number had fallen to 481,075. Perhaps the mortality from disease among sheep has had something to do with the decline. The yearly loss between the years specified has ranged from 27,610 in 1913 to 83,754 in 1901. The sheer loss in 1913 equaled $116,874.

When we consider poultry and eggs the figures loom up large. In 1910 there were reported a total of 13,789,109 fowls, valued at $7,762,015. Of these 13,216,024 were chickens. There were 202,977 turkeys, 121,306 ducks, 139,087 geese and 57,433 guinea fowls. The increase during the ten preceding years was 15.4 per cent. and the increase of value 83.8 per cent., these increases being in chickens. The egg production is given as 80,755,437 dozens, valued at $15,287,205.

The best poultry counties lie in the north, though Ripley is classed among the ten that stand highest. Allen and Kosciusko lead.

ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS

The "Grange."—In 1867 a movement to organize the farmers of the United States for the purpose of protecting themselves commercially was initiated by Oliver Hudson Kelley, of Washington. The organization effected, known as the "National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry," became, within a few years, the greatest that had ever been promoted in this country in behalf of the agricultural classes. Subordinate associations, called State Granges, sprang up, and by 1874 there were upward of 21,000 of these, with a total membership of about 700,000.

The central idea of the order was co-operation in selling and buying, with a view to eliminating the profits of the middleman, and, especially, the unrighteous gains of the speculator and monopolist who preyed off the labor of the producer. The Grange established co-operative elevators, warehouses, flour mills and purchasing agencies, and through these it effected a material saving to its members. After 1874 the popularity of the order, for some reason or other, declined as rapidly as it had risen.* By 1880 it had dropped entirely out of public notice, and for ten years little was heard of it. Then it began to recover on a sounder basis that was better thought out. At present it exists in thirty-one States, one of which is Indiana.

The movement in Indiana was part of the wider movement as above sketched, and was organized at Terre Haute, February 28, 1872, under the direction of O. H. Kelley.† The exact present status of the order we are unable to

* It has been said that this decline was "but the inevitable reaction from too sudden popularity."

† Terre Haute Daily Gazette, March 1, 1872.

gather from the reports that are issued, but in 1912 we find it stated that since 1911 there had been an increase of 1,500 members and an addition of twelve new local granges within the State. The year preceding September 20, 1914, there were added eight new granges and something like 600 members.

Farmers' Institutes.—March 9, 1889, an act was passed by the Legislature providing for county institutes. By this law it was made the duty of "the Committee of Experimental Agriculture and Horticulture of the Board of Trustees, together with the faculty of the School of Agriculture of Purdue University, to appoint before November first of each year suitable persons to hold in the several counties of this State, between the first day of November and the first day of April of each year, county institutes for the purpose of giving to farmers and others interested therein instructions in agriculture, horticulture, agricultural chemistry and economic entomology."

This law continues in operation and has been a great educative and organizing influence among the farmers of the State. In each county is appointed a local head or county chairman, who assumes responsibility for the meetings of that county, and to supply these meetings, held over the various counties, something like a hundred institute speakers are secured. These include practical farmers, horticulturists, stockmen and specialists of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment station. Of late years, in addition to the subjects of the original programs, attention is given to domestic science for the women and girls, to young people's contests in farm productions, and to boys' and girls' clubs.

Throughout the United States these farmers' institutes are increasing and broadening their scope of work. In the season of 1909-10 (the latest figures we have) there were held in Indiana 354 meetings, or 1,218 sessions, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. All counties of the State were included in the system.

PRESENT AGRICULTURAL TENDENCIES

Of recent years agricultural conditions in Indiana have been undergoing changes. From a largely preponderating rural population that has formerly prevailed that population has decreased not only in its ratio to the urban population but actually. Between 1900 and 1910 there was a sheer loss of 96,732.*

This must be accounted for, in large part, by the drifting from the country to the cities, but another factor undoubtedly is the seeking of cheaper lands in the newer States.† As a counter-balance to this reduction of the farming population the wider introduction of labor-saving machinery and other facilities has reduced the necessity for manual labor. The shifting of the population city-ward seems not to have affected production, and it may be accounted for in part by decreased need for farm labor.

"Back to the Soil" Movement.—On the other hand there is a certain "back to the soil" movement of which we see frequent mention, but a study of this movement over the country at large by George K. Holmes, of the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that in character it is by no means an equivalent for the exodus from the farms, and would not be even if the interchanging elements were equal in number. Those who are turning country-ward are not as a rule experienced farmers, and Mr. Holmes, after collecting data from forty-five thousand crop correspondents, classifies them as follows: Those who move to the country but hold to their occupations in town; those who occupy their farms when the season suits and go back to the town in winter; those who take to the soil as an escape from city conditions and the hard struggle for existence there; merchants and many others who, having failed in the city, fancy they can succeed in the country; those who, having forsaken the country in their youth, fondly return to it as a matter of sentiment after they have spent their lives making money elsewhere; and, finally, the moneyed man indulging in a fad or luxury, who spends lavishly on his country place, upsets the wage scale of the neighborhood and operates as a disturbing influence generally.

This study of Mr. Holmes applies to Indiana as elsewhere, and it is obvious that none of the classes he specifies contributes very largely to agriculture as a serious pursuit. It should be added that a factor in the situation is the inter-

* This is not all an agricultural loss, however, as "rural" population includes those in towns of less than 2,500.

† Inter-state migration works both ways, but in the shifting process Indiana has lost 100,000 more than she has gained, as shown by the census charts.

urban electric railway, which has brought city and country into far closer touch than formerly and has, to a large degree, shorn the country of its old-time unattractive isolation.

Tenantry.—The tables show that farm tenantry in Indiana is increasing. In 1880 twenty-four out of every hundred farms were operated by tenants. In 1910 it stood at thirty per cent., with a marked increase in favor of cash tenantry. The heaviest percentage of tenantry is in the northwest part of the State.

The Scientific Impulse; State Aid.—As a general proposition tenantry means agricultural deterioration, and Mr. Holmes' list of amateur farmers as cited above would also seem to imply deterioration in this pursuit; but as opposed to this we find that to-day, as never before, there is a tendency toward improved methods of farming, based on scientific instruction. There is a distinctive movement in this direction; new educational influences are at work, and an increasing number of the younger farmers are equipped for the business by courses in the agricultural colleges. The State agricultural school, Purdue University, is an important factor in this impulse. Not only does it offer the regular four-years' course in the science of agriculture, but it also conducts various special short courses of which the farmers and their families can take advantage in the more leisurely seasons at small expense. This covers two features which the university bulletin designates as a Winter School and a Farmers' Short Course. The work of the first "consists of lectures and laboratory exercises arranged to meet the needs of farmers and home-makers," and its object is to "help young men and women to produce better corn and live stock, better milk and butter and better fruit, and to make better homes and at the same time to secure a greater profit from the time, money and energy expended. The Farmers' Short Course is "designed to meet the needs of busy farmers" by a definite plan of study outlined to cover a period of one week in January of each year. This is an extension course and, in the form of lectures, is carried into the counties that wish to take advantage of it.

Under a "vocational education" act approved February 22, 1913, provision was made for a "County Agent," to be appointed by Purdue University upon petition of twenty or more residents of a county who are actively interested in agriculture. The duties of this agent are, under the supervision of Purdue, "to co-operate with farmers' institutes, farmers' clubs and other organizations, conduct practical farm demonstrations, boys' and girls' clubs and contest work, and other movements for the advancement of agriculture and country life, and to give advice to farmers on practical farm problems, and aid the county superintendent of schools and the teachers in giving practical education in agriculture and domestic science." By the statistician's report of 1914 there were twenty agents appointed in as many counties, and they are a pronounced stimulus to the farming communities. One feature of the work is the organization of "county tours" in which all who wish to join drive over the county, visiting selected farms for a field study of crops or the inspection of live stock or farm improvements. These prearranged trips are usually made by auto, and are led by the agent, accompanied, perhaps, by a Purdue specialist who lectures upon the particular subject in hand. An idea of the interest aroused by these trips is conveyed by the report of 1914, which, summing up the results of the "alfalfa campaign" alone, over twenty counties, states that "a total of 613 automobiles participated in the tour, carrying 3,184 people. Two hundred and eighty-seven farms were visited, inspecting 2,080 acres of alfalfa. One hundred fourteen meetings were held, with a total attendance of 12,951. A grand total of 16,135 people were reached."

Social Status of Farmers.—Within the easy memory of middle-aged men there has been a marked change in the status of the average, representative farmer. Not only is the uncouth backwoodsman of whom Eggleston wrote extinct, but the rustic Hoosier whom Riley pictured in his earlier days is, to say the least, vastly modified. Various educational influences—a universal free school system, the ubiquitous newspaper and farm paper, and other cheap periodicals, farmers' institutes, granges, clubs and other organizations—in fact, influences too numerous to easily trace, have done their work to a degree that is very noticeable to any first-hand observer. The literary copyist who to-day goes nosing in obscure places in search of the time-honored "Hoosier characters" is somewhat amusing as a

man behind the times who does not yet realize that the present type, while retaining all the old-time shrewdness, humor, raciness and fellowship, has developed new qualities that present a new field for the character delineator. The typical farmer of to-day is well informed and in intelligent touch with the wider affairs of the world. He is coming to be a conscious part of the great social movements. Financially he thrives better than he once did, and he lives better. The "modern" house in the country is not uncommon; the rural telephone service is all but universal; more automobiles are sold to farmers, it is said, than to any other class. The spread of the interurban service has also been a great modifying factor in rural life in promoting a freer touch with urban life, and the social differences between city and country people are becoming obliterated.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The State Seal.—The origin of the State seal of Indiana is involved in obscurity and has, from time to time, been a subject for discussion.

In the first constitution we find it provided that "there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and shall be used by him officially, and shall be called the seal of the State of Indiana." On the 13th of December, 1816, the first Legislature enacted that "the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized to provide a seal and also a press for this State, and that a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." In the House Journal of 1816 the proposed seal is discussed and the design of it is thus defined: "A forest and a woodman felling a tree, a buffalo leaving the forest and fleeing through the plain to a distant forest, and the sun setting in the west, with the word Indiana." It will be noted that while most of the features existing in the seal are specifically described in the above, no mention whatever is made of mountains, which are manifestly incongruous in an Indiana seal. These mountains have been variously explained as the Alleghanies, the Rockies and as "the hills lying east of Vincennes," while the orb beyond them has been both the rising and the setting sun—the emblem of a rising prosperity and of empire taking its way westward. The House Journal "specifications" say "the sun setting in the west."

There are reasons for suspecting that the design did not originate with the Legislature of 1816, but was borrowed, and this turns out to be true, for on a slavery petition in the archives at Washington, dated 1802, is an imprint of the seal of Indiana Territory, which has the same general features as the present emblem—the woodman cutting a tree and the buffalo, sun and mountains, with the word "Indiana" on a scroll in the branches of the tree. A reprint of the document, with a description of the seal, may be found in the publications of the Indiana Historical Society, Volume II, pp. 461-469. Discussing the subject there Mr. J. P. Dunn argues that the device was ordered in the east and brought to the new territory by either Governor Harrison or John Gibson, the territorial secretary.

Nearly twenty years ago the Legislature undertook to ascertain the origin of the seal and the authority of the device, because of the various and different forms in use, whereas it was desirable that the public business of the State should have a well-defined and legally authorized seal. R. S. Hutcher, the leading clerk of the Senate in 1895, an expert in such studies, was appointed a special commissioner to investigate the matter and learn whether the State "has any legalized, authorized great seal." The result of Mr. Hutcher's investigation was but to prove that little or nothing could be known. There was even no record to show that the design agreed upon by the two houses in 1816 had ever been formally adopted. Hutcher recommended that a more definite seal be established by legislative action, but no such action was taken.*—*G. S. C.*

* The humoristic editor of the *Rushville Republican* some years ago thus described the seal:

"It exhibits a woodman, in short pants and G. A. R. hat, hacking at a tree, one of his hands grasping the end of the ax-handle while the other clutches it close up to the butt, in the way weak woman splits kindling. A hornless Poland-China buffalo is flying from the awful sight with a despairing gesture from a tail

The Word "Hoosier."—The origin of the word "Hoosier" as a nickname for the Indiana resident has long been a matter of discussion. John Finley, of Richmond, has been credited with introducing the term into print by his poem, "The Hoosier's Nest," first published as a "carrier's address" in the *Indianapolis Journal* for the New Year's issue, January 1, 1833.* Recently, however, I have found an earlier usage. The *Indiana Palladium*, of Lawrenceburg, in its issue of July 30, 1831, in a farcical skit describing Noah Noble as horse in the political race, uses the expression: "He . . . may be called a 'Hoosher'."

A number of stories about the origin of the word have been current for many years, some of them being absurd and none of them tenable. The best study of the question, and the only one making any pretense to thoroughness, is a monograph by J. P. Dunn, published in volume iv of the Indiana Historical Collections. Mr. Dunn's study practically proves that it is not a chance word at all, but one with antecedents that, probably, reach far back in the English language; which was long used in the south to denote certain uncouth characteristics, and which was imported hither as descriptive of an element of our early population. This would seem to be borne out by early newspaper references; as, for example, a correspondent in the *Madison Republican and Banner*, of October 3, 1833, speaks of "the almost proverbial roughness of Hooshierism," and the same paper, issue of September 12, 1833, referring sarcastically to James B. Ray's new publication, *The Hoosier*, alludes to the "singular title of *The Hoosier*," and adds: "All things considered, we regard the title in this case as not inappropriate."—*G. S. C.*

The United States Courts for the District of Indiana.—The courts of the United States for the District of Indiana were established by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1817. Three days later Benjamin Parke was appointed the first district judge. He was a native of New Jersey, who, in 1801, removed to Vincennes and afterward to Salem, Indiana. He was a captain under William Henry Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was prominent in the territorial government and a member of the constitutional convention that framed our first constitution. He served until his death, July 13, 1835.

From 1817 until 1825 the court was held at the old capital at Corydon, Indiana. The record books, which are still well preserved and in the custody of Noble C. Butler, clerk, exhibit interesting and varied, though comparatively unimportant litigation during Judge Parke's administration. The common law and chancery pleadings, with technical verbosity as recorded in the plain, old-fashioned handwriting of Henry Hurst, the first clerk of the courts, are curious mementos of obsolete and cumbersome judicial procedure. The first case recorded was that of United States vs. Andrew Hilton, on May 4, 1819, an indictment prosecuted by Thomas H. Blake, district attorney, charging that the defendant did "deal in and sell to a certain Charles Dewey" domestic distilled spirituous liquors without having paid the tax, at the town of Liverpool, Daviess county. There was a trial by jury and a verdict of not guilty. It does not appear whether the Dewey mentioned in the indictment was the same Charles Dewey who in 1825 was appointed United States district attorney and afterward for many years was a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The last case at Corydon was Cuthbert Bullitt vs. Richard M. Heth's Administrators, a *scire facias* on a judgment in debt amounting to $1,031.23, which, on November 6, 1824, was dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

In January, 1825, the federal courts were removed to Indianapolis. The first case tried in this city was on January 5, 1825, and is entitled United States vs. Sundry Goods, Wares and Merchandizes. It was a libel of information filed by Charles Dewey, the then district attorney, for the confiscation of a varied assortment of goods, including liquor, seized from William H. Wallace, for illegal trading with the Indian tribes on the northwest side of the river Tippecanoe. There was a judgment forfeiting the goods and awarding one-half to the United States and one-half to Edward McCartney, the informer. An appeal was prayed to the Supreme Court, but does not appear to have been perfected.

nearly as long as its body, having previously shed one of its horns beside a stump, upon which leans a small but graceful black handled mop. In the background old Sol, with his hair on end, sinks down behind a sway-back hill to rest."

* In the history of Potter county (page 18) it is claimed that the cabin described by Finley as the "Hoosier's Nest" was a house on the old Sac trail built by Thomas Snow.

Jesse Lynch Holman, the second district judge, was commissioned September 16, 1835, and held office until his death, March 28, 1842. He was born in Danville, Kentucky, in 1784, and studied law in the office of Henry Clay, coming to Indiana in 1808. He was a territorial circuit judge and afterward, from 1816 to 1830, judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. It is said that Judge Holman, in addition to his judicial labors, served as a Baptist clergyman in Aurora, from 1834 until his death.

The third district judge for Indiana, Elisha Mills Huntington, was commissioned May 2, 1842, and served until his death, October 26, 1862. He was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1806, and removed to Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar. He was prosecuting attorney in 1829, circuit judge in 1831, and commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington in 1841.

During Judge Huntington's administration an interesting case was tried under the fugitive slave law. In the year 1845 Vaughan, a citizen of Missouri, sued Williams for rescuing slaves of the plaintiff after the plaintiff had found and arrested them in a cabin near Noblesville. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, required fugitive slaves to be returned only when claimed in one of the thirteen original States. The circuit justice ruled, however, that the Constitution of the United States operated to repeal any provisions of the Ordinance repugnant to its terms, when Indiana was admitted into the Union, and, the provision of the federal Constitution requiring the return of fugitive slaves escaping from one State into another being paramount, the obligation to return them was binding if the plaintiff successfully established his title. The evidence in the case developed that the slaves, Sam, Mariah and child, were purchased by the plaintiff from a man named Tipton, in Missouri, and that Tipton, having prior to the sale of the slaves moved with them into Illinois, remained in that State the statutory time required to gain a residence, and having also voted and exercised the rights of a citizen of that State prior to the sale to Vaughan, the slaves became free under the laws of Illinois and therefore Vaughan had no title. The jury, so instructed, returned a verdict for the defendant.—*Vaughan* v. *Williams,* 3 McLean 530.

Judge Huntington was succeeded by Caleb Blood Smith, a native of Boston, who studied law at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Connersville, Indiana, whence he removed to Indianapolis. Judge Smith was influential in procuring Lincoln's nomination and was Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's cabinet, which position he resigned to accept the district judgeship on December 22, 1862. He was a man of remarkable oratorical powers. After serving a little over one year he died, and Albert Smith White, of Lafayette, was his successor, but White held the

Old United States Court-House and Postoffice Building at Indianapolis, occupied until 1904.

office only a few months, dying at Stockwell, Indiana, September 4, 1864.

President Lincoln then appointed David McDonald, who took the oath of office December 13, 1864. Judge McDonald was a professor of law in the Indiana University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was also author of McDonald's Treatise, a work on practice, which for many years was relied upon, and is to this day esteemed by many as a most useful textbook to guide the logic of the practitioner and the judgment of the justices to "turn upon the poles of truth."

It was during Judge McDonald's administration that the military commission composed of Brevet-Major General Alvin P. Hovey and others convened in the United States court room and tried Harrison H. Dodd, William A. Bowles, Andrew Humphreys, Horace Heffren, Lambdin

P. Milligan and Stephen Horsey, leaders of the Indiana branch of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The conspiracy embraced an alleged scheme for an armed uprising of rebel sympathizers, the liberation of prisoners of war at Camp Morton and other military prisons in Ohio and Illinois, the assassination of Governor Morton, and the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, to be composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky. The prisoners were confined in cells in the Postoffice building, except Dodd, who, upon his parol, was allowed, while his trial was in progress, to occupy a room on the third floor, from which, about four o'clock in the morning of October 7, 1864, he escaped through a window by means of a rope fastened to his bed. Friends who visited him had furnished him with a ball of twine, which he utilized to draw up a rope from the outside. The street lamps near the federal building had been darkened to conceal his exit. He went to Canada and remained there until the Supreme Court of the United States released his co-conspirator, Milligan, on *habeas corpus* proceedings. Dodd afterward became a prominent Republican politician in Wisconsin. After Milligan had been found guilty and sentenced to death, application was made by his counsel, Major J. W. Gordon, to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge McDonald and Circuit Justice Swayne, who heard the application, being unable to agree, certified the questions involved to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the jurisdiction of the military tribunal was denied. The case is a leading one on the subject of the jurisdiction of military tribunals and the power of civil courts to review their judgments upon writs of *habeas corpus.—In re Milligan*, 4 Wallace 2.

Until May 10, 1869, there were no circuit judges, the work of the circuit court being divided between the justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, and the district judge. John McLean was the first Supreme Court justice assigned to duty in this circuit, followed by Justices Noah H. Swayne, David Davis, John M. Harlan, Mellville W. Fuller, John M. Harlan and Henry S. Brown. In 1869 the act providing for circuit judges was passed and Thomas H. Drummond, of Illinois, was appointed to that office by President Grant.

Walter Q. Gresham was appointed district judge to succeed Judge McDonald, and commissioned September 1, 1869. In 1882 he resigned and became postmaster general in the cabinet of President Arthur, and was succeeded by William Allen Woods, of Goshen. Judge Gresham was appointed circuit judge on October 28, 1884, after the resignation of Judge Drummond. Judge Woods continued as district judge until the creation of the circuit court of appeals, when, on March 17, 1892, he was commissioned circuit judge by President Harrison, and subsequently became, and was at the time of his death, on June 29, 1901, the presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

To fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Woods to the bench of the circuit court of appeals, John H. Baker, of Goshen, was appointed district judge and served until December 18, 1902, when his resignation took effect. Judge Baker tendered his resignation to the president on May 1, 1902, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor, shortly after his son, Francis E. Baker, was appointed by President Roosevelt circuit judge in place of Judge Woods. Francis E. Baker, who, at the time of his appointment by President Roosevelt, was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was commissioned January 21, 1902, as judge of the circuit court of appeals for the seventh judicial circuit, and is now in office.*

After the resignation of Judge John H. Baker, Albert B. Anderson of Crawfordsville, was appointed district judge on December 8, 1902, and qualified on December 18, 1902, and is now in office.

While Gresham was on the district bench the Whisky Ring conspirators were prosecuted by Charles L. Holstein, as assistant and afterward United States attorney. The Whisky Ring was a conspiracy between distillers and government officials whereby distillers who were not in the ring were trapped into technical violations of the law and members of the ring were made exempt from the payment of certain taxes. In less than one year the government had been defrauded out of nearly two millions of dollars. The prosecutions were ordered by President Grant under

* Judge Baker died at his home in Goshen on October 21, 1915, at the age of eighty-four years.

the injunction, "Let no guilty man escape." A number of persons were indicted in this district and convicted and a large amount of property confiscated.

About the year 1877 the prosecutions against James Slaughter and Carey Miller for defalcations in the First National Bank were conducted. It is said that while the grand jury was engaged in the investigation of these cases preparatory to returning the indictments one of the grand jurors came to Judge Gresham and asked him whether the government of the United States, or the administration (at that time President Hayes) had any right to control the deliberations of the grand jury. Judge Gresham replied that it certainly had not. The juror stated that the district attorney had said that the government did not wish to prosecute a particular case and wanted to withdraw proceedings against a certain man. As soon as Judge Gresham took his seat on the bench that day he had the grand jury brought in and charged that they should not be influenced by the wishes of the administration or the desire of the district attorney in any way whatever in their deliberations; that where a matter had been submitted to them it could not be withdrawn, and that the president of the United States had no more control over their deliberations than the czar of Russia.

About this time also the first cases under the federal election law were brought, resulting in the indictment of Henry Wrappe from Jennings county. In this case General Benjamin Harrison was pitted against Thomas A. Hendricks. Hendricks challenged the array on account of their political opinions, and Judge Gresham ordered the jury to be made up of half and half, Republicans and Democrats.

During Judge Gresham's administration and immediately following the panic of 1873, there was an epidemic of railroad foreclosure suits. In the flush times prior to 1873 eastern capital had sought investment in the development of the railroads of the west and many railroad companies were thrown into the hands of receivers because of their embarrassed financial condition. It was in the receivership of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway that Hon. John M. Butler contended before Judge Drummond for a modification of the doctrine of real estate mortgages when applied to railroads so that claims for labor performed and supplies furnished shortly before the appointment of a receiver should be paid in preference to the mortgage debt. Judge Drummond in this case announced the famous "six-months' rule," which he adhered to in subsequent cases, that claims for labor, supplies and materials accrued in the operation and maintenance of a railroad during a period of six months prior to the appointment of a receiver should be paid out of the proceeds of sale in preference to the payment of the mortgage bonds. In the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes receivership the rule was applied to the case of some equipment purchased by the road. Henry Crawford, who appeared for the bondholders, vigorously assailed before Judges Drummond and Gresham the application of the six-months' rule as an attempt at confiscation of property and denounced the rule as a figment of "sentimental equity." Crawford took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States (Fosdick v. Schall, 99 U. S. 235), where the six-months' rule was fully approved, but the case reversed on another point. It is related that after the decision of the Fosdick case, Judge Drummond met Mr. Crawford and said to him: "What do you think now of my sentimental equity?" Crawford replied: "Yes, Judge, you had the ingenuity to invent, but not the common sense to apply the doctrine." The principle of the Fosdick case wrought a revolution in the law of railroad receiverships. It became firmly embedded in federal jurisprudence and has proved a blessing to railroad employes all over the country.

While Judge Woods was on the district bench the celebrated tally sheet forgery cases were tried, resulting in the conviction and imprisonment of Simeon Coy and William F. A. Bernhamer. To General John Coburn, more than any other man, is due the credit for the prompt organization of the Committee of One Hundred and the manifestation of a determined sentiment, non-partisan in character, to purify the political atmosphere of Marion county by punishment of a most brazen crime against the ballot. After conviction, and with the inevitable consequences of his crime before him, Coy announced his unique aphorism "When I'm done I'm did."

W. W. Dudley, who during the Garfield administration was United States marshal for In-

diana, and who, during the Harrison campaign of 1888 was chairman of the National Republican Committee, during that campaign mailed letters to Indiana chairmen containing this language: "Divide the floaters into blocks of five and put a trusted man with necessary funds in charge of these five, and make him responsible that none get away, and that all vote our ticket." Hon. Solomon Claypool was district attorney at the time, and very promptly after the election an attempt was made to indict Dudley under Sec. 5511 (the federal election law, since repealed) making one who "aids, counsels, procures or advises" another "to commit or attempt to commit any offense" named in the section (including the bribery of a voter) punishable by fine or imprisonment. The grand jury was impaneled and instructed November 14, 1888, and continued their deliberations until December 24, when they requested a construction of the language of the act. An adjournment was had until January 15, 1889, when the court further instructed the jury essentially as follows: "But in any case, beyond the mere fact of the advice or counsel, it must be shown that the crime contemplated was committed or an attempt was made to commit it." It was immediately charged by the Democratic press that Judge Woods had "changed his instructions" so as to shield Dudley; that after proceedings were commenced, "Republican leaders were frightened; Quay and Wanamaker, one or both, hastened to Indianapolis; high and close counsels of the party were held, and the supplemental charge devised, carefully weighed and adopted." A sharp issue of fact arose out of what constituted the first charge. There being at that time no official court reporter, the newspaper reports of the first charge were said to be inaccurate and untrue. On the other hand Judge Woods insisted that his first charge, which was oral, did not put any construction on the statute, but kept close to its very words; and even his loudest and most persistent accusers commended the first of the charges in question as being "in the plain, simple language of Section 5511." Whether the counseling or advising of another to do an act made criminal, by Section 5511, was a punishable offense under that section, unless the act so counseled or advised was done or attempted to be done, was a legal question about which at first blush great lawyers differed. Judge Woods' conclusion, in the negative, was supported by very able decisions; Republic v. Roberts, 1 Dall. 39; Regina v. Gregory, 10 Cox C. C. 459; and by the language of Section 5323 R. S., relating to piracies. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald took the opposite view, and even Justice John M. Harlan at first was so inclined, but on examination of the authorities cited the latter very frankly acknowledged the correctness of Judge Woods' conclusion. But the defamers of Judge Woods continued their efforts to smirch his judicial character. The following Democratic State convention adopted a resolution solemnly declaring "that the brazen prostitution of the machinery of the federal court of the United States for the District of Indiana, by its judge and attorney, to the protection of these conspirators (Dudley and others) against the suffrage, constitutes the most infamous chapter in the judicial annals of the Republic." The fight was continued in the Senate by Senators Turpie and Voorhees in an unsuccessful attempt to defeat the confirmation of Woods as circuit judge. Senator McDonald's letter of November 9, 1888, and Mr. Claypool's testimony before the Senate Committee, show beyond question that the last charge was in exact accord with the view of the statute which Judge Woods had declared to McDonald, to Claypool, and to others before the first charge was given. There was, therefore, no change of front. After newspaper discussion of the subject had died out, Hon. W. H. H. Miller, then attorney-general, called Judge Woods' attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in United States v. Mills, 7 Peters 138, where the precise point was decided as long ago as 1833. The Supreme Court held in that case "that an indictment for advising, etc., a mail carrier to rob the mail, ought to set forth or aver that the said carrier did in fact commit the offense of robbing the mail." This decision was entirely overlooked at the time of the Dudley controversy, and sustains emphatically the correctness of the judge's instructions.

The most notable judicial action of Judge Woods was the injunction against the American Railway Union in the strike of 1894, and the trial and punishment of Debs and others for violation of the injunction.

During Judge Baker's administration as district judge the cases growing out of the embez-

zlement of funds of the Indianapolis National Bank were tried. The sensational events accompanying the trial, which are yet well remembered, include the trial and conviction for contempt of court of a juror who solicited a bribe, and the accidental shooting of Addison C. Harris by a client in another case.

In the summer and fall of 1894 the attention of the court was directed to the trial of the strike cases, resulting from the so-called "omnibus injunction" against Debs and other officers and members of the American Railway Union. The fearless and prompt prosecutions conducted by Frank B. Burke, district attorney, before Judge Baker, for the first violations of the injunction in this district resulted in early breaking the backbone of the strike in this State and a prompt restoration of law and order in the railroad centers.

In the Scott county lynching case, tried in 1899 and resulting in a small verdict for the plaintiff, Judge Baker announced the doctrine that a sheriff is liable on his official bond for damages resulting from his failure to exercise reasonable care in protecting the life and health of prisoners in his custody. Tyler v. Cobin, 94 Fed. 48. This decision attracted wide attention, and has resulted in legislation in this and other States designed to hold sheriffs to a stricter accountability for the safety of prisoners.

Notable cases have been tried and determined during Judge Anderson's occupancy of the federal bench for the Indiana district. In 1909 the Panama libel suit was commenced in Washington, D. C., and an effort made to extradite the editors of the *Indianapolis News* from Indianapolis to Washington for trial. It was contended that the publication of an editorial in the *Indianapolis News* reflecting upon Theodore Roosevelt and others was libelous, and as the paper circulated in Washington, as well as elsewhere, the editors could be extradited from Indianapolis to Washington for trial. In denying the application for a warrant of extradition, Judge Anderson, in an able oral opinion, said: "To my mind that man has read the history of our institutions to little purpose who does not look with grave apprehension upon the possibility of the success of a proceeding such as this. If the history of liberty means anything, if constitutional guaranties are worth anything, this proceeding must fail. If the prosecuting authorities have the authority to select the tribunal, if there be more than one tribunal to select from; if the government has that power and can drag citizens from distant States to the capital of the nation, there to be tried, then, as Judge Cooley says, this is a strange result of a revolution where one of the grievances complained of was the assertion of the right to send parties abroad for trial." A similar result was reached in the New York district, where the case was appealed to the Supreme Court and the decision denying the application for extradition of editors of the New York World was affirmed.

In 1912 an indictment was returned in Judge Anderson's court against a large number of officers and members of the International Association of Structural Steel and Iron Workers for conspiracy to unlawfully transport dynamite on passenger trains from State to State. The purpose was to further the interests of the iron workers in strikes in various parts of the country. Mysterious explosions, resulting in great destruction of property and loss of life, occurred in various parts of the country. Witnesses from Boston and San Francisco, in all parts of the country, and some from foreign countries, told details of a most amazing plot that resulted in great loss of life and of property. The case was prosecuted by Charles W. Miller, then United States attorney, and resulted in the conviction and sentence of thirty-eight officers and members of the union.

In 1914 Judge Anderson tried the Election Conspiracy Case, growing out of an election in Terre Haute. It was popularly believed that since the repeal of the so-called Force Bill, under which the case In re Coy was tried during Judge Woods' administration, there was no federal statute which could be invoked for the protection of the purity of the ballot in federal elections. Nevertheless a large number of Terre Haute politicians were indicted and brought to trial, found guilty and sentenced to prison for conspiracy to violate various sections of the federal statutes relating to elections. This case was vigorously prosecuted by United States Attorney Frank C. Daily, under a Democratic administration, against a large number of Democrats, Republicans and Progressives, resulting in conviction and punishment of the offenders, and the example set by the Indiana court has resulted in election conspiracy cases in other States.

The legislation of Congress has shown a consistent design to enlarge the jurisdiction of State courts over controversies between citizens of different States by limiting the jurisdiction of federal courts over the subject-matter involved. The decisions of the Supreme Court on jurisdictional questions have imposed still further limitations, as, for example, the decision in Bardes v. Hawarden Bank, 178 U. S. 524, construing the bankruptcy law in such a way as to throw into the State courts practically all litigation involving the marshaling of assets of a bankrupt fraudulently or preferentially transferred. Notwithstanding these jurisdictional contractions, the federal courts of Indiana are very busy, and although Indiana is one of the largest districts in the Union, the *nisi prius* work was practically all performed by Judge Anderson during his term, while other States having less work are subdivided into two or more districts or divisions with a district judge for each.—*Rowland Evans.*

Insurance in Indiana.—Prior to the year 1852 all the insurance companies in the State of Indiana were organized by special act of the Legislature. The acts incorporating these companies were very broad, giving power to do all kinds of insurance, and most of them also including banking powers. The first insurance company to be chartered in Indiana, in 1832, was the Lawrenceburg Insurance Company of Lawrenceburg. The stock of this company was transferred to Drew & Bennett, of Evansville, Ind., in 1884, who changed the name of the company to the Citizens' Insurance Company of Evansville, Ind., under which name it was operated until 1903, when it went out of business. Notable among the insurance companies that were granted special charters prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, are the Firemen's and Mechanics' Insurance Company and the Madison Insurance Company. These companies were organized by prominent citizens of Madison and have been successfully operated up to the present day.

When the Constitution of 1852 was adopted there was put into it the following provision: "In all cases enumerated in the preceding section and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State" (Art. 4, Sec. 23, Ind. Const. 1852). This section revoked the power to create corporations by special enactment.

At the first session of the Legislature under the new constitution a law was passed for the organization of both stock and mutual insurance companies. (Ind. R. S. 1852, p. 351.) This law of 1852, with some few amendments, is still the only law in the State of Indiana providing for the organization of fire insurance companies. When this law was enacted there was contained therein Section 22, which read as follows: "Whenever such company shall be notified of any loss sustained on a policy of insurance issued by them, the company shall pay the amount so lost within sixty days after such notice, under a penalty of ten per centum damages for every thirty days such loss remains unpaid thereafter." This section virtually prohibited the organization of insurance companies in the State of Indiana.

Beginning with the year 1881 and at nearly every session of the Legislature thereafter, up to the session of 1897, a bill was prepared by the writer and introduced in the Legislature to repeal this Section 22, but the bill was defeated at every session until the session of 1897, when it was passed.

No stock insurance company worthy of the name had ever organized under the law of 1852 from the time of its passage until the repeal of this Section 22. The reason therefor is readily apparent. Since the repeal of this section several strong stock fire insurance companies have organized under the law of 1852 and are reflecting credit upon the State by their successful management.

A number of mutual fire insurance companies were organized under the amendments to the Act of 1852, passed in 1865, and attained very large success. Few of these companies are, however, in existence, and those that are in existence confine their business to a limited territory.

A few life insurance companies were organized under the mutual law of 1865, but none of them are now in existence. They have either retired from business or reincorporated under later enacted laws.

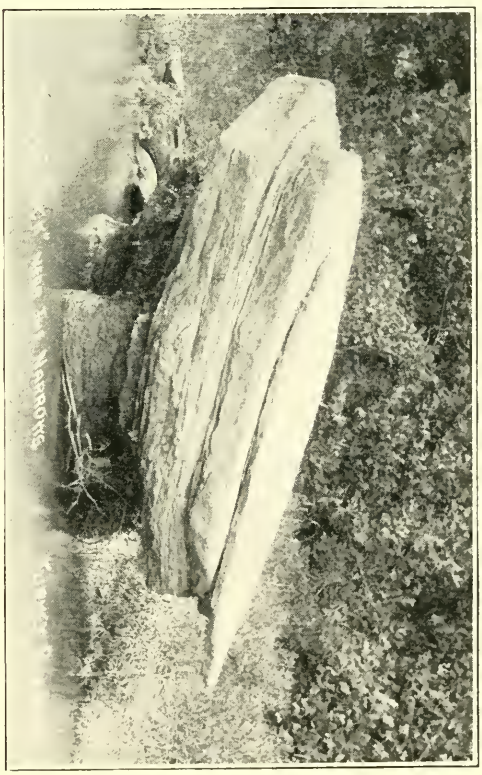
In 1881 the Legislature passed an act providing for the organization of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. The business of these

companies was confined to three contiguous counties. Under this law a great many farmers' mutual fire insurance companies are existing to-day.

A number of assessment life and accident insurance companies were organized in Indiana prior to 1883, under the provisions of the Voluntary Association Act. A number of these companies did a very large business, but none of them are in existence to-day.

In 1883 the Legislature passed an act providing for the organization of life and accident insurance companies on the assessment plan, and thereafter, at the session of 1897, passed the Stipulated Premium Assessment Law. The life insurance business in Indiana may be said to date from the enactment of the law of 1897. Several of the strong life insurance companies in the State were organized thereunder and continued to operate under these laws until the year 1899, when the law relating to stock and mutual life insurance companies was passed. After the passage of this last-mentioned law all the companies that had previously organized under the Assessment and the Stipulated Premium Laws reorganized under the Stock and Mutual Life Insurance Company Law and have continued to since operate under the provisions thereof. The life insurance business in Indiana really dates from the year 1899.

Previous to 1901 life insurance companies on the stock plan, in order to do business outside of the State, were required to have not less than $200,000 of capital stock, and mutual life insurance companies were required to have not less than $200,000 of net surplus funds. This was by reason of what is known as the Retaliatory Section in the laws of the different States. The law of Indiana would not admit a foreign insurance company with less than $200,000 of capital stock paid up, or, in case of a mutual company, with less than $200,000 of net surplus, and, therefore, other States virtually said to Indiana companies: "We will exact a like requirement of you and will not permit you to do business unless you have a like capital stock, or a like surplus." As none of the Indiana companies, prior to 1901, had such an amount of capital stock or net surplus, they were thereby confined to the limits of the State of Indiana for business. In



Peculiar Rock Formations in Turkey Run, Parke County.

1901, however, the Legislature amended the law of Indiana as related to life insurance companies and permitted life insurance companies of other states to do business in Indiana with $100,000 capital stock or net surplus. This let the Indiana companies into other States, and their material growth may be dated from that year.

In 1907 the Indiana life insurance companies passed through their most crucial period. At the session of the Legislature of that year there was a bill introduced, which, if it had passed, would have wiped out all Indiana life insurance companies and would have rendered it impossible ever thereafter to have organized a life insurance company within the State so long as the bill would have remained as a law on the statute books. Fortunately for the State of Indiana the life insurance companies and an aroused public sentiment were enabled to defeat this vicious legislation, and saved the life insurance business to the State.

Prior to 1899 the fraternal orders existing in the State of Indiana were organized under the Voluntary Association Act heretofore mentioned. In 1899 the Legislature passed a law for the organization of fraternal beneficiary associations and established rates for insurance therein. There are a number of very strong fraternal beneficiary associations in the State doing business under the provisions of this act.

In 1893 the Legislature enacted a law for the organization of live-stock insurance companies. A number of companies have been organized under this law and one of these companies is recognized to-day as the leading live-stock insurance company in the United States.

Prior to 1909 the only laws under which an accident insurance company could be organized were the old laws of 1852 and amendments thereto, the assessment laws of 1883 and 1897, and the Voluntary Association Act, neither of which laws were satisfactory.

In 1903 a casualty law was passed in Indiana, but it did not provide, however, for insurance against personal accidents until amended by the Act of 1909. There are several companies doing business in the State at this time that are organized under the law of 1903 and the amendments of 1909, and are doing business throughout the United States.

In 1907 and again in 1909 and 1911 unsuccessful attempts were made to pass the Fire Marshal Law. The bill was again introduced at the session of the Legislature in 1913 and passed. The law is now in successful operation.—*Guilford A. Deitch,* author of *Insurance Digest.*

PART III

A General Survey of Indiana by Counties with Brief Historical Sketches

Edited and Compiled by Max R. Hyman

HISTORICAL NOTE

An Outline of the State's Development

The Mound Builders.—That the territory now occupied by Indiana was inhabited by prehistoric people is evidenced by their work, silent, yet indisputable evidence of their former occupancy, which still remains. These works, notable in the southern part of the State, are in the form of mounds, memorial pillars, fortifications, weapons and domestic utensils that furnish "abundant evidence to show that at one time, long anterior to the coming of the red man, Indiana was quite densely populated by a race that lived, flourished and passed away,"* leaving no other traces of their existence. They have been classed as the Mound Builders.

Under Three Flags.—The territory which is now included within the present boundaries of Indiana was formerly owned by the Miami Confederacy of Indians. It was first explored by La Salle in the latter part of the seventeenth century, about 1670, when he is said to have descended the Ohio river as far as the Louisville rapids. It is well established that he traversed the region of the Kankakee and St. Joseph rivers in the northwestern part of the State in 1679. Father Allouez, the French missionary, accompanied by Dablon, visited this vicinity in 1675-80,† and French trappers appeared at the end of the seventeenth century.

It was under the domination of France‡ from the time of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain after the French and Indian war. From 1763 to 1779, it was held nominally by Great Britain as a part of her colonial possessions in North America and the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia was formally extended over it from 1779 to 1784.

In 1778, during the Revolution, Vincennes and Kaskaskia were captured from the British by a force of Virginians under George Rogers Clark and later in the same year the region northwest of the Ohio was made the county of Illinois by the Virginia Legislature.

In 1783, the British claims to all territory east of the Mississippi and north of Florida were relinquished in favor of the United States. The States which claimed title to lands northwest of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi ceded their rights to the United States before 1787, and in that year this region was organized as the Northwest Territory.

Indiana Territory.—In 1800, that part of the Northwest Territory lying between the Mississippi river and a line extending from a point on the Ohio river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky to Fort Recovery and thence to the Canadian line was organized as the Territory of Indiana, together with the area now constituting Illinois, Wisconsin, northeastern Minnesota and western Michigan. Two years later, by a clause in the enabling act for Ohio, the boundary between Indiana and Ohio was fixed in its present location and by the same act the region north of Ohio was added to Indiana. In 1804, the form of territorial government was changed from the first to the second grade, thus giving Indiana a Legislature and a Delegate in Congress. The organization of Michigan Territory in 1805, and Illinois Territory in 1809, left Indiana with its present boundaries, and in December, 1816, the State of Indiana was admitted to the Union.

TOPOGRAPHY OF INDIANA

1. Highest elevation in the State—1,285 feet above sea level, Summit, Randolph county, eight miles south of Winchester.

2. Lowest elevation in the State—313 feet above sea level, at the confluence of the Wabash and Ohio rivers, Posey county.

* Smith's History of Indiana, p. 42.

† History of Notre Dame, p. 30.

‡ Jacob Piatt Dunn, in his History of Indiana, says "Indiana had no capital within her boundaries for one hundred and thirty years after white men had been upon her soil. She was but part of a province of a province. For ninety years her provincial seat of government vacillated between Quebec, New Orleans and Montreal, with intermediate authority at Fort Chartres and Detroit and the ultimate power at Paris. Then her capital was whisked away to London, without the slightest regard to the wishes of her scattered inhabitants, by the treaty of Paris. Sixteen years later, it came over the Atlantic to Richmond, on the James, by conquest; and after a tarry of five years at that point, it shifted to New York City, then the national seat of government, by cession. In 1788 it reached Marietta, Ohio, on its progress toward its final location. In 1800 it came within the limits of the State."

3. Average elevation above sea level—estimated to be 700 feet.

A topographic map of an area is an expression of the surface features of that area. Such a map could be absolutely true in detail only when based upon a system of contour lines having the smallest possible intervals.

The map herewith is not offered as a piece of perfect workmanship. The elevations were derived from the data published in the State Geologist's Thirty-sixth Annual Report, and in the absence of complete topographic contours the boundaries of areas of different elevations could not be established with exactness, but the boundaries are generally true.

Could one but stand at some point in southeastern Indiana, say between the southeastern corner of Switzerland county and the southeastern corner of Union county, and look westward or southwestward and see the outcropping features of the geological formations of the State, they would present an ascending series, geologically speaking, from the Lower Silurian, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, up to the highest formation, the Merom sandstone, along the Wabash river on the western side of the State. Above this of course is the glacial drift. Or, to put the matter in another way, the formations are successively younger as we ascend geologically from the eastern and southeastern parts of the State to the western part, the sediments and drift of the western part having been laid last.

The picture is more difficult to draw from any viewpoint along the eastern margin of the State, from Union county northward, for the reason (1) that the northern two-thirds of the State are covered with a thick mantle of glacial drift; and, for the further reason, (2) that erosion has not played such a prominent part in the northern part of the State as in the southern part, where it has profoundly influenced the topography of the State.

While the above is true from a geologic standpoint, the reverse is true from a topographic standpoint. Topographically speaking the eastern parts of the State are the highest, the slope or dip being to the south and southwest. The only exception to this southwestern slope worthy of notice is a small area in the extreme northern end of the State, which area is drained by the Pigeon, Elkhart and St. Joseph rivers. The lower courses of these rivers have been largely influenced, if not entirely changed, by the deposition of drift materials during the later glacial periods.

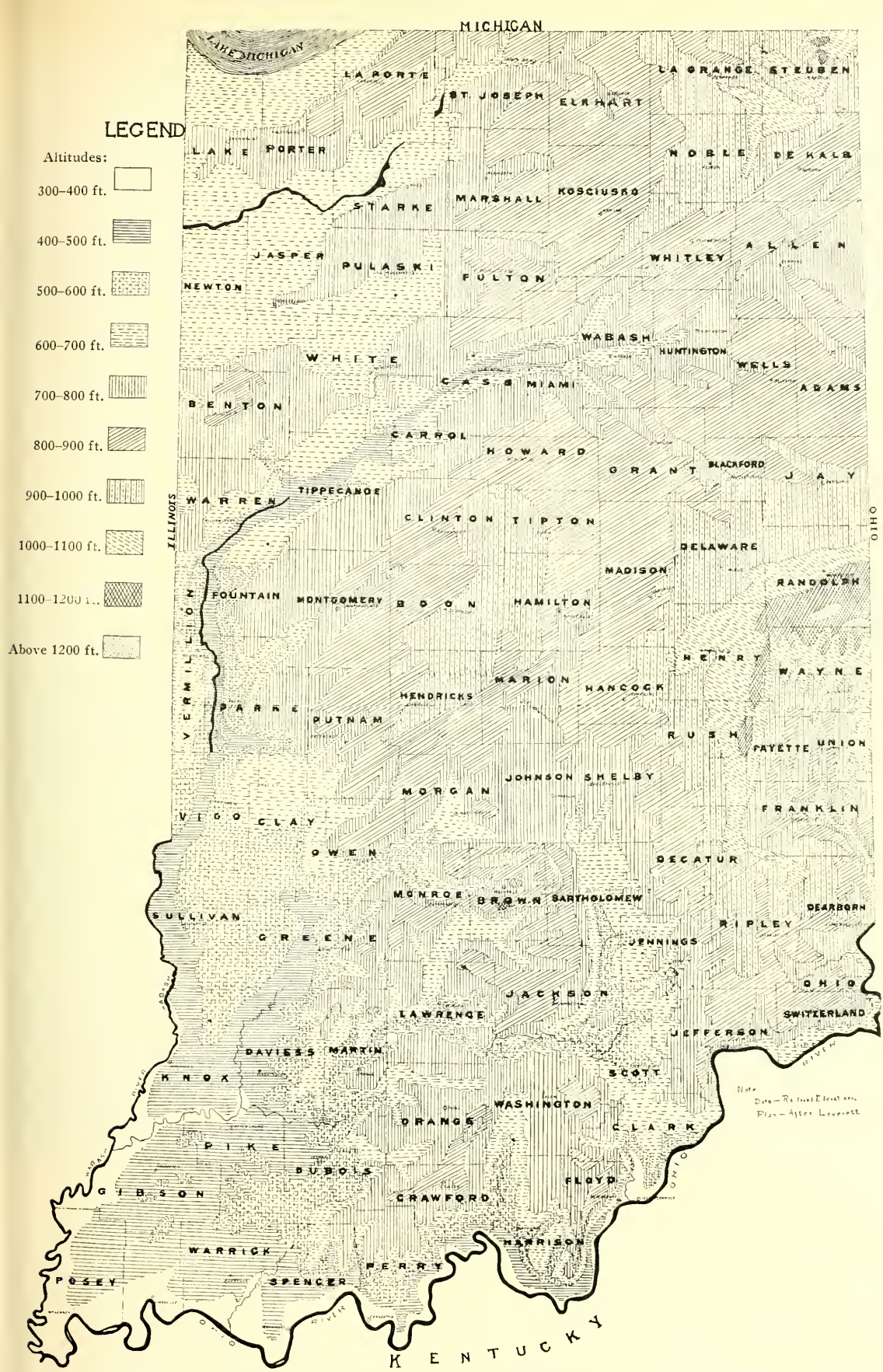
The elevation along the eastern margin of the State, from Franklin county to Steuben county, is from 800 to about 1,200 feet above the mean sea level. Along the western margin of the State, from Posey county to Lake county, the elevation varies from 313 feet in the extreme southeastern part of Posey county to about 750 feet in Lake county.

Indiana is not a mountainous State. It has never been such. There is no geological evidence within the State of violent agitation or upheaval in the formative period of the portion of the earth's crust now known as Indiana. All of the valleys and hills and undulations in the State were formed by the erosive power of water, either glacial or stream. The differences in elevation above sea level in the State are not sufficient to cause any marked difference either in climate or in vegetation, either native or cultivated. The oak, the maple and the ash grow as vigorously in Randolph county, where the altitude is greatest, as in Posey county, where it is the least. The same thing is true of corn and wheat. The slight difference in seeding time in the southern part of the State, and seeding time in the northern part is due to latitude and not to altitude. Perhaps spring is incidentally encouraged in the southern part of the State by the prevailing south to southwestern slopes, and retarded somewhat by the flat and slopeless areas in the northern part of the State. The same thing would be true of harvest time. While differences in life and crop zones of the State have not been profoundly influenced by altitude, nevertheless an intimate knowledge of the topography of the State is of inestimable value to the people in the several ways enumerated under the head of Hypsometry of Indiana in the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of Department of Geology, as follows:

1. As preliminary maps for planning extensive irrigation and drainage projects, showing areas of catchment for water supply, sites for reservoirs, routes of canals, etc.

2. For laying out of highways, electric roads, railroads, aqueducts, and sewage systems, thus saving the cost of preliminary surveys.

3. In improving rivers and smaller waterways.



Topographical Map of Indiana. The highest points in Indiana are located in the south central and southeast corner of Randolph County.—*Map by Edward Barrett, State Geologist.*

4. As bases for the compilation of maps showing the extent and character of forest and grazing lands.

5. In classifying lands and in plotting the distribution and nature of soils.

6. In locating and mapping the boundaries of the life and crop zones, and in mapping the geographic distribution of plants and animals.

7. As base maps for the plotting of information relating to the geology and mineral resources of the country.

8. In connection with questions relating to State, county and town boundaries.

9. As a means of promoting an exact knowledge of the country and serving teachers and pupils in geographic studies.

10. In connection with legislation involving the granting of charters, rights, etc., when a physical knowledge of the country may be desirable or necessary.—*Edward Barrett, State Geologist, 37th Annual Report Department of Geology and Natural Resources.*

Scene on White River at Broad Ripple, Marion County.

ADAMS COUNTY

DECATUR, SEAT OF JUSTICE

ADAMS COUNTY is located in the northeastern part of Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Allen county, on the west by Wells, on the south by Jay county and on the east by the State of Ohio. It contains 336 square miles of practically level surface admirably suited to agriculture.

Organization.—The county was organized in 1836 with Decatur as the seat of justice. The site was offered to the locating commissioners by Samuel Johnson, who offered as an inducement to have the county seat located on his land, the sum of $3,100, four church lots, half an acre for

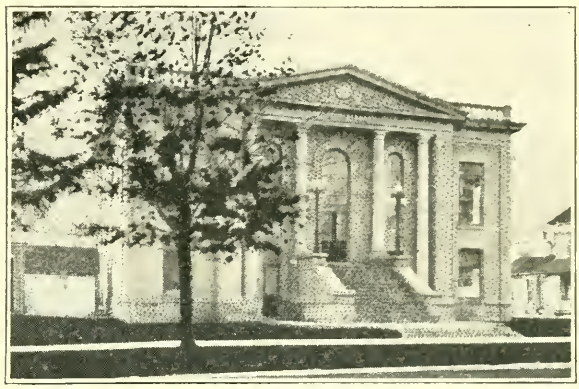
Court-House and Soldiers' Monument, Decatur,

public square, one acre for a seminary and two acres for a cemetery. He further agreed to pay the expenses of the locating commissioners, and furnish a house to hold court in until suitable buildings could be erected. This offer was accepted and the commissioners promptly accepted the offer "and proceeded to the aforesaid town site, and marked a white oak tree with blazes on four sides, on each of which they individually inscribed their names." A large tract of land lying between Allen and Randolph counties had been previously called Adams county, after the distinguished statesman who bore that name; yet no organization had been effected.

Notable Features.—The southern part of the county embraces the famous "Limberlost" district, immortalized by Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter in her books, "Freckles" and "A Girl From the Limberlost." This district, since it has been dredged, has proved to be the most fertile and valuable soil in Adams county, and many very productive oil wells have been sunk in and near this district.

Population of Adams county in 1890 was 20,181; in 1900 it was 22,232, and according to United States Census in 1910 it was 21,840, of which 958 were of foreign birth. There were 4,810 families in the county and 4,774 dwellings.

Township, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Adams county: Blue Creek, French, Hartford, Jefferson, Kirkland, Monroe,



Public Library, Decatur, Adams County.

Preble, Root, St. Marys, Union, Wabash and Washington. The incorporated towns are Decatur, Berne, Geneva and Monroe. Decatur is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State, from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913 the total value of lands and lots in Adams county was $7,447,405; value of improvements was $2,508,870, and the total net value of taxables was $16,251,740. There were 3,598 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 500 miles of improved roads in Adams county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Gravel road bonds outstanding, $612,259.46.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are

55.74 miles of steam railroad operated in Adams county by the Chicago & Erie; Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne; G. R. & I.; and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroads. The Bluffton, Geneva & Celina Traction Company, and the Fort Wayne & Springfield Railway Company, operate 18.70 miles of electric lines in the county.

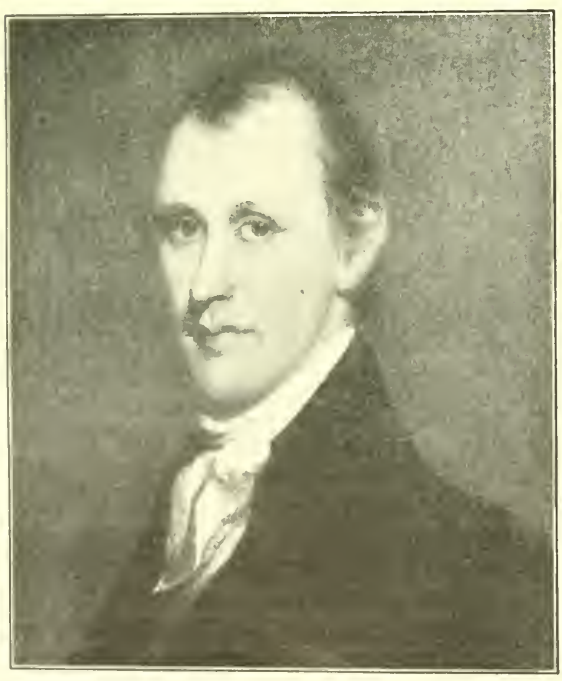
Educational.—According to the report of E. S. Christen, county superintendent of Adams county, there were ninety-five schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Adams county in 1914 employing 149 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,170. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $72,003.50. The estimated value of school property in the county was $410,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $120,378.

Agriculture.—There were in Adams county in 1910 over 2,300 farms embraced in 208,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 88.7 acres. The value of all farm property was $23,000,000, showing a per cent. of increase in value over 1900 of 107.3. The average value of land per acre was $76.70. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,000,000: Number of cattle 17,000, valued at $450,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,300,000; hogs 55,000, valued at $320,000; sheep 25,000, valued at $106,000. The total value of poultry was $100,000.

ALLEN COUNTY

FORT WAYNE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

ALLEN COUNTY is located in the northeastern part of Indiana, bordering on the State of Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Noble and Dekalb counties, on the west by Whitley and Huntington counties and on the south by Wells and Adams counties. It is the largest county in the State with an area of over 65[illegible] square miles. Its geographical location has been a pronounced factor in determining its prosperity, particularly in its earlier history. Fort Wayne, its predecessor of the old French period, Fort Miami, and the Indian town antedating that, were all located at the fork of the Maumee river, because it was a controlling point in an important line of travel between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi valley. When, in course of time, that travel was augmented by the Wabash and Erie canal, and the tides of migration set in from the east, Fort Wayne became a gateway to the State and Allen county received the first fruits of the invasion.



Portrait of John Allen, in Allen County Court-House. —*Painted by Jouett.*

Organization.—The organization of Allen county became effective April 1, 1824, with Fort Wayne as the seat of justice, and the first election for county officers was held in the last week of May. The county at that time embraced also the territory afterward given to Wells, Adams, Huntington and Whitley counties. The first circuit court was held August 9, 1824, with Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman on the bench and C. W. Ewing as prosecuting attorney. Allen county is named for Colonel John Allen, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer. During the period preceding the siege of Fort Wayne by the Indians

tribes in 1812, the governors of Kentucky and Ohio took military precautions against invasion by the red men. In May of that year, Governor Scott of Kentucky organized ten regiments. Among the patriots who enlisted was Colonel Allen, who was placed in command of the rifle regiment. He lost his life at the battle of River Raisin. An oil painting of him hangs on the wall of the "relic room" in the court-house.

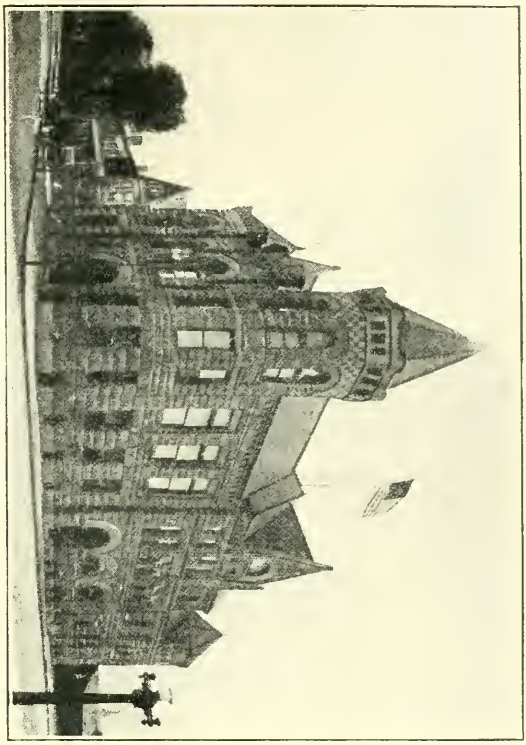
Population of Allen county in 1890 was 66,689; in 1900 was 77,270, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 93,386, of which 9,251 were of foreign birth. There were 21,128 in the county and 20,282 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twenty townships in Allen county: Aboite, Adams, Cedar Creek, Eel River, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Madison, Marion, Maumee, Milan, Monroe, Perry, Pleasant, Scipio, Springfield, St. Joseph, Washington and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Fort Wayne, Monroeville, New Haven, Shirley City. The county seat is Fort Wayne.

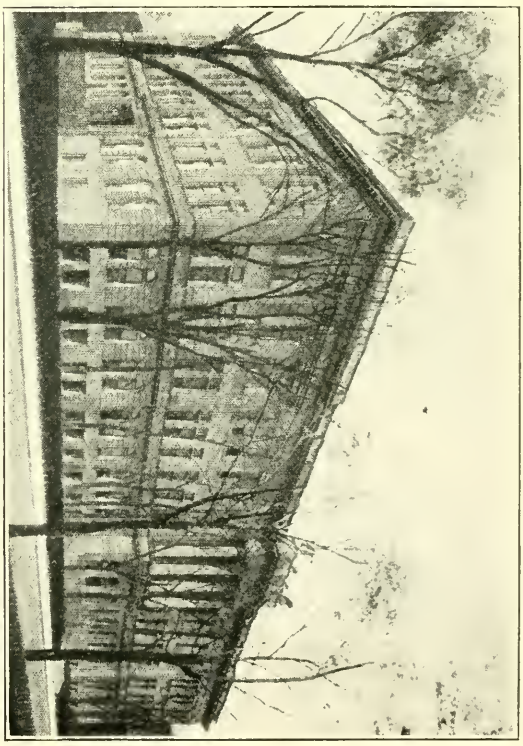
Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Allen county was $34,064,690; value of improvements was $18,426,060, and the total net value of taxables was $63,420,840. There were 17,555 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 325 miles of improved roads in Allen county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $700,847.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 173.21 miles of steam railroad operated in Allen county by the Cincinnati, Findlay & Fort Wayne; Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; Fort Wayne & Jackson; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Lake Erie & Fort Wayne; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Vandalia; Wabash; and the Fort Wayne & Detroit branch of the Wabash railroad. There are 91.6 miles of electric railway operated by the Fort Wayne & Springfield; Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company; Fort Wayne & Northwestern Railway Company, and the Ohio Electric Railway Company.



City Hall Building, Fort Wayne.



High School, Fort Wayne.

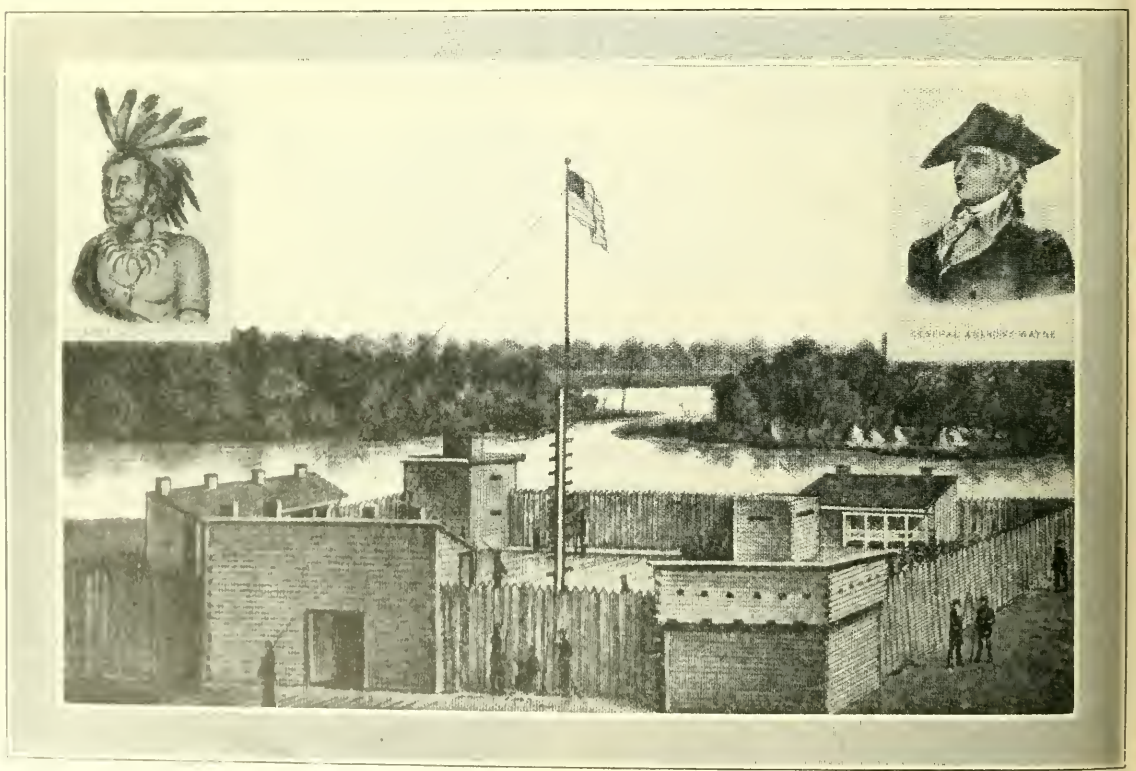
School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne.

Educational.—According to the report of D. O. McComb, county superintendent of Allen county, there were 191 schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Allen county in 1914 employing 467 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 10,866. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $332,206.86. The estimated value of school property in the county was $2,184,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $726,668.

Agriculture.—There were in Allen county in 1910 over 4,300 farms embraced in 395,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 91.3 acres. The value of all farm property was $43,000,000, showing 93.2 per cent. increase in value over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $74.97. The total value of domestic animals was over $3,500,000: Number of cattle 30,000, valued at over $800,000; horses 17,000, valued at $2,000,000; hogs 56,000, valued at $380,000; sheep 37,000, valued at $166,000. The total value of poultry was $180,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910, there were 230 industries in Fort Wayne, furnishing employment to 12,184 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $20,346,176. Value of products, $23,686,809, value added by manufacture, $12,271,618.

Fort Wayne, the seat of justice of Allen county, was located on a high bank opposite which, on the north, the St. Marys and the St. Joseph unite and form the Maumee river. On the site of this town was the old "Twightwee



Fort Wayne, 1794.

Village" or principal seat of the Miamis, in their language called Ke-ki-on-ga, a place of importance over 150 years ago. Here, too, was old Fort Wayne, erected by order of General Wayne in September, 1794, and just below this fort, on the opposite side of the Maumee, was fought the disastrous battle of General Harmar with the Miamis under Chief Little Turtle, on October 20, 1790. This place at one time was called "The French Stores," as it was for a long time a place of resort for many of the French traders, and near it was the carrying place from the navigable waters of Lake Erie to those of the Wabash. Fort Wayne continued to be a military post until 1819. Until the removal of the Miamis and the Pottawatomies, west of the Mississippi in 1841, it was used as a trading point by the Indians for the disposal of their furs.

According to the United States Census for 1910, Fort Wayne has a population of 74,352, and is now the second largest city in the State.

Fort Wayne has seven railroads: The Pennsylvania Lines; Wabash system; New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) railway and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway—four great east and west trunk lines; Grand Rapids & Indiana railway with its direct line from the Straights of Mackinaw to Cincinnati, and the Lake Erie & Western, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads, which run to the territory south and southwest. It is the divisional point of six of its seven railroads. The

Postoffice Building, Fort Wayne.

large car building and repair shops of the Pennsylvania lines are located here, and the Wabash, Nickel Plate, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroads maintain modern plants for light car and locomotive repair. Fort Wayne is the terminal point of five important electric interurban railways, reaching in all directions.

Sacred Heart Academy, Fort Wayne.

The public schools of Fort Wayne rank among the best of the cities of America; besides it has numerous private and parochial schools and colleges of high standard. It is the seat of Concordia College, founded in 1839, in Perry county, Missouri, by Lutheran refugees from Saxony, which was removed to Fort Wayne in 1861. The college is supported mainly by the Missouri Synod of the German Lutheran church.

Sacred Heart Academy.—In 1866, when the road to Fort Wayne was still un-

made, when as yet for many miles the woodman's ax had not been heard, the ground for the foundation of Sacred Heart Academy was broken. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Built upon an eminence, the academy commands a charming view of the surrounding country, beautiful in its rolling stretches of cultivated fields and native woodland. The timber used in the building was cut from the neighboring woods; the bricks, of which the house is constructed, made upon the spot.

The academy curriculum embraces all studies from the minim department through the four years of academic work as well as the commercial course. Special attention has always been paid to music in its varied branches. Art, too, claims a prominent place, its disciples being taught not only the rudiments of drawing, but advanced work in still life and from the cast.

While every effort is made for their bodily comfort and mental training, paramount attention is bestowed upon the moral development and heart culture of the students of Sacred Heart Academy.

School for Feeble-Minded Youth.—By an act of the Legislature, approved March 7, 1887, the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, at Fort Wayne, was established, and the trustees were authorized to take immediate charge of the feeble-minded children then at "The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children" at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home at Knightstown. The present site at Fort Wayne was purchased May 19, 1887. Certain buildings of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Richmond were utilized as temporary quarters for the children from May 1, 1887, to July 8, 1890, when the new institution was opened. The privileges of the school are extended to feeble-minded, idiotic, epileptic, and paralytic children under sixteen years of age. Since 1901 the school has also maintained a custodial department for feeble-minded women between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, such women to be received by commitment from the courts. An interesting and valuable adjunct to this institution is called "Colony Farm," a tract of land containing 509½ acres, on which the older and stronger male inmates are employed in all kinds of farm work. This farm has been in operation since 1893. For such of the children as are capable of receiving it, the school affords literary, manual and industrial training.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

COLUMBUS, SEAT OF JUSTICE

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY is located south of the center of the State. It is bounded on the north by Johnson and Shelby, on the east by Decatur and Jennings, on the south by Jackson and Jennings and on the west by Brown county. The county contains 405 square miles and is noted for its splendid soil.

Organization.—The county was organized by legislative act January 8, 1821, which became effective February 12, 1821. The county was named for General Joseph Bartholomew, a distinguished citizen of Clark county and a senator in the State Legislature from 1821 to 1824. General Bartholomew was lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion of infantry at the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was severely wounded. He died twenty-nine years later on the day of the presidential election in 1840. John Tipton, later United States senator from Indiana, was connected in an interesting way with the founding of the county seat at Columbus. He donated thirty acres for the site, and the commissioners, grateful for the donation, named the county seat Tiptona, in honor of General Tipton. This was done February 15, 1821. However, on March 20, the commissioners rescinded their action, on account of Tipton's political views, it is supposed, and changed the name of the county seat to Columbus.

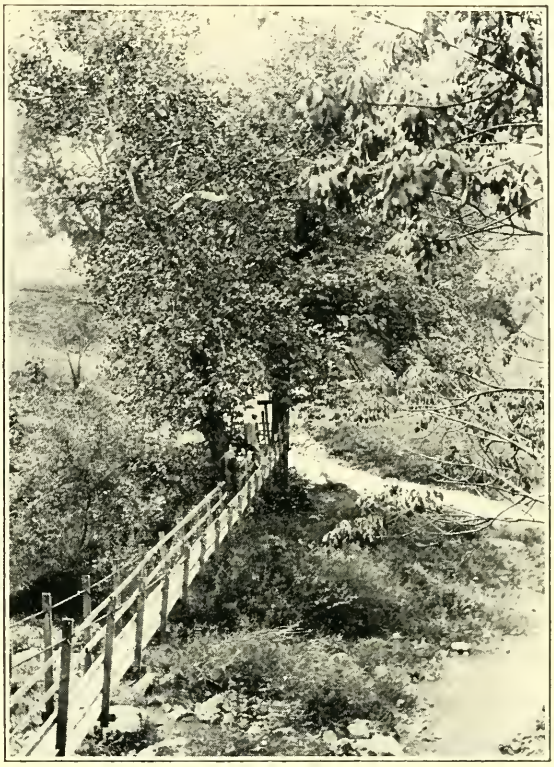
Population of Bartholomew county in 1890 was 23,867; in 1900 was 24,594, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 24,813, of which 561 were of foreign birth. There were 6,281 families in the county and 6,112 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Bartholomew county: Clay, Clifty, Columbus, Flat Rock, German, Harrison, Haw Creek, Jackson, Nineveh, Ohio, Rock Creek, Sand Creek, Union and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Columbus, Clifford, Elizabethtown, Hartsville, Hope and Jonesville. Columbus is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Bartholomew county was $11,944,026; value of improvements was $3,777,950, and the total net value of taxables was $20,203,861. There were 4,226 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 424 miles of improved roads in Bartholomew county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $282,165.25.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 70.5 miles of steam railroad operated in Bartholomew county by the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Columbus, Hope & Greensburg,



Swinging Bridge, Hartsville, Bartholomew County.

Clifty Falls. Clifty rises in the southeast corner of Rush county, flows through Decatur and empties into White River three miles below Columbus. The Indian name of this stream was Es-the-nou-o-ne-ho-neque, or Cliff of Rocks River.—*Photograph by Wm. M. Herschell.*

and the P., C., C. & St. L. railway. There are 26.43 miles of electric railway operated by the Central Indiana Lighting Company and the Interstate Public Service Company.

Educational.—According to the report of Samuel Sharp, county superintendent of Bartholomew county, there were eighty-two schoolhouses, including two high schools, in Bartholomew county in 1914, employing 186 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,371. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $98,111.69. Estimated value of school property in the county was $373,400, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $32,051.

Agriculture.—There were in Bartholomew county in 1910 over 2,100 farms embraced in 244,000 acres. Average acres per farm 115.1 acres. The value of all farm property was $21,000,000, showing 70.2 per cent. increase in value over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $67.73. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,400,000: Number of cattle 11,000, valued at $280,000; horses, 7,500, valued at $670,000; hogs, 30,000, valued at $197,000; sheep, 8,000 valued at $33,000. The total value of poultry was $86,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were twenty-four industries in Columbus, furnishing employment to more than 1,500 persons. Among the more important industries are the W. W. Mooney & Sons Tannery, one of the largest in the United States; Reeves & Co., manufacturers of thrashing machinery; the Reeves Pulley Company, manufacturers of wood pulleys, and Caldwell & Drake Iron Works.

BENTON COUNTY

FOWLER, SEAT OF JUSTICE

BENTON COUNTY is located in the northwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Newton and Jasper, on the east by White and Tippecanoe, on the south by Warren county and on the west by the State of Illinois. The county contains 414 square miles.

Organization.—The year 1840 witnessed the organization of Benton county, named for the celebrated Thomas H. Benton. The act of February, 1840, however, did not name commissioners, and it was not until January 31, 1843, that the Legislature named commissioners to locate a county seat. The commissioners met on the third Monday of May, 1843, at the home of Basil Justus and chose a site on section 18, township 34 north, range 7 west, on land donated by Henry W. Ellsworth and David Watkinson. In September, 1843, the commissioners ordered that a court-house be erected in the county seat "in the town of Milroy," which was named in honor of Samuel Milroy, one of the locating commissioners. Learning that there was another town of that name in the State, the commissioners, at the October session, changed the name to "Oxford." The county seat remained here until July 10, 1874, when it was transferred to Fowler, which had been laid out in 1871, for the ostensible purpose of making a bid for the county seat. This change gave rise to a bitter fight between the towns of Oxford and Fowler. The immediate cause for the hostilities was the condemnation of the old court-house at Oxford on March 20, 1873, which was followed by injunctions and other legal proceedings which culminated in the court-house being ordered erected at Fowler. The court-house was largely the gift of the late Moses Fowler of Lafayette. Its corner-stone was laid August, 1874, and the first court was held February, 1875.

Benton county has no large towns or large manufacturing enterprises, but is noted for its agricultural enterprises and live stock interests. It is also noted as the home of the "Hickory Grove Herd" of Hereford cattle, the substantial basis of the Hereford cattle industry of America. The county has the special distinction of being the birthplace and training ground of two of the most remarkable horses in the history of the world—the world-famed "Dan Patch" was bred, trained and campaigned as an unbeaten race

horse by Daniel A. Messner of Oxford, Ind., and "Honest George" was raised and trained at Boswell by Mat Cooper.

Population of Benton county in 1890 was 11,903; in 1900 was 13,123, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 12,688, of which 695 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,029 families in the county and 3,017 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Benton county: Bolivar, Center, Gilboa, Grant, Hickory Grove, Oak Grove, Parish Grove, Pine, Richland, Union and York. The incorporated cities and towns are Ambia, Boswell, Earl Park, Fowler, Otterbein, and Oxford. Fowler is the county seat of Benton county.

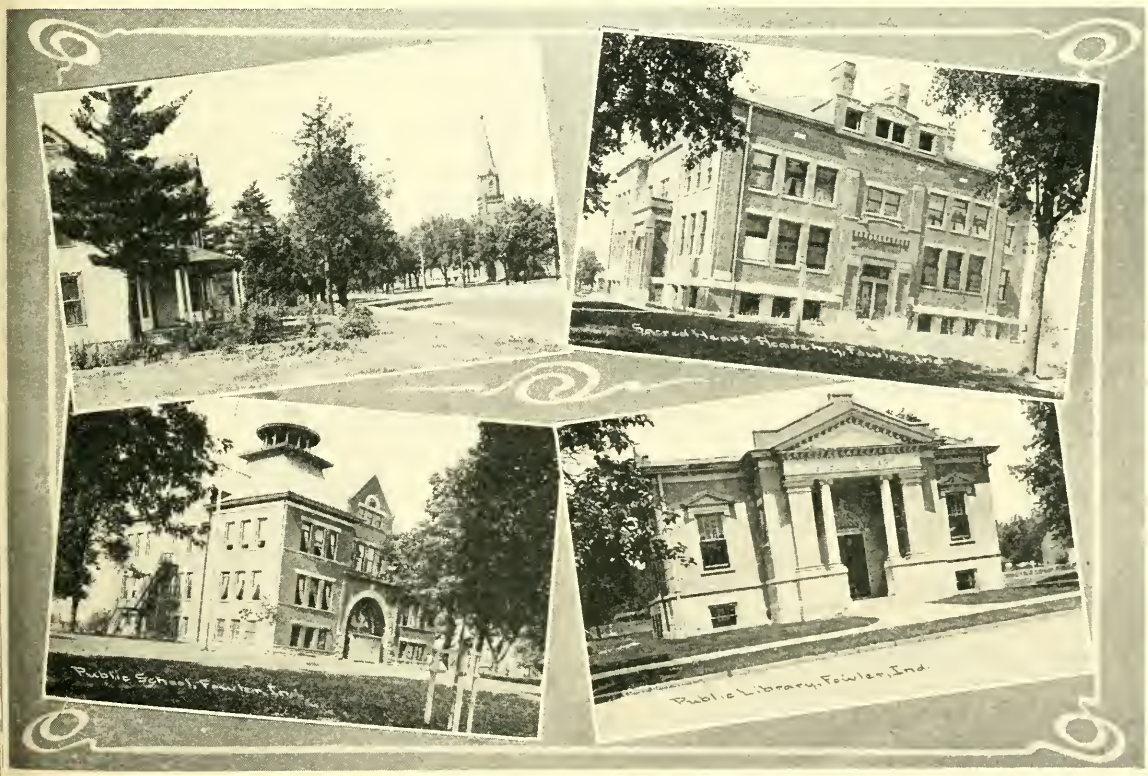
Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Benton county was $13,777,275; value of improvements was $2,009,385, and the total net value of taxables was $20,745,375. There were 1,837 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 440 miles of improved roads in Benton county, built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $710,354.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 84.22 miles of steam railroad operated in Benton county by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Indiana & Southern; Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago; C., C., C. & St. L., and Lake Erie & Western railways.

Educational.—According to the report of Charles H. Dodson, county superintendent of Benton county, there were seventy-three schoolhouses, including eleven high schools, in Benton county in 1914, employing 138 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 1,811. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $81,500.97. The estimated value of school property in the county was $230,600.

Agriculture.—There were in Benton county in 1910 over 1,200 farms embraced in 252,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 198.4 acres. The value of all farm property was $37,000,000, showing 111.6 per cent. increase in value over 1900. The average value of land per acre was



Views in Fowler, Benton County.

$128.94. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,000,000: Number of cattle, 11,000, valued at $401,000; horses, 11,000, valued at $1,400,000; hogs, 25,000, valued at $194,000; sheep 5,600, valued at $29,000. The total value of poultry was $51,000.

BLACKFORD COUNTY

HARTFORD CITY, SEAT OF JUSTICE

BLACKFORD COUNTY is located in the second tier of counties northeast of Indianapolis. It is bounded on the north by Wells, on the east by Jay, on the south by Delaware and on the west by Grant counties, and contains an area of 169 square miles.

Organization.—The county, which was originally a part of Jay county, was organized February 18, 1839, and named in honor of Judge Blackford. The first settlement in the county was made by John Blount in 1835 and in the winter of 1836 Abel Baldwin, of Vermont, made an exploration of the forests and entered land for a party of emigrants from that State. In the autumn following, they removed to the Salamonie and laid off the town of Montpelier, named after the capital of Vermont. Hartford was founded in 1839 and for several years the rival towns were competitors for the county seat. It took two separate acts of the Legislature before the organization of the county became effective, and it was not until after the fourth set of commissioners were appointed, February 24, 1840, that the county seat was finally located at Hartford, the site probably selected by the second set of commissioners. Later the town name was changed to Hartford City at the suggestion of F. L. Shelton. What is known as the "Godfroy Reserve," where the one-time noted war chief Godfroy of the Miamis long resided, is located in the eastern part of the county. Godfroy was a noble-looking, kind-hearted man, and was held in great esteem by the Indians and white men.

Population of Blackford county in 1890 was 10,461; in 1900 was 17,213, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 15,820, of which 629 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,837 families in the county and 3,775 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are four townships in Blackford county: Harrison, Jackson, Licking and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Hartford City and Montpelier. Hartford City is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Blackford county was $3,829,610; value of improvements was $2,116,745, and the total net value of taxables was $10,317,690. There were 2,246 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 250 miles of improved roads in Blackford county, built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $366,648.46.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 27.92 miles of steam railroad operated in Blackford county by the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville and the P., C., C. & St. L. railways. The Union Traction Company of Indiana operates 15.25 miles of electric lines.

Educational.—According to the report of Edgar M. Servies, county superintendent of Boone county, there were 112 schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Boone county in 1914 employing 150 grade and forty high-school teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,997.99 grade; 585.73 high school. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $100,775.50. The estimated value of school property in the county was $430,335, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $150,830. One orphanage school, two miles south of Zionsville, is maintained by the Baptist church, but the teacher is furnished by the township trustee.

Agriculture.—There were in Blackford county in 1910 over 1,100 farms embraced in 98,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 85.4 acres. The value of all farm property was $9,000,000, show-

ing 73 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $65.22. The total value of domestic animals was over $995,000: Number of cattle 7,600, valued at $227,000; horses, 4,900, valued at $518,000; hogs, 28,000, valued at $167,000; sheep, 14,000, valued at $68,000. The total value of poultry was about $50,000.

BOONE COUNTY

LEBANON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

BOONE COUNTY, named after the famous Indian hunter and trapper, Daniel Boone, is bounded on the north by Clinton, on the east by Hamilton, on the south by Marion and Hendricks and on the west by Montgomery counties. It is situated on the ridge of what were in the early days called the dividing swamps between White river and the Wabash. The area of the county is 418 square miles.

Organization.—The county was organized in 1830 and the first courts were held in Jamestown, which remained the seat of justice until the removal to Lebanon, made effective by an act of the Legislature January 26, 1832, providing for commissioners to relocate the county seat. The first court-house was completed in 1833 and it is presumed that the formal transfer of the county seat to Lebanon occurred that year.

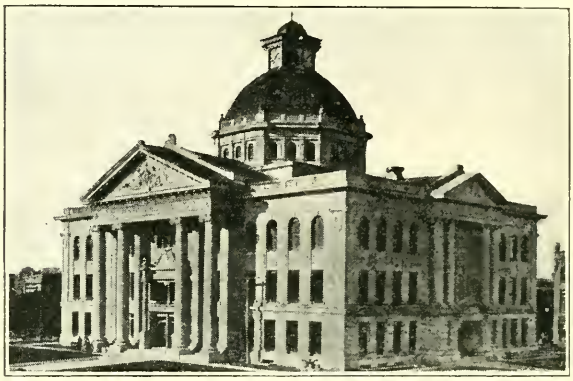
This county was once the abode and hunting ground of the Eel river tribe of the Miami Indians. In 1819 Thorntown had a population of 300 Indians and a few French traders. The large reserve at this place was not purchased until 1828, nor did the Indians remove until 1835.

The present court-house, which was completed and dedicated July 4, 1912, is built of Bedford limestone and one of the features is the dome, which is the second in size in the State, being fifty feet in diameter. The north and south entrances are each adorned by four columns 35 feet 6 inches in length, 52 inches in diameter at the base and 48 inches at the top. These columns are said to be the largest one-piece columns in the United States.

Population of Boone county in 1890 was 16,572; in 1900 was 26,321, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 24,673, of which 131 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,414 families in the county and 6,334 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Boone county: Center, Clinton, Eagle, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Marion, Perry, Sugar Creek, Union, Washington and Worth. The incorporated cities and towns are Lebanon, Advance, Jamestown, Thorntown and Zionsville. Lebanon is the county seat of Boone county.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to



Boone County Court-House, Lebanon.

the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Boone county was $12,867,745; value of improvements was $3,720,295, and the total net value of taxables was $24,893,350. There were 4,200 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 563 miles of improved roads in Boone county, built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $232,024.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 63.74 miles of steam railroad operated in Boone county by the Central Indiana; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; C., C., C. & St. L.; Peoria & Eastern, and Vandalia railways. The Lebanon &

Thorntown Traction Company and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operate 50.14 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Edgar M. Servies, county superintendent of Boone county, there were 112 schoolhouses, including six high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 190 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,584. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $100,775. Estimated value of school property in the county was $430,335, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $160,650.

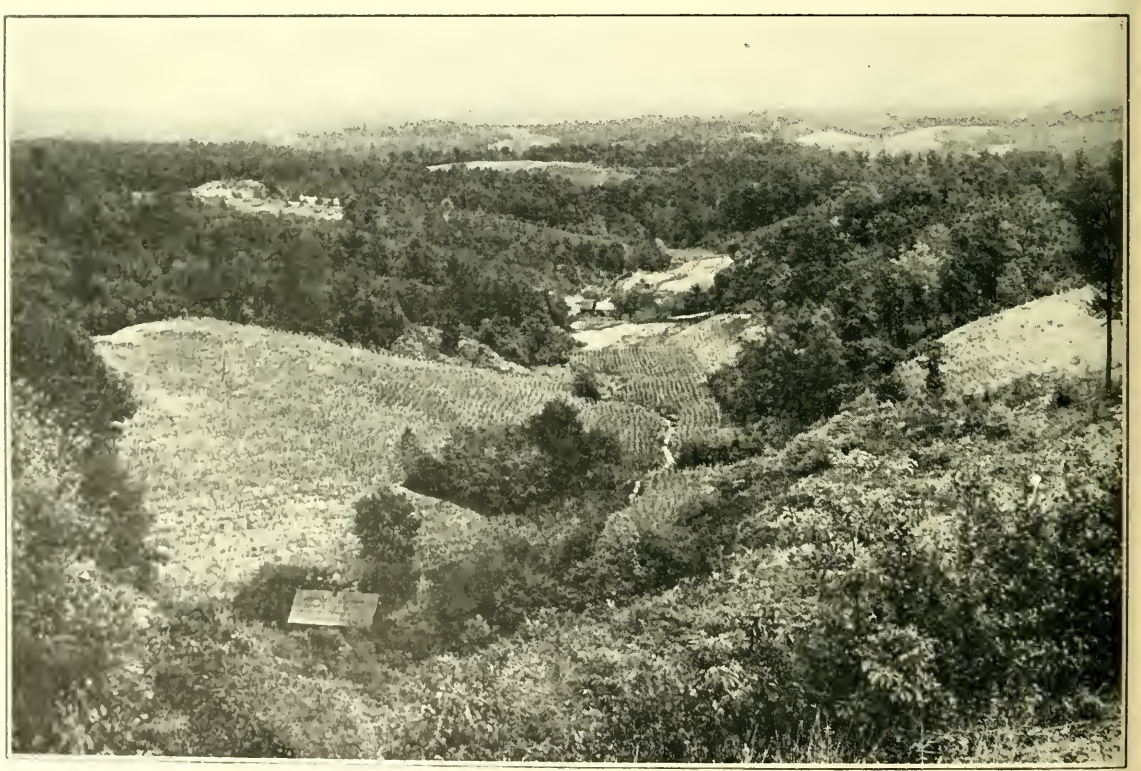
Agriculture.—There were in Boone county in 1910 over 3,300 farms embraced in 264,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 79.7 acres. The value of all farm property was $35,000,000, showing 116.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $103.12. The total value of domestic animals was over $3,000,000: Number of cattle, 21,000, valued at $720,000; horses, 14,000, valued at $1,500,000; hogs, 92,000, valued at $624,000; sheep, 22,000, valued at $105,000. The total value of poultry was $146,000.

BROWN COUNTY

NASHVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

BROWN COUNTY is located in the second tier of counties south of Indianapolis. It is bounded on the north by Morgan and Johnson, on the east by Bartholomew, on the south by Monroe and Jackson and on the west by Monroe counties. It contains 320 square miles.

Organization.—It was organized February 4, 1836, which was made effective April 1, 1836. The county was named in honor of General Jacob Brown, one of the heroes of the war of 1812. The first name of the county seat was Jacksonburg, but during the first year of its ca-



Hohenpoint, near Weed Patch, Brown County.—*Photo By Frank M. Hohenberger.*

reer was changed to Nashville. The original jail, built in 1837, is still in use and is the last remaining relic of the log jails doing service in the State.

Brown county lies in the northern angle of the unglaciated region of Indiana, which condition brings the rugged portion of the State farther north and nearer Indianapolis at this point, than at any other. Here the mighty grinding, planing force of the ice sheet has not cut down the ridges and filled up the hollows. It has not worn the underlying rocks into soil enriched by silt from far-off regions. The ridges stand out boldly as chiseled by the cutting force of the streams. The soil is home-made out of the underlying rocks, which are mostly shale and sand-stone. The ease with which the finer soil can be removed from the slopes by water causes the soil to be coarse and loose. This accounts for the wonderful growth of timber with which nature has covered it, also making this region an ideal one for adaptation to fruit growing.

The rugged nature of the county had a deterrent effect upon railroad building and it was not until 1906 that the Illinois Central railroad, which runs twelve miles through the county, was built from Indianapolis to Effingham, Ill., where it joins the main line from Chicago to New Orleans. With the entrance of the railroad this region of exceptional natural beauty, which before lay all but unknown almost in the shadow of the State Capital, has become the mecca for artists and the admirers of the beautiful in nature. Many summer homes have been built here since and large sums of money have been invested in the fruit-raising industry.

Population of Brown county in 1890 was 10,308; in 1900 was 9,727, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 7,975, of which 45 were of white foreign birth. There were 1,745 families in the county and 1,724 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are five townships in Brown county: Hamblen, Jackson, Johnson, Van Buren and Washington. Nashville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Brown county was $1,049,665; value of improvements was $310,595, and the total net value of taxables was $2,143,380. There were 1,035 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were thirty-three miles of improved roads in Brown county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. There were no gravel road bonds outstanding January 1, 1915.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 11.36 miles of steam railroad operated in Brown county by the Indianapolis branch of the Illinois Central railroad.

Educational.—According to the report of Sylvester Barnes, county superintendent of Brown county, there were seventy-six schoolhouses, including three high schools, in Brown county in 1914, employing eighty-seven teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 1,437. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $34,184.33. The estimated value of school property in the county was $49,900, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $3,030.

Agriculture.—There were in Brown county in 1910 over 1,500 farms embraced in 160,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 107.1 acres. The value of all farm property was $3,400,000, showing 40.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $12.75. The total value of domestic animals was over $530,000. Number of cattle, 5,000, valued at $123,000; horses, 3,000, valued at $305,000; hogs, 5,300, valued at $41,000; sheep, 5,600, valued at $21,000. The total value of poultry was $38.000.

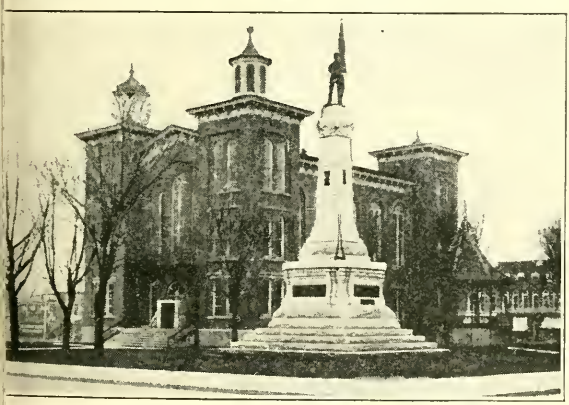
CARROLL COUNTY

DELPHI, SEAT OF JUSTICE

CARROLL COUNTY, located in the third tier northwest of Indianapolis, is bounded on the north by White and Cass, on the east by Howard and Cass, on the south by Clinton and on the west by White and Tippecanoe counties, and contains 376 square miles. The county is traversed by the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, by Deer creek and Wild creek, which are its principal streams. The western side of the county borders on what is known as the "Grand Prairie." The surface is generally level and clay and black soil predominate about equally.

Organization.—It was organized January 7, 1828, which became effective May 1, 1828. The first county seat was christened Carrollton, but on May 24, 1828, was changed to Delphi. The county was named in honor of the venerable Charles Carroll, then the sole survivor of those who had signed the Declaration of Independence. In its earlier history, the Wabash and Erie canal furnished it with great facilities for trade and exportation of produce.

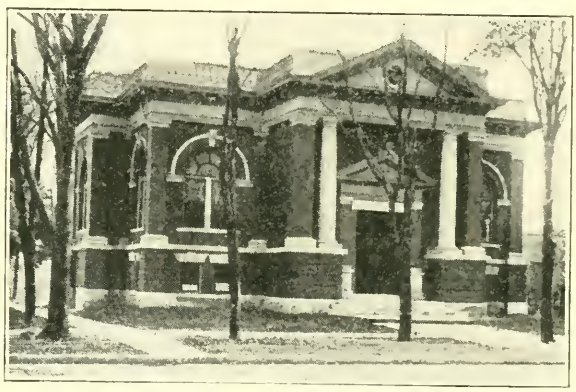
Population of Carroll county in 1890 was 20,021; in 1900 was 19,953, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 17,970, of which 263 were of white foreign birth. There



Carroll County Court-House, Delphi.

were 4,579 families in the county and 4,536 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Carroll county: Adams, Burlington, Carrollton, Clay, Deer Creek, Democrat, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Rock Creek, Tippecanoe and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Delphi, Camden and Flora. Delphi is the county seat.



Delphi Library, Carroll County.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Carroll county was $7,567,840; value of improvements was $2,181,410, and the total net value of taxables was $14,489,540. There were 2,967 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 385 miles of improved roads in Carroll county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $450,283.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 59.01 miles of steam railroad operated in Carroll county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Vandalia; and the Wabash railroads. The Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company operates 15.62 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Philip B. Hemmig, county superintendent of Carroll county, there were eighty-seven schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in the county in 1914 employing 160 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,243. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $76,567.80.

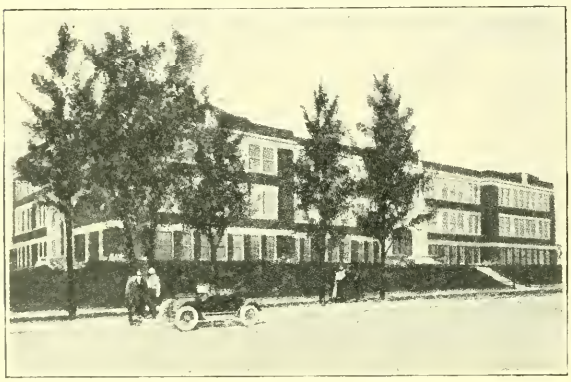
Estimated value of school property in the county was $267,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $47,646.03.

Agriculture.—There were in Carroll county in 1910 over 2,200 farms embraced in 227,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 101.7 acres. The value of all farm property was $27,000,000, showing 105 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $93.69. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,200,000: Number of cattle, 16,000, valued at $485,000; horses, 10,000, valued at $1,200,000; hogs, 57,000, valued at $365,000; sheep, 11,000, valued at $55,000. The total value of poultry was $87,000.

CASS COUNTY

LOGANSPORT, SEAT OF JUSTICE

CASS COUNTY is bounded on the north by Pulaski and Fulton, on the east by Miami, on the south by Howard and Carroll and on the west by White and Carroll counties. It contains 420 square miles.



High School, Logansport.

Public Library, Logansport.

Organization.—The organization of Cass county became effective April 13, 1829, and the county seat was fixed at Logansport by three of the five commissioners named by the legislative Act of December 18, 1828. The county was named after the Honorable Lewis Cass. Here was located the town of Kenapacomequa or l'Anguille, the French name, or Old Town, which was destroyed by General Wilkinson August 8, 1791. The village stood on the north bank of Eel river, six miles northeast of Logansport and extended for two miles and a half along the stream. It was then called a village of the Kickapoos.

The Eel and Wabash rivers unite near the center of the county, furnishing an abundance of water power for the water works, electric light plant and factories of the city of Logansport, which is built on both sides of the two rivers. Along these streams there is an inexhaustible supply of limestone, gravel and sand of superior quality for building purposes and road-making and a good quality of clay for making brick is found in abundance in different parts of the county.

Population of Cass county in 1890 was 31,153; in 1900 was 34,545, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 36,368, of which 2,031 were of white foreign birth. There were 9,080 families in the county and 8,758 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Cass county: Adams, Bethlehem, Boone, Clay, Clinton, Deer Creek, Eel, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Miami, Noble, Tipton and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Logansport, Galveston, Royal Center and Walton. Logansport is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Cass county was $12,264,550, value of improvements was $4,950,780 and the total net value of taxables was $26,858,345. There were 6,178 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 402 miles of improved roads in Cass county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1914. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $675,194.75.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 107.99 miles of steam railroad operated in Cass county by the Chesapeake & Ohio; Logansport division P., C., C. & St. L.; Richmond division P., C., C. & St. L.; Effner branch P., C., C. & St. L.; Michigan division of Vandalia; Butler branch of the Vandalia, and the Wabash Railways. The Fort Wayne & Northern Traction Company and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 40.48 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of A. L. Frantz, Logansport, Ind., county superintendent of Cass county, there were 108 schoolhouses, including ten high schools in Cass county in 1914, employing 241 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,595. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendent, supervisors, principals and teachers was $139,317.09. The estimated value of school property in the county was $643,500, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $142,898.

There are three Catholic and one German Lutheran schools in Cass county.

Consolidation is coming fast; almost every township has one consolidated school building of from five to nine teachers.

Agriculture.—There were in Cass county in 1910 over 2,400 farms, embraced in 240,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 102.3 acres. The value of all farm property was $27,000,000, showing 92.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $80.57. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,300,000: Number of cattle 20,000, valued at $590,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,200,000; hogs 52,000, valued at $360,000; sheep 20,000, valued at $95,000. The total value of poultry was $105,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were sixty-eight industries in Logansport, furnishing employment to 2,412 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $2,003,965. Value of products, $4,201,369; value added by manufacture, $2,219,816.

Northern Hospital for Insane.—The General Assembly of 1883, by an act approved March 7, made provision for the erection of three additional hospitals for the insane (Laws 1883, p. 164). The first of these to be opened was the Northern Hospital, located a mile west of Logansport and popularly known as Longcliff. The site was purchased October 4, 1883. The work of construction, which was on the "block plan," began in the following summer, but was discontinued in 1886 because of the exhaustion of funds. It was not until July 1, 1888, that the first patients were received. These came at first from all parts of the State, but the hospital is now limited to the care of patients from twenty-two counties designated the northern district for the insane (Laws, 1889, p. 391).

CLARK COUNTY

JEFFERSONVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

CLARK COUNTY is located in the southeast section of the State and its entire southeastern section is bounded by the Ohio river. To the north are Jefferson and Scott counties, while Washington bounds it on the west and Floyd county on the south.

Organization.—Clark county was set apart February 1, 1801, by William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and was named in honor of the celebrated General George Rogers Clark, at one time a citizen of the county. At that time the boundaries, as defined by the Governor, were "Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Blue river, thence up that river

Administration Building, Indiana State Forest Reservation, Clark County.

to the crossing of the Vincennes road, thence in a direct line to the nearest point on White river, thence up that river to its source and to Fort Recovery, thence on the line of the northwest territory to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kentucky, thence to the place of beginning." The original county was very large and included in whole or in part twenty-one of the present counties of the State, which constituted about one-fifth of the area. Clark county now contains about 400 square miles. Most of the land within the present limits of the county is embraced in what is called "Illinois Grant," or "Clark's Grant," made by the Legislature of Virginia in 1786, which conveyed to certain commissioners 149,000 acres of land in trust, to be apportioned according to rank, to General Clark and the officers and men of the regiment which he commanded in the expedition to Vincennes and Kaskaskia. It was divided into 500-acre tracts and apportioned accordingly. One thousand acres more, lying along the Falls of the Ohio, was also granted at the same time for the location of a town to be called Clarksville, which flourished for a time, but has since gone to decay. The first settlements of any consequence were made from 1790 up to 1800 in the towns along the river, so that the inhabitants on the first notice of the approach of Indians might escape into Kentucky.

Clark county was the gateway to the great northwest and constituted the highway over which the stream of civilization made its way from the east and south to the new country north of the Ohio river. The Falls of the Ohio furnished the means of crossing the river and determined the earlier settlement of this part of the State. The first county seat was Springville, a little village which stood near where Charlestown now stands. It was on the old Indian trail from the falls of the Ohio to the Indian nations of the north, west and east. A short distance west of this little town lived Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of Indiana. Springville, at one time, was a great trading center for the French and Indians, but not a vestige now remains to tell where the village stood. On June 9, 1802, Governor Harrison issued a proclamation "fixing the seat of justice at the town of Jeffersonville . . . after the first day of August next." The territorial Legislature changed it to Charlestown by the Act of December 14, 1810, and it remained there until September 23, 1873, when it was permanently located at Jeffersonville. The old court-house at Charlestown is still standing and in a good state of preservation.

Indiana State Forest Reservation.—By an act of the Legislature, March 3, 1903, the State purchased 2,000 acres of land for a forest reservation, laboratory of forestry, demonstration and State nurseries. The reservation is located one mile north of Henryville, which may be reached by going to Henryville via the Pennsylvania or the Indianapolis & Louisville electric line which touches the east side of the reservation.

The "Knobs."—Five miles below the Falls of the Ohio commences a range of hills called the "Knobs." They rise about 500 feet high, are from a mile to a half a mile in width and are about equal in elevation. Each hill, separately, is small, often covering less than half an acre; they unite,

Postoffice Building, Jeffersonville.

generally, one hundred or two hundred feet below their summits. They extend about fifty miles into the interior and the country behind them falls off very little from a level. A similar ridge of hills extends into Kentucky, from the south side of the river opposite. It is not unlikely that they were once united and formed an obstruction, the only remains of which at this time are the Falls of the Ohio. A few miles above Jeffersonville is an elevated pear-shaped ridge overlooking the Ohio river, which is supposed to be the remains of a fort built by the Mound Builders. About eight miles north of this stone fort is a circular inclosure. This is an earthwork of about 2,000 feet in circumference and the embankment was originally about twelve feet high. In form it is almost a perfect circle. Pottery, fresh water shells and fragments of bones have been found here in great abundance. From this place to the stone fort is a line of mounds. On the bank of Big creek, about eight feet above the creek bed, is another stone inclosure, embracing about ten acres. A short distance south of the inclosure are three curious stone mounds or pillars. The object for which these mounds were erected can only be conjectured, but were evidently intended as memorials of some event in the history of the Mound Builders.

Statue of General George Rogers Clark in Monument Place, Indianapolis.

Indiana Reformatory.—The first State institution established in Indiana was the State Prison at Jeffersonville. It was authorized by an act of the Legislature, approved January 9, 1821 (Laws 1821, p. 24), and the first prisoner was received November 1, 1822. Provision was made by the Legislature of 1859 for another prison north of the National road (Laws 1859, p. 135). It was opened at Michigan City in 1860. From that date until 1897 the institution at Jeffersonville was known as the Southern Indiana State Prison and its prisoners were committed from the counties south of the National road. In accordance with an act approved February 26, 1897 (Laws 1897, p. 69), the State Prison, South, on April 1 of that year became the Indiana Reformatory for the incarceration of men between the ages of sixteen and thirty years unless convicted of treason or murder in the first or second degree, sentenced from any county in the State.

Carnegie Public Library, Jeffersonville.

Population of Clark county in 1890 was 30,259; in 1900 was 31,835, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 30,260, of which 833 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,901 families in the county and 6,704 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Clark county: Bethlehem, Carr, Charlestown, Jefferson, Monroe, Oregon, Owen, Silver Creek, Union, Utica, Washington and Wood. The incorporated cities and towns are Jeffersonville, Clarkstown, Clarksville, Clays-

burg, New Providence, Port Fulton and Sellersburg. Jeffersonville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Clark county was $5,454,350, value of improvements was $3,082,130 and the total net value of taxables was $14,470,840. There were 4,725 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 219 miles of improved roads in Clark county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $329,730.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 73.56 miles of steam railroad operated in Clark county by the Louisville division Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; C., I. & L.; Louisville Bridge Company; C., C., C. & St. L.; Louisville & Jefferson Bridge Company, and the Louisville division, the Jeffersonville branch and the New Albany branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railways. The Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Company, the Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Company and the Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company operate 40.25 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Samuel L. Scott, county superintendent of Clark county, there were 104 schoolhouses, including four high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 191 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,863. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $97,518.31. Estimated value of school property in the county in 1914 was $385,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $57,500.

Agriculture.—There were in Clark county in 1910 over 2,100 farms, embraced in 216,000 acres. Average acres per farm 99.2 acres. The value of all farm property was $9,500,000, showing 39.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $28.61. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,000,000: Number of cattle 10,000, valued at $267,000; horses 5,500, valued at $520,000; hogs 15,000, valued at $100,000; sheep 9,000, valued at $35,000. The total value of poultry was $56,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were thirty-six industries in Jeffersonville, furnishing employment to 919 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $2,681,753. Value of products, $1,915,682; value added by manufacture, $832,957.

CLAY COUNTY

BRAZIL, SEAT OF JUSTICE

CLAY COUNTY lies south of Parke, west of Putnam and Owen, north of Greene and east of Sullivan and Vigo counties and contains 360 square miles.

Organization.—The organization of the county was made effective April 1, 1825. Bowling Green was selected as the first county seat and held that distinction for fifty years. When on November 30, 1851, the court-house and all the records were burned a fight was precipitated to select a new location for the county seat, the town of Bellaire was the chief contender. On February 23, 1853, the advocates of relocation got an act through the Legislature providing commissioners to select and locate a new seat of justice, and for the second time Bowling Green was selected. In 1872 the county seat was ordered removed to Brazil, as a result of a petition on the part of those favoring that place, and the formal transfer was made January 26, 1877. The county was named in honor of the famous statesman Henry Clay.

In past years Clay county was noted as the largest producer of coal in the State, but later developments in Indiana coal fields have outranked Clay county by reason of the fact that the mines, where the famous Brazil Block coal is mined, have been in operation over forty years and much of the coal has been taken out. According to the mine inspector's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there are seventeen mines in operation in Clay county,

nder the jurisdiction of the State Mine Inspector, which produced 464,948 tons of block coal. During the past two decades the county has become the leading clay manufacturing center in the State.

Population of Clay county in 1890 was 30,536; in 1900 was 34,285, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 32,535, of which 1,869 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,626 families in the county and 7,480 dwellings.

Improved Roads.—There were 346 miles of improved roads in Clay county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $415,604.37.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 94.69 miles of steam railroad operated in Clay county by the Central Indiana; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; C., C., C. & St. L.; Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Evansville & Indianapolis; Indianapolis & Louisville, and the Vandalia Railways. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 12.36 miles of electric line in the county.

Big Four Railroad Bridge Over Walnut Creek in Putnam County.—*Photograph by Bert Weedon.*

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Clay county: Brazil, Cass, Dick Johnson, Harrison, Jackson, Lewis, Perry, Posey, Sugar Ridge, Van Buren and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Brazil, Bowling Green, Carbon, Center Point, Clay City, Knightsville and Staunton. Brazil is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Clay county was $6,299,480, value of improvements was $3,384,570 and the total net value of taxables was $15,262,530. There were 5,048 polls in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Willis E. Akre, county superintendent of Clay county, there were 115 schoolhouses, including six high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 226 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,926. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $111,653.37. Estimated value of school property in the county in 1914 was $2,494,504, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $110,310.

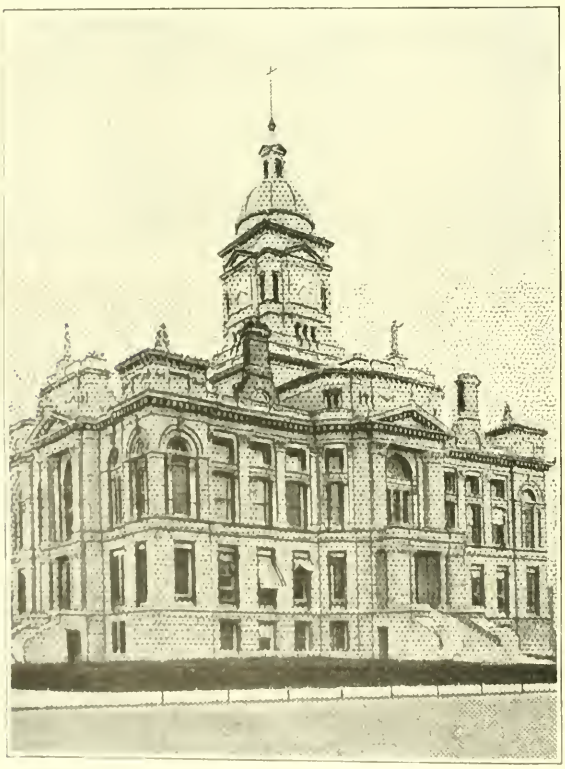
Agriculture.—There were in Clay county in 1910 over 2,500 farms, embraced in 212,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 82.2 acres. The value of all farm property was $13,000,000, showing 48.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $43.72. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,300,000: Number of cattle 14,000, valued at $350,000; horses 7,600, valued at $730,000; hogs 23,000, valued at $150,000; sheep 5,900, valued at $23,000. The total value of poultry was $58,000.

CLINTON COUNTY

FRANKFORT, SEAT OF JUSTICE

CLINTON COUNTY is bounded on the north by Carroll and Howard, on the east by Tipton and Hamilton, on the south by Boone and on the west by Tippecanoe and Montgomery counties. It has an area of 408 square miles, and is located in the second tier of counties northwest of Indianapolis.

Organization. — The organization of the county became effective March 1, 1830. The town of Jefferson, four miles west of the then future town of Frankfort, was the temporary county seat of Clinton from the day of its organization, May 3, 1830, until the proper buildings were erected at Frankfort. The site of Frankfort was selected by the State commissioners and the county agent was ordered on May 19, 1830, to have the land surveyed and laid off in lots. The first term of court in Frankfort convened April, 1831, in the new log court-house. Clinton county was named after DeWitt Clinton, at one time Governor of New York.



Clinton County Court-House, Frankfort.

The principal streams in the county are the south fork of Wild Cat, Kilmore and Sugar Creek. The soil surface is sufficiently undulating to afford good drainage and the farms of the county are well drained and under a high state of cultivation. In a small portion of the southeastern part of the county natural gas was found. In many places in the county there is a large deposit of excellent clay for the manufacture of brick, tile and pottery.

Population of Clinton county in 1890 was 27,370; in 1900 was 28,202, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 26,674, of which 186 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,905 families in the county and 6,732 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Clinton county: Center, Forest, Jackson, Johnson, Kirkland, Madison, Michigan, Owen, Perry, Ross, Sugar Creek, Union, Warren and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Frankfort, Colfax, Kirkland, Michigantown and Rossville. Frankfort is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Clinton county was $12,717,685, value of improvements was

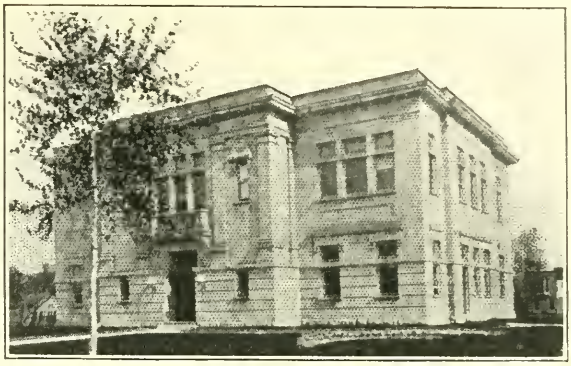
$4,248,290 and the total net value of taxables was $25,172,520. There were 4,721 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 789 miles of improved roads in Clinton county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $708,203.05.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 99.05 miles of steam railroad operated in Clinton county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Chicago division of the C., C., C. & St. L.; Lake Erie & Western; Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and the Michigan division of the Vandalia Railways. The Indiana Railways & Light Company and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operate 32.13 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Marion W. Salmon, county superintendent of Clinton county, there were seventy schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in Clinton county in 1914, employing 195 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,071. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $115,109.82. Estimated value of school property in the county was $548,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $152,400.

Agriculture.—There were in Clinton county in 1910 over 2,700 farms, embraced in 253,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 93.2 acres. The value of all farm property was $36,000,000, showing 123.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre is $113.20. The total value of domestic animals was over $3,000,000: Number of cattle 19,000, valued at $703,000; horses 13,000, valued at $1,600,000; hogs 78,000, valued at $500,000; sheep 12,000, valued at $61,000. The value of poultry was $108,000.



Public Library, Frankfort.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were nineteen industries in Frankfort, employing about 850 persons, of which about 450 were employed in the repair shops of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroad.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

ENGLISH, SEAT OF JUSTICE

CRAWFORD COUNTY is situated in the southern tier of counties bordering on the Ohio river and lies between Harrison and Perry counties on the river, Orange and Washington counties on the north and Dubois on the west. It contains about 320 square miles, much of the surface of which is rough and hilly.

There is an inexhaustible supply of stone and large plants are operated at Marengo and Milltown. The county is particularly distinguished on account of the location of two of the greatest underground caverns in the world, the Marengo and Wyandotte caves.

Organization.—The county was organized by legislative act January 29, 1818, which became effective March 1, 1818. It was named after the unfortunate Colonel William Crawford, the land agent of General Washington in the west, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and burned at the stake at Sandusky in 1782. The county seat history of Crawford county has never been satisfactorily recorded owing to inability to gather all of the records. According to the best available data Mt. Sterling became the county seat in 1818 and remained so at least until 1822. The Legislature passed an act on December 21, 1821, providing for a change of the county seat from "Mountsterling." It was probably removed to

Fredonia, a town on the Ohio river, where it was in 1843. In that year the Legislature passed an act on January 4 providing for its removal from that place to Leavenworth, which became the next county seat, where it remained until 1894, when it was removed to English after a most notable and picturesque struggle. The court-house at English is the only one in the State which was erected outside the limits of the county seat town. The town of English was named in honor of Honorable William H. English, whose death occurred February 7, 1896, and who was one of Indiana's most distinguished sons. In 1851 he was elected to represent his native county (Scott) in the State Legislature and in 1852 as a member of Congress, to which he was re-elected. At the national convention at Cincinnati in June, 1880, he was unanimously nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket with General Winfield Scott Hancock for President. The last years of his life were devoted to the writing of his "History of the Conquest of the Northwest."

Population of Crawford county in 1890 was 13,941; in 1900 was 13,476, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 12,057, of which sixty-nine were of white foreign birth. There were 2,759 families in the county and 2,728 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Crawford county: Boone, Jennings, Johnson, Liberty, Ohio, Patoka, Sterling, Union and Whiskey Run. The incorporated cities and towns are Alton, English, Marengo, Leavenworth and Milltown. English is the county seat.

Monumental Mountain, Wyandotte Cave, Crawford County. Height 135 feet—highest underground mountain in the world.

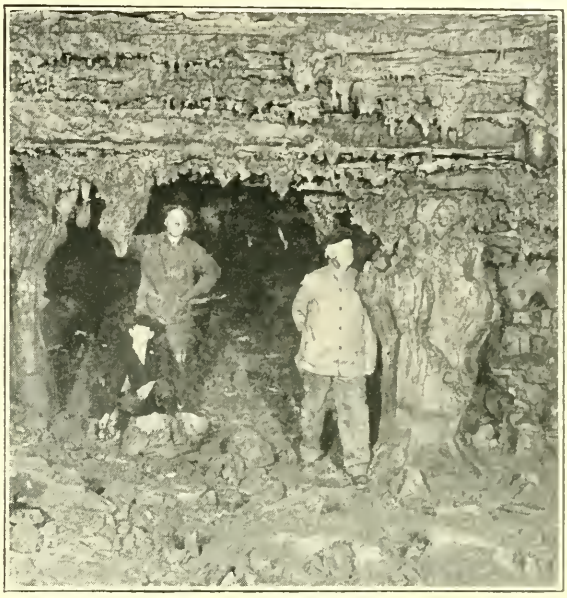
Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Crawford county was $938,050, value of improvements was $505,515 and the total net value of taxables was $2,725,632. There were 1,781 polls in the county.

Improved Roads. — There were fifty-four miles of improved roads in Crawford county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $68,759.20.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 25.62 miles of steam railroad operated in Crawford county by the Southern Railway Company of Indiana.

Educational.—According to the report of Stuart A. Beals, county superintendent of Crawford county, there were eighty-five schoolhouses, including five high schools in Crawford county in 1914, employing 113 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,236. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $40,-972.20. The estimated value of school property in the county was $55,750, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $19,000.

Agriculture.—There were in Crawford county in 1910 over 1,800 farms, embraced in 181,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 97.5 acres. The value of all farm property was $3,800,000, showing 70.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $11.73. The total value of domestic animals was over $600,000: Number of cattle 5,700, valued at $130,000; horses 3,500, valued at $344,000; hogs 7,400, valued at $50,000; sheep 7,300, valued at $28,000. The total value of poultry was $47,000.



Entrance to Pillard Palace, Wyandotte Cave.

DAVIESS COUNTY

WASHINGTON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

DAVIESS COUNTY is located in the southwestern part of the State, between the east and west forks of White river, which stream with its tributaries, Sugar, Mud, Aikman, Veal, Prairie, Smithers, Pond, Purse and other creeks, drain the county. The county lies wholly within the area of the coal measures and has an abundant supply of coal. It is bounded on the north by Greene, on the east by Martin, on the south by Dubois and Pike and on the west by Knox and a very small portion of Sullivan counties. It contains about 420 square miles, which is marked by a variety of soil. The White river bottoms are rich, sandy and black loam soil, while clay predominates in the other portions. Farming is the principal occupation of the people. Corn and wheat are the leading products, and other farm products are grown in abundance. Melons are raised extensively for shipment and tomatoes are grown in a number of places for canning purposes. Many hogs are raised and fattened here for shipment. The principal natural resource is coal. According to the State Mine Inspector's report for September 30, 1914, there were three coal mines in operation in the county under his jurisdiction, which produced 89,506 tons of coal.

The first settler came into the territory now occupied by Daviess county some time in 1801 or 1806. The first deed for land within the present limits of the county was given to John Baptiste Cardinal by Congress, and the first deed of record was made in 1792. This tract consisted of 400 acres. In 1783 the Congress of the United States made numerous donations of land to the early French settlers about Vincennes, and in 1807 the Congress made what has since been called "French Locations," which lie mostly in what is now Knox county.

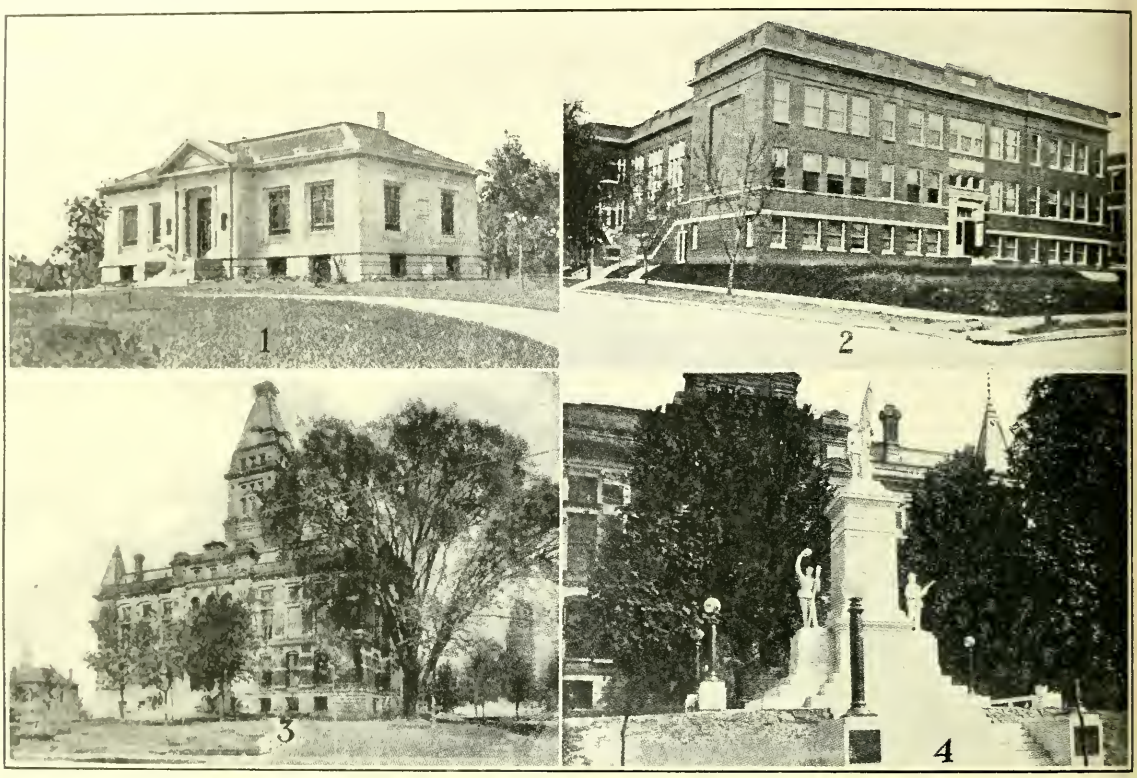
The making of early history in Daviess county was marked with Indian depredations, and after the killing of William McGowen by the Indians in the spring of 1812, the settlers, in order to

protect themselves, erected ten block houses or forts. Five of these were built in 1812 and were known as "Hawkins' Fort," "Comer's Fort" and "Purcell's Fort," the others being built at a later period.

Organization.—Daviess county was organized by an act of the Legislature December 24, 1816, which became effective February 15, 1817. The county was named in honor of the distinguished lawyer, Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe November 7, 1811. Daviess county was originally part of Knox and contained nearly all of the territory now comprising Martin, all of Greene, east of the west fork of White river, and all of Owen county, east of the west fork of White river. The first county seat of Daviess county was located in the town of Liverpool on March 15, 1817. The name was changed to Washington August 18, 1817, and it has remained the county seat since the organization of the county. It is located on the B. & O. Southwestern and C. & E. I. railroads. The shops of the B. & O. Southwestern railroad are located here.

Population of Daviess county in 1890 was 26,227; 1900, 29,914, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 27,747, of which 389 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,231 families in the county and 6,144 dwelling-houses.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Daviess county: Barr, Bogard, Elmore, Harrison, Madison, Reeve, Steele, Van Buren, Veale and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Washington, Cannelburg, Elnora, Montgomery and Odon. Washington is the county seat.



Views in Washington, Daviess County. 1. Public Library. 2. High School. 3. Court-House. 4. Soldiers' Monument.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Daviess county was $7,438,535, value of improvements was $2,869,965 and the total net value of taxables was $14,558,915. There were 4,428 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 326 miles of improved roads in Daviess county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners

January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $427,389.24.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 55.21 miles of steam railroad operated in Daviess County by the B. & O. Southwestern; Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern, and the E. & I. Railways.

Educational.—According to the report of Alva O. Fulkerson, county superintendent of Daviess county, there were 112 schoolhouses, including nine high schools in Daviess county in 1914, employing 204 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,278. There are six consolidated school buildings in the county. They have proved such a success that opposition against consolidation has almost disappeared. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $98,229.54. The estimated value of school property in the county was $385,800, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $109,825.

Agriculture.—There were in Daviess county in 1910 over 2,700 farms embraced in 253,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 91.8 acres. The value of all farm property was $18,000,000, showing 103.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre $54.98. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,900,000: Number of cattle, 14,000, valued at $375,000; horses 9,000, valued at $950,000; hogs 40,000, valued at $280,000; sheep 11,000, valued at $46,000. The total value of poultry was $113,000.

DEARBORN COUNTY

LAWRENCEBURG, SEAT OF JUSTICE

DEARBORN COUNTY is located in the southeast part of the State, bordering on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by Franklin county, on the east by the State of Ohio, on the south by the Ohio river and Ohio county and on the west by Ripley county. It contains 207 square miles and the general character of the land is rolling and in some parts broken by ranges of hills, which, however, are not so high nor so steep as to prevent cultivation. Archeological remains are found throughout the county, some of which are believed to be not less than 2,000 years old and which required much labor and engineering skill.

Moore's Hill College, one of the oldest educational institutions in the State, is located at Moore's Hill in this county.

Organization.—Dearborn county was organized on March 7, 1803, with the seat of justice at Lawrenceburg, the court-house being one-half of a double log cabin belonging to Doctor Jabez Percival, one of the associate judges. Rising Sun was ambitious to be the county seat and wanted to have a new county formed, of which it could be the county seat if it could not wrest the honor from Lawrenceburg. Through this struggle Lawrenceburg lost the county seat for a few years. On September 26, 1836, Wilmington became the seat of justice, where it remained until April 4, 1844, when Lawrenceburg again became the county seat, through an act of the Legislature of January 3, 1844.

Population of Dearborn county in 1890 was 23,364; in 1900 was 22,194, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 21,396, of which 1,163 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,274 families in the county and 5,058 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Dearborn county: Cæsar Creek, Center, Clay, Harrison, Hogan, Jackson, Kelso, Lawrenceburg, Logan, Manchester, Miller, Sparta, Washington and York. The incorporated cities and towns are Aurora, Lawrenceburg, Dillsboro, Greendale, Moore's Hill, St. Leon and West Harrison. Lawrenceburg is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Dearborn county was $3,084,170, value of improvements was

$2,582,125 and the total net value of taxables was $10,170,790. There were 3,143 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were eighty miles of improved roads in Dearborn county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $264,365.12.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 52.79 miles of steam railroad operated in Dearborn county by the B. & O. Southwestern; Cincinnati & Southern Ohio River; the Chicago division, Lawrenceburg branch and Harrison branch, of the Big Four, and the White Water railroads. The Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Company operates 9.38 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of George C. Cole, county superintendent of Dearborn county, there were ninety-four schoolhouses, including two high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 150 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,992. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $71,559.64. Estimated value of school property in the county was $192,450, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $11,600.

Agriculture.—There were in Dearborn county in 1910 over 2,200 farms, embraced in 185,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 82.5 acres. The value of all farm property was $9,800,000, showing 51.0 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $30.43. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,100,000: Number of cattle 13,000, valued at $360,000; horses 6,000, valued at $604,000; hogs 10,000, valued at $76,000; sheep 6,000, valued at $25,000. The total value of poultry in the county was $72,000.

DECATUR COUNTY

GREENSBURG, SEAT OF JUSTICE

DECATUR COUNTY is located in the second tier of counties southeast of Indianapolis. It is bounded on the north by Rush, on the east by Franklin, on the south by Ripley and Jennings and on the west by Bartholomew and Shelby counties. It contains 400 square miles and is especially adapted to agriculture. Some of the finest limestone quarries of the State are located in the county.

Organization.—Decatur county was organized December 31, 1821, and became effective March 4, 1822. It was named after the gallant Commodore Stephen Decatur. Greensburg was selected as the county seat, which, tradition says, was so named by Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks in honor of her old home town in Pennsylvania.

Carnegie Library, Greensburg.

Population of Decatur county in 1890 was 19,277; in 1900 was 19,518, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 18,793, of which 370 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,935 families in the county and 4,844 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Decatur county: Adams, Clay, Clinton, Fugit, Jackson, Marion, Salt Creek, Sand Creek and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Greensburg, Milford, Millhousen, New Point and Westport. Greensburg is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913 the total value of lands and lots in Decatur county was $9,832,000, value of improvements was $3,020,-

510 and the total net value of taxables was $16,655,615. There were 3,183 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 345 miles of improved roads in Decatur county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $538,847.60.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 60.97 miles of steam railroad operated in Decatur county by the Chicago division of the Big Four; Westport branch of the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Columbus, Hope & Greensburg, and the Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroads. Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company operates 10.40 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Frank C. Fields, county superintendent of Decatur county, there were sixty-eight schoolhouses, including ten high schools in Decatur county in 1914, employing 138 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,235. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $84,041.21. The estimated value of school property in the county was $487,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $129,888.

Clinton township, this county, was the first township in the State to consolidate entirely all its schools into one. This was accomplished at Sandusky in 1903. Six hacks carry the children to this centralized school. Since that day the other townships have all followed the lead of Clinton and more or less consolidation has been accomplished in each.

Agriculture.—There were in Decatur county in 1910 over 1,900 farms embraced in 223,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 116.1 acres. The value of all farm property was $19,000,000, showing 79.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre, $60.77. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,800,000: Number of cattle, 14,000, valued at $450,000; horses, 7,800, valued at $780,000; hogs, 57,000, valued at $370,000; sheep, 13,000, valued at $57,000. The total value of poultry was $86,000.

Decatur County Court-House, Greensburg.

DEKALB COUNTY

AUBURN, SEAT OF JUSTICE

DEKALB COUNTY is located in the northeast corner of the State, bordering on the State of Ohio, and is separated from the State of Michigan on the north by Steuben county. It is bounded on the west by Noble and on the south by Allen counties. The St. Joseph river runs about twelve miles through the southeast corner of the county, and other parts of it are well watered by Cedar creek and its numerous branches.

Organization.—Dekalb county was organized February 2, 1837, and was named in honor of Baron Dekalb, a German nobleman, who joined the American army during the revolution. He

was made a general and was killed at the battle of Camden. The county began its career with Auburn as the county seat May 1, 1837. Pending the building of a new court-house, a disastrous fire occurred February 8, 1913, which destroyed part of the county records, among which were all of the records of the county clerk.

Population of Dekalb county in 1890 was 24,307; in 1900 was 25,711, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 25,054, of which 1,060 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,581 families in the county and 6,427 dwellings.

DeKalb County Court House, Auburn, Ind
Y.M.C.A. Auburn Ind
South Side Public Square, Auburn, Ind
Eckhart Public Library, Auburn Ind

Views in Auburn, Dekalb County.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fifteen townships in Dekalb county: Butler, Concord, Fairfield, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, Keyser, Newville, Richland, Smithfield, Spencer, Stafford, Troy, Union and Wilmington. The incorporated cities and towns are Auburn, Butler, Garrett, Altona, Ashley, Corunna, St. Joe and Waterloo. Auburn is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Dekalb county was $7,432,060, value of improvements was $3,367,170 and the total net value of taxables was $18,124,560. There were 4,018 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were fourteen miles of improved roads in Dekalb county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. There were no gravel road bonds outstanding January 1, 1915.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 97.75 miles of steam railroad operated in Dekalb county by the B. & O. & Chicago; G. R. & I.; Fort Wayne & Jackson; Fort Wayne & Detroit; L. S. & M. S., and the Butler branch of the Vandalia railroad. The Fort Wayne & Northwestern Railway Company operates 20.48 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Lida Leasure, county superintendent of Dekalb county, there were ninety-eight schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in Dekalb county in 1914, employing 177 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,285. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was

90,061.95. The estimated value of school property in the county was $340,575, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds was 90,240.

Agriculture.—There were in Dekalb county in 910 over 2,500 farms, embraced in 220,000 cres. Average acres per farm, 88.1 acres. The otal value of all farm property was $19,000,000, showing 76.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $56.92. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,900,000: Number of cattle 16,000, valued at $460,000; horses 8,500, valued at $1,000,000; hogs 36,000, valued at $250,000; sheep 42,000, valued at $180,000. The total value of poultry was $104,000.

DELAWARE COUNTY

MUNCIE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

DELAWARE COUNTY is located in the first tier of counties northeast of Indianapolis and is bounded on the north by Grant and Blackford, on the east by Jay and Randolph, on he south by Henry and on the west by Madison counties. It contains 399 square miles. The face of the county is mostly level or gently undulating. There is but very little land in the county which is not well adapted to farming. White river in the center, the Mississinewa in he north and Buck creek are the principal streams in the county.

Organization.—Delaware county was organized January 18, 1827, and becoming effective April 21 of that year. It was so named from ts having been long the home of the largest division of the Delaware tribe of Indians who had migrated here from their eastern home. The county seat of Delaware county was first called "Munseytown" and was named after the old Indian chief who lived in Delaware county. This was the home of the Prophet, brother of the Indian Chief Tecumseh, and until it fell by decay here stood the post at which he caused his enemies, whites and Indians, to be tortured. It was through the influence of David Conner, an Indian trader, who was the first white man to settle in Delaware county, that the tribe ceased to use the post.

Population of Delaware county in 1890 was 30,131; in 1900 was 49,624, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 51,414, of which 1,199 were of white foreign birth. There were 12,913 families in the county and 12,530 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Delaware county: Center, Delaware, Hamilton, Harrison, Liberty, Monroe, Mt. Pleasant, Niles, Perry, Salem, Union and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Muncie, Albany, Eaton, Gaston, Normal City, Riverside and Selma. Muncie is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Delaware county was $12,858,475, value of improvements was $8,036,675 and the total net value of taxables was $32,750,000. There were 9,516 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 430 miles of improved roads in Delaware county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $743,435.

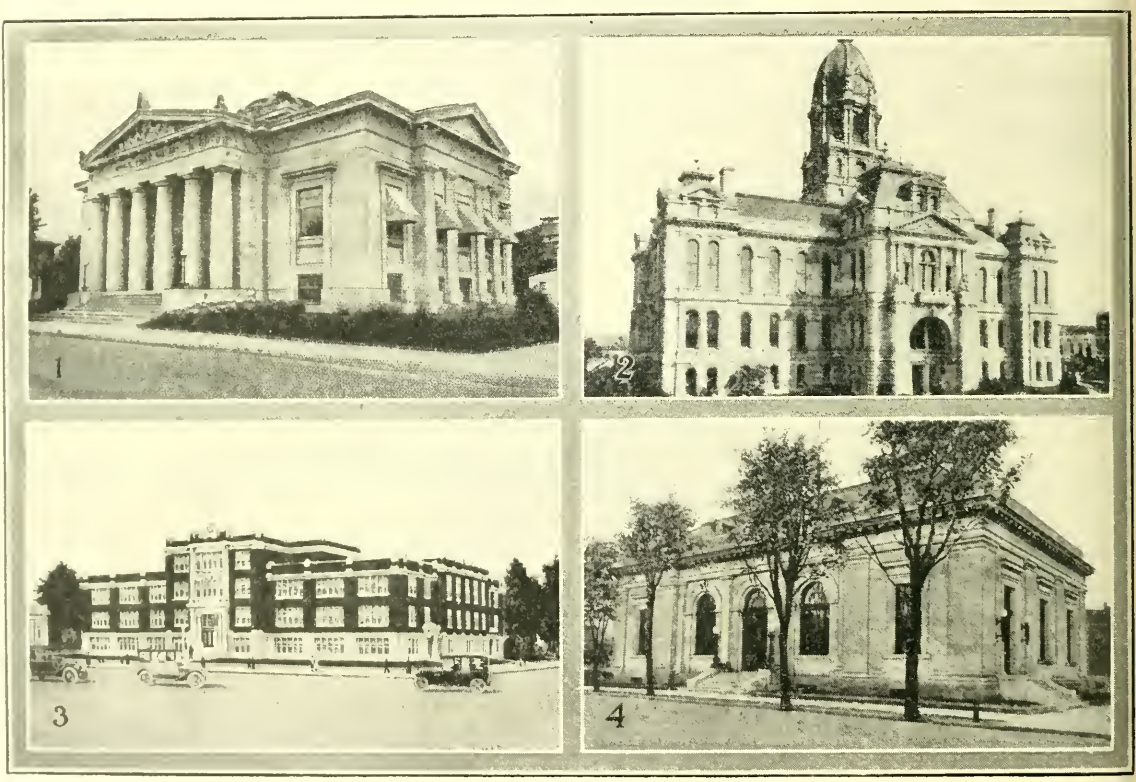
Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 124.70 miles of steam railroad operated in Delaware county by the Central Indiana; C. & O.; Chicago, Indiana & Eastern; Indianapolis division and the Muncie belt of the Big Four; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; Lake Erie & Western and Muncie & Western railroads. The Indianapolis, New Castle & Eastern Traction Company, Muncie & Portland Traction Company and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 67.90 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Ernest J. Black, county superintendent of Delaware county, there were ninety-five schoolhouses, including ten high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 330 teachers. The average daily at-

tendance by pupils was 8,851. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $215,688.90. Estimated value of school property in the county was $1,278,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $210,815.

Agriculture.—There were in Delaware county in 1910 over 2,900 farms, embraced in 240,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 82.4 acres. The total value of all farm property was $26,000,000, showing 77.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $83.19. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,400,000: Number of cattle 21,000, valued at $619,000; horses 12,000, valued at $1,200,000; hogs 84,000, valued at $470,000; sheep 22,000, valued at $92,000. The total value of poultry was $120,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were 102 industries in Muncie, furnishing employment to 4,444 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $6,626,626; value of products, $9,686,234; value added by manufacture, $4,210,467.



1. Public Library, Muncie. 2. Delaware County Court-House. 3. High School, Muncie. 4. Post-Office, Muncie.

DUBOIS COUNTY

JASPER, SEAT OF JUSTICE

DUBOIS COUNTY is located in the southern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Martin and Daviess, on the east by Orange and Crawford, on the south by Spencer, Perry and Warrick and on the west by Pike and Warrick counties. It contains 420 square miles, and coal, sandstone, limestone and fire clay are mined in parts of the county. The Patoka river flows through the county and White river forms a part of its northern boundary.

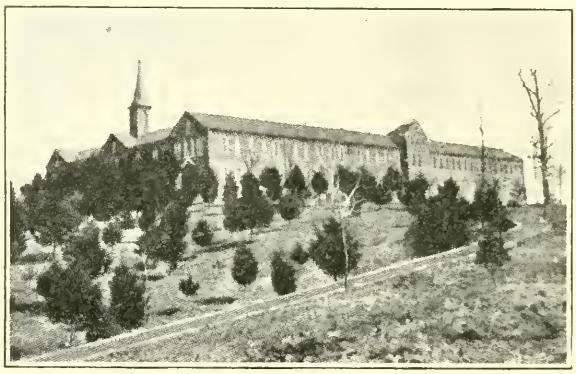
Organization.—It was organized by legislative act December 20, 1817, which became effective February 1, 1818. This section was settled about 1801, and the county was named in honor of Toussaint Dubois, a French soldier under General William Henry Harrison, who lived in Vincennes and who had charge of the guards and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign. The first county seat of Dubois county was Portersville. Owing to its location on White river, the northern boundary of the county, efforts were made at various times in the Legislature to have the county seat removed to a more desirable location. By a supplementary act of the Legislature of January 30, 1830, commissioners were ordered to meet at Portersville in August, 1830, and select a new county seat "as near the center of the county as possible." The town of Jasper was selected as the county seat. The record of the commissioners, who selected the site of Jasper, was lost in the fire of August, 1839, which completely destroyed the court-house and all records.

Population of Dubois county in 1890 was 20,253; in 1900 was 20,357, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 19,843, of which 699 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,150 families in the county and 4,074 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Dubois county: Bainbridge, Boone, Cass, Columbia, Ferdinand, Hall, Harbison, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion and Patoka. The incorporated cities and towns are Huntingburg, Birds Eye, Ferdinand and Jasper. Jasper is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Dubois county was $3,560,725, value of improvements was $1,965,720 and the total net value of taxables was $8,847,125. There were 3,291 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were eighty-five miles of improved roads in Dubois county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $183,934.95.



Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Ferdinand, Dubois County.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 62.17 miles of steam railroad operated in Dubois county by the Ferdinand Railway Company; Southern Railway Company of Indiana, and the Evansville branch and French Lick line of the Southern Railway Company.

Educational.—According to the report of William Melchier, county superintendent of Dubois county, there were one hundred schoolhouses, including five high schools, in Dubois county in 1914, employing 161 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,193. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $66,137.49. Estimated value of school property in the county was $171,250, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $21,823.

Agriculture.—There were in Dubois county in 1910 over 2,200 farms, embraced in 262,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 117.1 acres. The value of all farm property was $10,000,000, showing 47.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $25.23. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,100,000; Number of cattle 12,000, valued at $230,000; horses 6,700, valued at $614,000; hogs 23,000, valued at $125,000; sheep 5,800, valued at $21,000. The total value of poultry was $73,000.

Convent and Academy of the Immaculate Conception at Ferdinand, Ind., is conducted by the Sisters of St. Benedict.

The constantly increasing demand for teachers, competent in religious and moral training as well as in the profane sciences, urged the Benedictine Fathers of St. Meinrad's Abbey, to procure Nuns of the same order and erect, for them, a convent. The town of Ferdinand was selected as a site, while the erection and charge thereof was entrusted, by the Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, to the zealous young priest and pastor, the Rev. P. Chrysostom Foffa, O. S. B., of the St. Ferdinand congregation. He obtained four Nuns from St. Walburgis Convent, Covington, Ky., as pioneers in the undertaking. They arrived at Ferdinand August 20, 1867, and took up the work of teaching the parish school.

The convent was completed and the little chapel within its walls was dedicated December 8, 1867.

After a number of postulants had petitioned for admission into the new community, the Rt. Rev. Martin Marty drew up the Constitutions for the government of the sisterhood and appointed Rev. P. Chrysostom, O. S. B., spiritual director. At the first election held in June, 1872, according to the new Constitution, Sister M. Benedicta Berns was elected Prioress. The young community flourished and the parish school of St. Meinrad marked its first mission. In 1872 the Nuns purchased sixty-four acres of land, by which means they began to provide for themselves the necessaries of subsistence. The farm lands belonging to the Convent were gradually increased, so that, at present, about 300 acres are in its possession.

The growth of the Community and the opening of a boarding school for girls and young ladies rendered the erection of a more spacious building necessary. Under the direction of the Rev. P. Eberhard Stadler, O. S. B., the successor of the Rev. P. Chrysostom, O. S. B., since 1871, a new convent began to build in 1883; it was completed in 1887 at a cost of $80,000. In 1903 a large and handsome addition was made to accommodate the ever growing membership, making the cost of the convent as it stands to-day more than $130,000.

The chief occupation of the sisters is teaching, more extensively, in the parochial schools, which number fifty-five. Besides these, they conduct twenty-four public schools; also an academy at this place (Ferdinand, Ind.). The last named was commissioned as a public high school in 1912, and accredited as a teachers' training school in 1914 by the State Board of Public Instruction. The arts of music and painting occupy a prominent place in the curriculum. At present the number of pupils receiving instruction in the various branches of learning is 3,500.

The present number of members in the community (175) necessitated the erection of the addition now building, the principal parts of which are: a chapel, promising to be a monument of art; a conservatory and a library. This, having been contemplated for some time, ripened into reality under the directorship of the Rev. P. Fintan Wiederkehr, O. S. B., and during the administration of the Rev. Mother M. Seraphine Kordes, O. S. B.

Jasper College, a department of St. Meinrad's College, for secular students, was established and opened for the reception of students on September 12, 1889. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in conjunction with St. Meinrad's College and is empowered to confer the usual academic degrees.

ELKHART COUNTY

GOSHEN, SEAT OF JUSTICE

ELKHART COUNTY is located in the northern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by the State of Michigan, on the east by Lagrange and Noble, on the south by Kosciusko, and on the west by Marshall and St. Joseph counties. It contains about 470 square miles. Practically all of the county is tillable. The Elkhart and St. Joseph rivers run through the county and there are several lakes located in the northern part of the county, which afford splendid fishing.

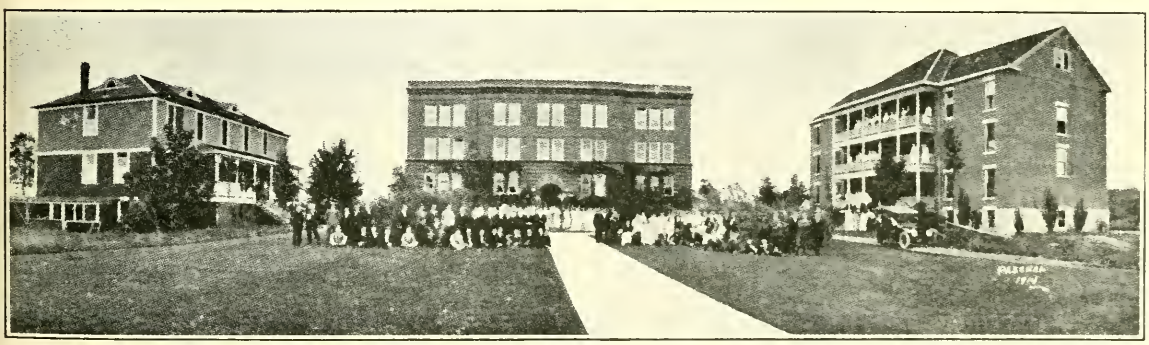
Organization.—Elkhart county was organized by an act of the Legislature January 29, 1830, becoming effective April 1, 1830. Elkhart county experienced some difficulty in getting its county seat permanently located. The commissioners, named in the organizing act, fixed the new county seat at a town known as Dunlap, about five miles northwest of the present city of Goshen. The ceding of half a tier of townships on the west side of the county to St. Joseph county made it necessary to choose a more central location. By an act of the Legislature of February 10, 1831, the present site of Goshen was selected; the site was at once surveyed and platted and the first sale of lots took place June 20, 1831.

Goshen College was founded at Elkhart in 1895, by the members of the Mennonite church, who continue to control it. The institution began its career in 1895 in the city of Elkhart, where it was known as the Elkhart Institute. The school was moved to Goshen in 1903. The enrolment in 1914 was 425, which was more than double that when the first college class was graduated ten years ago. The college has a campus of ten acres with four buildings and a forty-acre farm adjoining the campus. Nearly 5,000 volumes are in the library. The Mennonite Historical library has been donated by individuals and alumni. The normal school has been placed upon the accredited list of schools doing Class "A" and Class "B" work for the State Board of Education. In addition to the regular four-year college work, the institution has an academy work, which is equivalent to a four years' high school course. It has a well organized three years' music teachers' course in vocal and instrumental music, and a commercial course. The Bible department offers two courses of two years each. John E. Hartzler is president of Goshen College.

Population of Elkhart county in 1890 was 39,201; in 1900 was 45,052, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 49,008, of which 2,521 were of white foreign birth. There were 12,750 families in the county and 12,419 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are sixteen townships in Elkhart county: Bango, Benton, Cleveland, Clinton, Concord, Elkhart, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Locke, Middlebury, Olive, Osolo, Union, Washington and York. The incorporated cities and towns are Elkhart, Goshen, Bristol, Millersburg, Middlebury, Nappanee and Wakarusa. Goshen is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to



Goshen College, Goshen, Elkhart County.

the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Elkhart county was $11,905,335; value of improvements was $6,825,060, and the total net value of taxables was $30,496,930. There were 8,864 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were twenty-six miles of improved roads in Elkhart county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $268,000.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 112.93 miles of steam railroad operated in Elkhart county by the B. & O. & Chicago; C., W. & M.; Elkhart & Western; L. S. & M. S.; Sturgis, Goshen & St. Louis; St. Joseph Valley and Wabash railroads. The Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Company, St. Joseph Valley Traction Company, Winona Interurban Railway Company and the W. I. Railway Company operate 50.81 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of A. E. Weaver, county superintendent of Elkhart county, there were 125 schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 309 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 8,426. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $197,171.92. Estimated value of school property in the county was $1,070,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $210,530.

Agriculture.—There were in Elkhart county in 1910 over 3,100 farms embraced in 270,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 84.9 acres. The value of all farm property was $26,000,000, showing 56.7 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $66.58. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,500,000: Number of cattle 22,000, valued at $650,000; horses 12,000, valued at $1,500,000; hogs 29,000, valued at $228,000; sheep 23,000, valued at $100,000. The total value of poultry was $100,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910, there were sixty-nine industries in Elkhart, furnishing employment to 3,508 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $5,478,046. Value of products, $6,932,065, value added by manufacture, $3,911,492.

There were over fifty industries in Goshen employing more than 1,500 men and women.

FAYETTE COUNTY

CONNERSVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

FAYETTE COUNTY is located in the second tier of counties southeast of Indianapolis. It is bounded on the north by Henry and Wayne, on the east by Union and Wayne, on the south by Franklin and on the west by Rush counties. The county is divided nearly in the center from north to south by the west fork of the White Water, which feeds the canal. The surface of the country is rolling in the east and south and level or gently undulating in the north and west, with a large proportion of bottom lands and all susceptible of profitable cultivation. The county contains 211 square miles.

Organization.—Fayette county was organized December 28, 1818, by an act of the Legislature which became effective January 1, 1819. From its organization, Connersville has been the county seat, which was laid out by John Conner in 1817, from whom it took its name. Fayette county was named in honor of General Lafayette.

Population of Fayette county in 1890 was 12,630; in 1900 was 13,495, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 14,415, of which 363 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,761 families in the county and 3,647 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Fayette county: Columbia, Connersville, Fairview, Harrison, Jackson, Jennings, Orange, Posey and Waterloo. The incorporated cities and towns are Connersville, East Connersville and Glenwood. Connersville is the county seat.

Fayette County Court-House, Connersville.

Public Library, Connersville.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Fayette county was $5,500,100; value of improvements was $2,566,675, and the total net value of taxables was $12,429,080. There were 2,888 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were sixty-two miles of improved roads in Fayette county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $81,060.67.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 42.05 miles of steam railroad operated in Fayette county by the Cincinnati division of C., I. & W.; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; Cambridge City branch P., C., C. & St. L., and the White Water railroads. Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company operates 9.28 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Claude L. Trusler, county superintendent, there were thirty-three schoolhouses, including two high schools, in Fayette county in 1914, employing ninety-four teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,348. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $63,974.40. Estimated value of school property in the county was $313,200, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $99,079.

Agriculture.—There were in Fayette county in 1910 over 1,100 farms embraced in 134,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 119.2 acres. The value of all farm property was $11,000,000, showing 83.4 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre, $61.55. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,100,000: Number of cattle 8,100, valued at $237,000; horses 4,700, valued at $470,000; hogs 52,000, valued at $333,000; sheep 9,400, valued at $43,000. The total value of poultry was $42,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were thirty-five industries in Connersville, employing over 1,500 persons. The manufacture of automobiles, springs and axles, rotary blowers and pumps, pianos and buggies are the principal industries.

FLOYD COUNTY

NEW ALBANY, SEAT OF JUSTICE

FLOYD COUNTY is located in the southern tier of counties on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by Clark and Washington, on the east by Clark and the Ohio river, and on the south and west by Harrison counties. It is one of the smallest counties in the State containing about 150 square miles. A range of hills called "The Knobs," from one to three miles in width, runs through the county from north to south, coming to the Ohio river a short distance below New Albany. Although the country is much broken, yet north of the hills, the country is comparatively level and affords a fine opportunity for the raising of crops. South of the hills occur the alluvial river terraces, which are very fertile because of numerous overflows of the Ohio river. Large orchards are found upon the slopes of the hills and in the upper strata of the Silver Hills limestone of excellent quality has been quarried for many years.

Organization.—Floyd county, which was organized by an act of the Legislature January 2, 1819, and which became effective a month later was named after Colonel John Floyd, of the distinguished Virginia family of that name, who had been killed by the Indians on the opposite side of the river. New Albany has been the county seat ever since the organization of the county, although one effort was made to relocate the county seat by an act of the Legislature January 10, 1823.

Population of Floyd county in 1890 was 29,458; in 1900 was 30,118, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 30,293, of which 1,233 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,433 families in the county and 7,049 dwellings.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Floyd county was $4,541,515; value of improvements was $4,301,-

Falls of the Ohio Between New Albany and Jeffersonville.

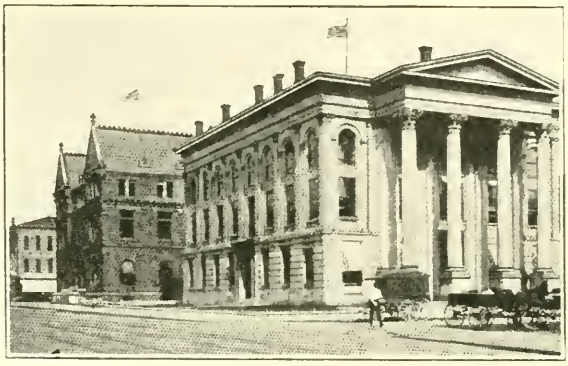
305, and the total net value of taxables was $12,693,190. There were 3,304 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were thirty-eight miles of improved roads in Floyd county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $160,440.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are five townships in Floyd county: Franklin, Georgetown, Greenville, Lafayette and New Albany. The incorporated cities and towns are New Albany, Georgetown, Greenville and Silver Grove. New Albany is the county seat of Floyd county.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 23.26 miles of steam railroad operated in Floyd county by the Louisville division B. & O. Southwestern; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; K. & I. Terminal; New Albany branch P., C., C. & St. L., and the Southern Railway Company of Indiana. The Louisville & Northern Railway and Lighting Company, Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company, and the New Albany Street Railway Company operate 11.24 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Glenn V. Scott, county superintendent of Floyd county, there were fifty-four schoolhouses, including two high schools, in Floyd county in 1914, employing 157 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,197. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $87,987.12.



Floyd County Court-House, New Albany.

Estimated value of school property in the county was $383,927, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $43,500.

Agriculture.—There were in Floyd county in 1910 over 1,200 farms embraced in 80,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 66.4 acres. The value of all farm property was over $4,400,000, showing 38.7 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre, $33.60. The total value of domestic animals was over $395,000: Number of cattle 4,700, valued at $117,000; horses 2,300, valued at $213,000; hogs 3,700, valued at $25,000; sheep 658, valued at $2,100. The total value of poultry was $24,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910, there were ninety-five industries in New Albany, furnishing employment to 2,135 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $3,565,968. Value of products, $3,492,530, value added by manufacture, $1,606,057.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY

COVINGTON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

FOUNTAIN COUNTY is located in the western part of the State and is bounded on the north and west by Warren and Vermilion counties, on the east by Tippecanoe and Montgomery and on the south by Park counties. The Wabash river flows along its entire north and west border. The county contains about 400 square miles, its surface being mostly level and admirably adapted to agriculture and cattle raising. Some coal mining is done in the county. According to the mine inspectors' report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, 19,710 tons of coal were mined in the county.

Organization.—The county was organized December 31, 1825, becoming effective April 1, 1826, with Covington as the county seat, which was chosen by the locating commissioners, who made their report July 25, 1826. As Covington was located on the Wabash river, which forms the boundary between Warren and Vermilion counties, there was an agitation started in the latter part of the twenties to move the county

seat to a more central location, with the result that the Legislature appointed locating commissioners on January 29, 1831, to investigate the question of relocation. The commissioners unanimously agreed that the town of Covington remain the permanent seat of justice of the county. Again in 1851, another effort was made to move the county seat from Covington to Chambersburg, which failed, and in 1870 and 1871 Veedersburg tried to get a bill through the Legislature to secure the seat of justice.

Fountain county was so named in memory of Major Fountain of Kentucky, who was killed at the head of the mounted militia at the battle on the Maumee near Fort Wayne in 1790.

Population of Fountain county in 1890 was 19,558; in 1900 was 21,446, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,439, of which 412 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,258 families in the county and 5,117 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Fountain county: Cain, Davis, Fulton, Jackson, Logan, Mill Creek, Richland, Shawnee, Troy, Van Buren and Wabash. The incorporated cities and towns are Attica, Covington, Veedersburg, Hillsboro, Kingman, Mellott, Newtown and Wallace. Covington is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Fountain county was $8,642,635; value of improvements was $2,227,710, and the total net value of taxables was $15,347,085. There were 3,425 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 320 miles of improved roads in Fountain county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $527,430.50.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 90.03 miles of steam railroads operated in Fountain county by the Brazil division of C. & E. I.; western division P. & E.; Toledo, St. Louis & Western; Wabash railroad, and the Attica, Covington & Southern branch of the Wabash railroad.

Educational.—According to the report of Manford F. Livengood, county superintendent of Fountain county, there were sixty schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in Fountain county in 1914, employing 160 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,571. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $82,435.92. Estimated value of school property in the county was $332,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $116,057.

Agriculture.—There were in Fountain county in 1910 over 2,000 farms embraced in 240,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 114.8 acres. The value of all farm property was over $25,000,000, showing 94.3 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $81.05. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,100,000: Number of cattle 12,000, valued at $407,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,100,000; hogs 55,000, valued at $414,000; sheep 17,000, valued at $81,000. The total value of poultry was $78,000.

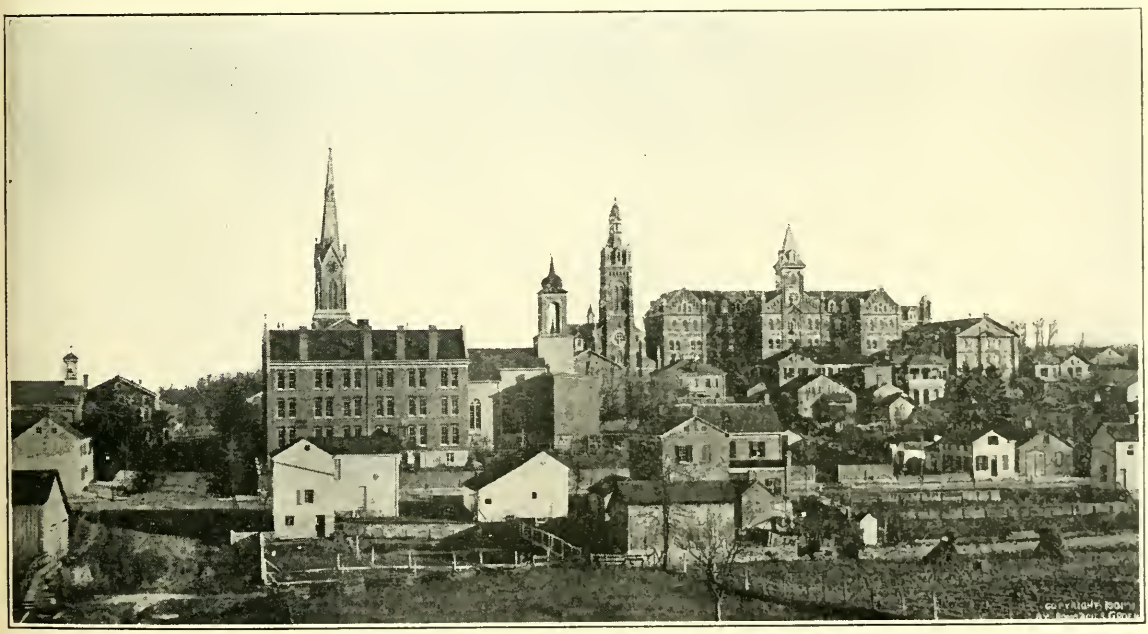
FRANKLIN COUNTY

BROOKVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

FRANKLIN COUNTY is located in the eastern part of the State, bordering on the State of Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Fayette and Union, on the south by Ripley and Dearborn, and on the west by Decatur and Rush counties. It contains an area of 394 square miles. The topography of the country is rolling, except in the extreme eastern part. The White Water river is the largest stream that flows diagonally from the northwest to the southeast. The best agricultural regions of the county are in the bottom lands of the White Water and the level lands east and north of the White Water Valley. Oldenburg is located in this county and is noted for its Catholic institutions. The Academy of the Immaculate Conception is located here as well as a great monastery.

The Whitewater Valley.—The Whitewater region, comprising the valley of the Whitewater river with its two branches, extends from the Ohio river northward for nearly half the length of the State, with a width varying from twelve to twenty-five miles. In pioneer times it was familiarly known as "The Whitewater," and the frequency with which it is alluded to in the local literature of those days reveals its then importance.

This territory has, indeed, claims to distinction. There, it may be said, Indiana practically had her beginnings. There lay the first strip of land that marked, in Indiana, the oncoming tide of the white man's progress westward—the first overlap from Ohio, which grew, cession by cession, west and north. There sprang up some of our most important early centers of population —Lawrenceburg, Brookville, Connersville, Richmond and others; there resided at one time or another a remarkable number of men who have made their impress upon the State's history or on the world at large, and thence came waves of migration that have spread over the State. This immigration has supplied an important element of the population in not a few localities. Indianapolis, for example, in her first days was so nearly made up of people from Whitewater and Kentucky that a political division, it is said, sprang up along the sectional line, and these two classes were arrayed against each other in the



View of Oldenburg, Franklin County, showing the Monastery, and the Convent and Academy of the Immaculate Conception.

first local campaign, with Whitewater leading. Long after that they continued to come from the cities mentioned above and intervening localities, and the number at the capital to-day who look back to the Whitewater as their old home is surprisingly large. Madison, also, in her growing, hopeful days drew good blood from this center; and over the State generally and beyond the borders the same is true.

Of the men of mark who have hailed from the Whitewater, Brookville and Franklin county alone lay claim to perhaps half a hundred, the most notable of whom I find named and classified as follows in the columns of a Brookville paper:

Governors.—James B. Ray, Noah Noble, William Wallace and Abraham Hammond, governors of Indiana; Will Cumback, lieutenant-governor of Indiana; Lew Wallace, governor of New Mexico; John P. St. John, governor of Kansas; Stephen S. Harding, governor of Utah; J. Wallace, governor of Wyoming, nominated for governor of Indiana but defeated; J. A. Matson, Whig, and C. C. Matson, Democrat, father and son.

McKendrie M. E. Church, near Brookville.

United States Senators.—Jesse B. Thomas, from Illinois; James Noble and Robert Hanna, from Indiana; John Henderson, from Mississippi.

Cabinet Officers, Foreign Ministers, etc.—James B. Tyner, postmaster general; James S. Clarkson, assistant postmaster general; Lew Wallace, minister to Turkey; Edwin Terrell, minister to Belgium; George Hitt, vice-consul to London; L. T. Michener, attorney-general of Indiana.

Supreme Judges.—Isaac Blackford, John T. McKinney and Stephen C. Stephens. It is cited as the most remarkable instance on record that in these three men Brookville had at one time the entire Supreme Bench of Indiana.

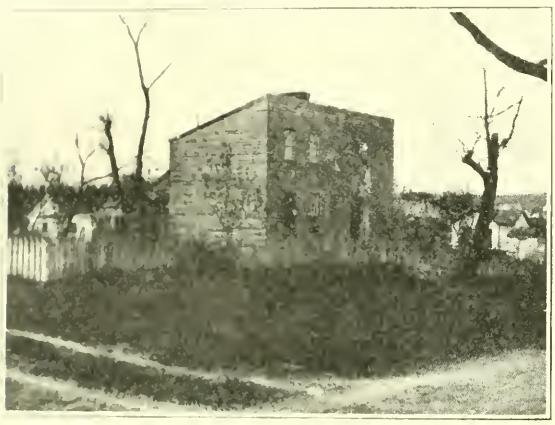
Writers, Educators and Ministers.—Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson (born in the county), Joaquin Miller (born in the county), and a dozen or more of local fame; J. P. D. John, president De Pauw University; William M. Dailey, president Indiana University; L. D. Potter, president Glendale College; R. B. Abbott, president Albert Lea College; Charles N. Sims, chancellor Syracuse University; S. A. Lattimore, professor of chemistry, Rochester University; E. A. Barber, professor in University of Nebraska; C. W. Hargitt, professor in Syracuse University; Francis A. Shoup, professor in University of Mississippi; J. H. Martin, president Moores Hill College; Rev. T. A. Goodwin, Rev. Charles N. Sims and Rev. Francis A. Shoup.

Art.—William M. Chase, painter; Hiram Powers, sculptor.

Science.—James B. Eads, civil engineer, constructor of the great bridge at St. Louis, and of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river; Amos W. Butler, ornithologist and ethnologist, now secretary of the State Board of Charities.

Military and Naval Officers.—Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Gen. Francis A. Shoup, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Gen. P. A. Hackleman, Oliver H. Glisson, rear admiral, and William L. Herndon, commander U. S. N.

A few of the above, perhaps, had but slight relations with this region, but allowing for this the output of able men is still remarkably large. If, from Franklin county we look northward to Connersville, Centerville and Richmond, we find other men whose services and fame are well known within the State, and in not a few instances far beyond its borders. In this galaxy are Oliver P. Morton, George W. Julian, Oliver H. Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Charles H. Test, James Rariden, Samuel W. Parker, Samuel K. Hoshour, and other men notable for caliber. Many of these were gathered at Centerville during the time it was the seat of justice of Wayne county, but with the removal of the courts to Richmond they dispersed, a good proportion of these finding their way to Indianapolis, beckoned



Old State Bank Building, Brookville. One of the first banks in the State.

with their purchase money but with the presumable surplus of travelers, the great impetus to the town's prosperity and growth may easily be conceived. For five years, fed by the visiting thousands, the place throve, and the men who were drawn thither made it a political and intellectual center. Then the question of removing the office to Indianapolis, as a more central location, was agitated. It was bitterly opposed by Brookville citizens, who had an unconcealed contempt for the little insignificant "capital in the woods, buried in miasmatic solitude and surrounded," as James Brown Ray said in one of his pompous speeches, "by a boundless contiguity of shade." Nevertheless, the despised and ague-ridden capital got the land office; the fortune seekers of Brookville betook themselves elsewhere like migrating birds, and then followed a period of sorry decadence, during which houses over town stood vacant and dilapidated; all business languished; money became all but extinct and there was a reversion to the communistic method of exchanging goods for goods, or goods for labor.

This paralysis lay on Brookville and the surrounding county until the schemes for the internal improvement, agitated throughout the twenties and for one-half of the third decade, began to take definite and practical shape. About 1833 according to Mr. T. A. Goodwin, there was a revival of life in the Whitewater; people began to paint their houses and mend their fences, and deserted houses began to fill up. The internal improvement act of 1836 provided for the construction of "the Whitewater canal, commencing on the west branch of the Whitewater river at the crossing of the National road, thence passing down the valley of the same to the Ohio river, at Lawrenceburg, and extending up the said west branch of the Whitewater above the National road as may be practicable." This was a promise of commercial prosperity and a new lease of life to the Whitewater region. The day that the contracts were let at Brookville for building the various sections of the canal there was a grand jollification—speech-making, dinner toasts and all the rest; and a like enthusiasm prevailed in all the valley. Towns sprang up along the proposed route and lay in wait, and as the canal, crawling northward, reached them, successively, making one and then another the head of navigation, each flourished and had its day drawing to itself the wheat and hogs and other agricultural exports from the inlying country for many miles east, north and west. This great trade, of course, always sought the nearest point of shipment, and so Brookville, Metamora, Laurel, Connersville and Cambridge City were, in turn, receiving ports and reaped the benefits of traffic. The people on the east branch, not to be outdone by their neighbors on the west, also strove energetically for a canal between Brookville and Richmond that should promote the development of this valley, and, though the work was never completed, much labor and money was expended upon it.

The old canal days are a distinct era in the history of our State. The younger generation knows little about them, but many a reminiscence might be picked up of the merchant fleets

of the Whitewater and the idyllic journeyings up and down the beautiful valley by packet. This order of things, which continued about thirty years, was maintained in the face of serious discouragements, for the Whitewater river, one of the swiftest streams in the State, is subject to violent freshets, and these have repeatedly damaged the canal, effectually stopping traffic and entailing heavy expenses in repairs. The great flood of 1847 all but ruined the ditch, and scarcely was this recovered from when another proved almost as disastrous. Besides these checks on traffic, untold thousands of dollars have been lost by the sweeping away of mills and other property, and in the opinion of many old citizens, these disheartening losses have caused much of the exodus from the valley.

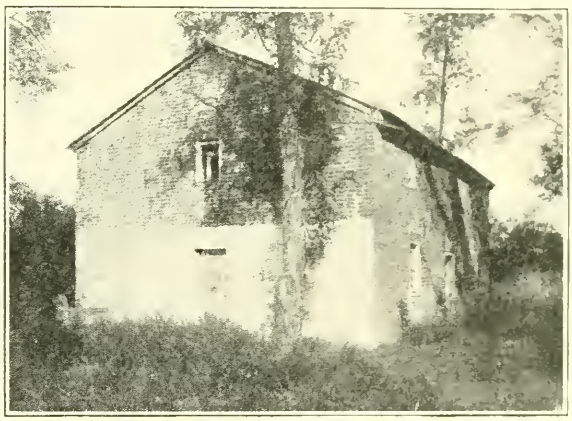
The lower part of the Whitewater valley, with Brookville as its center, lies to-day aloof from the trunk railway lines that have been the great determining factor in the development of the country. But if it lacks the bustle and growth of some other newer sections of the State, it has another and different attraction—the attraction of great natural beauty of landscape combined with quiet idyllic charm and pleasing reminders of the past. The disused bed of the old Whitewater Canal and its crumbling stone locks are grown with grass. Grass grows in the peaceful thoroughfares in and about the villages of Laurel and Metamora, and in these villages and in Brookville quaint and weatherworn houses speak of a past generation of builders. Our artists have already discovered the picturesqueness of the region, and some of Indiana's abundant literary talent might well find inspiration here before it is too late.—*Geo. S. Cottman.*

Organization. — Franklin county was the sixth county organized in Indiana. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin and its organization became effective February 1, 1811. It was formed from Dearborn and Clark counties in conformity with the legislative act of November 7, 1810. Brookville, which had previously been organized, was made the county seat. The organization of Fayette and Union counties in 1819 and 1821 greatly reduced the area of Franklin county.

Population of Franklin county in 1890 was 13,366; in 1900 was 16,388, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 15,335, of which 681 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,684 families in the county and 3,622 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Franklin county: Bath, Bloomington Grove, Brookville, Butler, Fairfield, Highland, Laurel, Metamora, Posey, Ray, Salt Creek, Springfield and White Water. The incorporated cities and towns are Brookville, Cedar Grove, Laurel, Mt. Carmel, and Oldenburg. Brookville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Franklin county was $4,349,965; value of improvements was



Little Cedar Baptist Church, near Brookville, Building Completed in 1812.

$1,954,370, and the total net value of taxables was $9,441,250. There were 2,389 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 178 miles of improved roads in Franklin county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1914. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $129,796.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 37.93 miles of steam railroad operated in Franklin county by the C. & O.; Chicago division of the Big Four, and the White Water railroads.

Educational.—According to the biennial report of T. J. McCarty, county superintendent, there were eighty-four schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in Franklin county in 1913-1914, employing 101 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,265. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, su-

Convent and Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Oldenburg, Franklin County.

pervisors, principals and teachers was $48,017.15; estimated value of school property in the county was $124,685, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $31,190. There is one parochial school, enrolling 183 pupils and employing four teachers. This school is conducted in a new modern brick building containing class rooms, basement with gymnasium, reading rooms and the largest hall in the city of Brookville.

Agriculture.—There were in Franklin county in 1910 over 2,100 farms embraced in 240,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 113.9 acres. The value of all farm property was over $12,000,000, showing 69.2 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre, $32.65. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,400,000: Number of cattle 14,000, valued at $357,000; horses 6,700, valued at $650,000; hogs 42,000, valued at $272,000; sheep 15,000, valued at $65,000. The total value of poultry was $73,000.

Convent of the Immaculate Conception, conducted by Sisters of St. Francis of the Third Order Regular, Oldenburg, Ind.

The founder of the Oldenburg convent and academy was the sainted Rev. Francis Joseph Rudolf. He was ordained priest August 10, 1839, at Strasburg, Alsace, and in 1842 came to the United States as missionary. On January 6, 1851, the first steps were taken toward the foundation of a teaching community, with the auspicious aid of Sister M. Theresa, who volunteered to bid farewell to her convent in Vienna, Austria, to serve God in the wild West. She landed in New York in January, 1851. This saintly maiden formed the corner-stone of the Oldenburg convent, and became its first superior general, under the title of "Mother." The old convent was reconstructed in 1899-1901.

The community advanced steadily, though often under great difficulties, opening new schools from year to year, until now it numbers seventy-three mission schools, in which 13,500 children are educated. These schools are located mainly in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Kansas. These great achievements are due to the sainted founders and their worthy successors who continued the good work. Among the latter ranks the present Mother General Olivia, seconded by her energetic counsel and devoted subjects.

The Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Oldenburg, Ind.—The foundation of the academy is so closely connected with the convent that its history is virtually contained in that of the convent or Mother house. The Mother General always has been, and still is its president, with the directress as vice-president.

The academy's beginning was lowly as that of the convent. The first boarders, attending a fall and winter session, had their first quarters in the convent, and only in 1859 was a special two-story brick building erected for the academy students. This was replaced by a handsome, extensive three-story structure in 1863. Later, in 1876 the conservatory of music was added to the academy building. This building, with occasional later improvements, still continues its efficient service, as does the north addition of the convent the only buildings not contained in the great reconstruction of 1899-1901. The new convent church, a veritable gem of architectural beauty had been built in 1890.

The newly erected edifices rank among the best n the State. The efficiency of this school has been recognized by the Indiana State Board of Education, and its Normal department has been accredited by the State Teachers' Training Board, and it is affiliated with the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., and the University of Cincinnati.

FULTON COUNTY

ROCHESTER, SEAT OF JUSTICE

FULTON COUNTY is located in the northern part of the State and is bounded on the north by Marshall, on the east by Kosciusko, Wabash and Miami, on the south by Cass and Miami, and on the west by Pulaski counties. It contains 350 square miles. A ridge of small, rugged hills, from one to two miles in width, extend along the north bank of the Tippecanoe through the county. With this exception, the face of the county is level or undulating. There are numerous lakes in the county, which abound with game fish of almost every variety. The most important lake in the county is Manitou, which lies one mile southeast of Rochester, the county seat. According to a late survey by H. B. Holman, the area of the lake is 886.75 acres, making it the eighth in size of Indiana lakes. When and how the lake was given its name is a matter of conjecture, for it was called "Manitou" by the Indians before the white settlers came. Jacob P. Dunn, in his book, entitled "True Indian Stories," says: "Manitou Lake in Fulton county. This is the Potawatomi mah-nee-to—the Miami form being mah-nat-o-wah—and refers to a supernatural monster said to inhabit the lake. Mah-nee-to signifies merely a spirit, and good or bad qualities are indicated by adjectives." Some writers state that probably the lake received its name through the fact that unusually large spoon-bill catfish were in early days caught in the lake and that these were the monsters thought by the Indians to be the spirits.

The first white men to enter this vicinity found five small basins of water, separated by low marshes, in most places, while at some the ground was high enough to permit farming, which was being done by some of the Pottawatomie Indians, then residing here. The first dam, at the outlet into the Tippecanoe river was built by the United States government in 1830. Between 1836 and 1840 the Indians were removed from this vicinity to a place reserved for them west of the Mississippi river and the dam was discontinued. A little later, however, another dam was built farther down the stream at the town site of Rochester, then just laid out and plotted. Later, about 1850, the dam was rebuilt at the lake and the water raised as a reservoir, the water being taken from the lake by an artificial race to the mill at Rochester. No use is made at the present time of the water power at the lake, but through the old mill race or canal, leading to Rochester, is drawn the supply for the city water works.

Organization.—Fulton county was organ-

Colonial Park. Lake Manitou. Wolf Point.

[illegible] February 4, 1836, and named in honor of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. Rochester was selected by the locating commissioners the second Monday of June, 1836, as the county seat, after examining several places.

Population of Fulton county in 1890 was 10,710, in 1900 was 13,359, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 16,879, of which 251 were of foreign white birth. There were 4,347 families in the county and 4,258 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eight townships in Fulton county: Aubbeenaubbee, Henry, Liberty, Newcastle, Richland, Rochester, Union and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Rochester, Fulton, Akron, and Kewanna. Rochester is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Fulton county was $7,787,195; value of improvements was $2,081,965, and the total net value of taxables was $13,612,700. There were 2,722 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were eighty-seven miles of improved roads in Fulton county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $86,739.20.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 77.52 miles of steam railroad operated in Fulton county by the C. & O.; C. & E.; Indianapolis, Michigan City division of L. E. & W., and the Michigan division of the Vandalia railroads. The Winona Interurban Railway Company operates 6.49 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Henry L. Becker, county superintendent of Fulton county, there were 73 schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 155 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 37,925. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $71,128.26. Estimated value of school property in the county was $366,050, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $140,190.

Agriculture.—There were in Fulton county in 1910 over 2,300 farms embraced in 221,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 94.5 acres. The value of all farm property was over $18,000,000, showing 80.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre, $59.96. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,800,000: Number of cattle 18,000, valued at $500,000; horses 8,800, valued at $1,000,000; hogs 32,000, valued at $208,000; sheep 24,000, valued at $100,000. The total value of poultry in Fulton county was $100,000.

GIBSON COUNTY

PRINCETON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

GIBSON COUNTY is located in the southwestern part of the State and is bounded on the north by Knox, on the east by Pike and Warrick, on the south by Warrick, Vanderburg and Posey and on the west by the Wabash river, separating it from the State of Illinois. It contains 150 square miles of the richest land in the State. In parts of the county, the soil is a sandy loam which produces the finest melons and cantelopes. All of the surface land is comparatively level and all being suitable for agriculture and orchards. A part of the county has three veins of good coal, and oil and gas have been found in paying quantities. According to the report of the State mine inspector for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were four mines in operation under his jurisdiction that produced 251,379 tons of coal.

Organization.—Gibson county was organized April 1, 1813, the same year that the capital of the territory was moved to Corydon. The county was named in honor of General John Gibson, secretary of the territory from 1801-16, and repeatedly acting governor of the territory in the absence of General Harrison. He had been taken prisoner in early life by the Indians, and continued among them for many years and was familiar with their language and usages. It was to

him that the celebrated speech of the Indiana chief Logan was made. Princeton has always been the county seat of Gibson and was named in honor of Judge William Prince, who represented the first congressional district in Congress in 1823-25.

Population of Gibson county in 1890 was 24,920; in 1900 was 30,099, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 30,137, of which 518 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,119 families in the county and 6,977 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Gibson county: Barton, Center, Columbia, Johnson, Montgomery, Patoka, Union, Wabash, Washington and White River. The incorporated cities and towns are Princeton, Fort Branch, Francisco, Hazelton, Oakland City, Owensville and Patoka. Princeton is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Gibson county was $10,166,355; value of improvements was $3,686,615, and the total net value of taxables was $18,814,375. There were 4,938 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 241 miles of improved roads in Gibson county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $557,358.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 89.77 miles of steam railroad operated in Gibson county by the Evansville & Indianapolis; Evansville division of the C. & E. I.; Mount Vernon branch of the C. & E. I.; Evansville, Mount Carmel & Northern division of the Big Four; Peoria division of the Illinois Central, and the Southern Railway Company of Indiana. The Public Utilities Company operate 17.79 miles of electric line in the county.

Hazelton Ferry on White River between Gibson and Knox Counties.

Educational.—According to the report of Wilbur F. Fisher, county superintendent of Gibson county, there were 120 schoolhouses, including ten high schools, in Gibson county in 1914, employing 239 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,636. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, su-

[illegible] teachers was $126,-[illegible]. The estimated value of school property in the county was $455,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $102,200 for school purposes.

Agriculture.—There were in Gibson county in 1910 over 2,800 farms embraced in 270,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 94.8 acres. The value of all farm property was over $21,000,000, showing 75.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre, $59.59. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,000,000: Number of cattle 14,000, valued at $350,000; horses 10,000, valued at $980,000; hogs 45,000, valued at $250,000; sheep 13,000, valued at $58,-000. The total value of poultry was $87,000.

Oakland City College is the final outgrowth of an effort on the part of the General Baptist denomination, a body of Liberal Baptists, to found an institution of learning in the Mississippi valley. After several previous efforts the present organization was incorporated in 1885. A beautiful campus of native oaks in the west edge of the town of Oakland City was donated by Colonel W. M. Cockrum, and the building was begun. After a long period of hard struggle, owing to the lack of financial strength, the building was completed, and schools opened in 1891. Since its beginning the college has enjoyed a growth, not rapid but constant, and has been gradually enlarging its equipment and scope of work. It now has the following departments: Preparatory, Collegiate, Normal, Theological, Vocational, Music and Art. It is partially endowed, having been the recipient of several gifts, including some 400 acres of land. The plans are practically completed by which it is to receive during the present year, through the generosity of a friend, a special building, 40 by 300 feet and two stories high, which is to be the future home of the entire vocational department. This will make possible the realization of a dream to give to this immediate territory a needed service in practical education along the lines of agriculture, orcharding, dairying, poultry, domestic science, and such other things as will meet the community's needs.

W. P. Dearing, just then graduating from the college at the age of twenty, and being the first graduate of the institution, was in 1895 chosen dean of the college and placed in actual charge of the institution. Eight years later he was promoted to the presidency, which position he is still holding.

GRANT COUNTY

MARION, SEAT OF JUSTICE

GRANT COUNTY is located in the third tier of counties northeast of Indianapolis and is bounded on the north by Wabash and Huntington, on the east by Wells and Blackford, on the south by Delaware and Madison and on the west by Miami, Howard and Tipton counties. It contains 418 square miles and a considerable part of Grant county lies in the bounds of the Miami Reserve. Here, on the banks of the Mississinewa river, formerly lived Menshingeesia and his ancestors, and the battle of Mississinewa between the reds and whites was fought here in primitive days. On the west bank of the river is located the Marion branch of the National Soldiers' Home, just beyond the southern limit of the city of Marion. Several notable educational institutions are located in the county, notably Marion Normal College, Taylor University at Upland and the Wesleyan Theological Seminary and the Fairmount Academy at Fairmount.

Organization.—Grant county was formally organized April 1, 1831, and was named in honor of Captain Samuel Grant and Moses Grant, who were killed in 1789 in a battle with the Indians near the creek, since called by their name in the northeast part of Switzerland county. Marion was selected as the county seat during the summer of 1831, and the first lots were sold on the first Monday in November. The first court-house was not erected until three years later.

National Soldiers' Home.—In 1890 Congress passed an act establishing a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Marion, which was se-

cured mainly through the efforts of George W. Steele, member of Congress from the Marion district, who served as superintendent of the home until the spring of 1915. The home is located on a beautiful rolling tract of land covering about 250 acres, about two and a half miles southeast of the city of Marion. It is bordered on the east and south by the Mississinewa river. About 1,500 veterans are cared for here.

Population of Grant county in 1890 was 31,493; in 1900 was 54,693, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 51,426, of which 1,722 were of white foreign birth. There were 12,676 families in the county and 12,332 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Grant county: Center, Fairmount, Franklin, Green, Jefferson, Liberty, Mill, Monroe, Pleasant, Richland, Sims, Van Buren and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Gas City, Marion, Fairmount, Fowlerton, Jonesboro, Matthews, Swayzee, Upland and Van Buren. Marion is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Grant county was $12,175,800, value of improvements was $6,544,725 and the total net value of taxables was $30,235,865. There were 8,075 polls in the county.

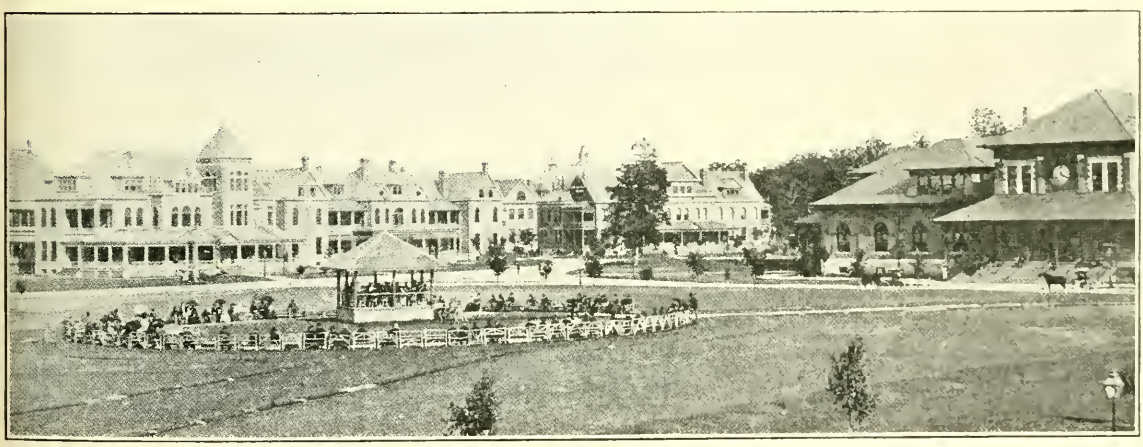
Improved Roads.—There were 900 miles of improved roads in Grant county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $857,583.06.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 122.42 miles of steam railroad operated in Grant county by the C. & O.; C., W. & M.; C., I. & E.; Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroads. The Indiana Railway & Light Company, Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Company, and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 58.60 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Charles H. Terrell, county superintendent of Grant county, there were 138 schoolhouses, including nine high schools, in Grant county in 1914, employing 327 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 8,416. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $193,658. Estimated value of school property in the county was $946,500, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $132,825.

Agriculture.—There were in Grant county in 1910 over 2,800 farms, embraced in 240,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 85.5 acres. The value of all farm property was over $30,000,000, showing 106.2 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $92.32. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,800,000: Number of cattle 20,000, valued at $630,000; horses 12,000, valued at $1,300,000; hogs 95,000, valued at $570,000; sheep 27,000, valued at $119,000. The value of poultry was $111,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were eighty-nine industries in Marion, furnishing employment to 2,610 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $3,933,723; value of products, $4,442,116; value added by manufacture, $2,118,513.



National Soldiers' Home, Marion.

GREENE COUNTY

BLOOMFIELD, SEAT OF JUSTICE

GREENE COUNTY is located in the southwestern part of the State and is bounded on the north by Clay and Owen, on the east by Monroe and Lawrence, on the south by Martin, Daviess and Knox and on the west by Sullivan counties. It has an area of 535 square miles. The eastern part of the county is rough and broken, extending into the limestone region. Indian, Doans, Plummer, Richland and Beech creeks drain this section. White river drains the central part and the west fork of White river flows entirely across the county. The coal fields are located in the western section. According to the report of the State Mine Inspector for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were nineteen mines in operation in the county under his jurisdiction, which produced 2,388,182 tons of coal. Agriculture and fruit raising is carried on extensively in the central part of the county.

Organization.—The organization of Greene county was made effective February 5, 1821. The county was named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, one of the heroes of the revolution. The first county seat was located at Burlington. The site had been selected by the locating commissioners March 10, 1821, and the land had been donated by Thomas Bradford, Frederick Shepherd and Zebulon Hague. The county seat remained here until 1824, when it became necessary to find a new location, for the reason that an adequate supply of water was not obtainable at this point. Peter C. Van Slyke, a wealthy landowner, offered to donate the land for the location of the new county seat, which the commissioners accepted, and Bloomfield came into being. The first sale of lots was set for April 22, 1824, and a log court-house built that summer of "hewed logs, 26 by 20 feet, one story and a half high, with one door and one window, with twelve lights in it (8 by 16) in the lower

Bridge Over Richland Creek Near Bloomfield, Greene County, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Third highest bridge in United States. Height, 158 feet.

story, with a good poplar plank floor. House to be covered with shingles." The board of justices met for the last time in Burlington in September, 1824, and adjourned to meet in the new courthouse in Bloomfield. At the present time not a vestige remains of the former county seat.

Population of Greene county in 1890 was 24,379; in 1900 was 28,530, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 36,873, of which 1,647 were of white foreign birth. There were 8,466 families in the county and 8,344 dwellings.

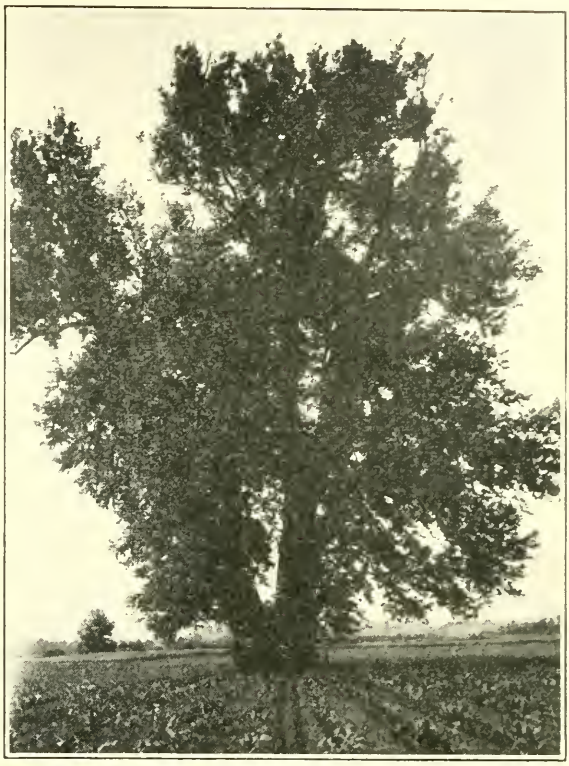
Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fifteen townships in Greene county: Beech Creek, Cass, Center, Fairplay, Grant, Highland, Jackson, Jefferson, Richland, Smith, Stafford, Stockton, Taylor, Washington and Wright. The incorporated cities and towns are Jasonville, Linton, Bloomfield, Lyons, Newberry and Worthington. Bloomfield is the county seat of Greene county.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Greene county was $6,906,380, value of improvements was $3,678,915 and the total net value of taxables was $16,217,505. There were 6,587 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 453 miles of improved roads in Greene county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $408,450.50.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 150.52 miles of steam railroad operated in Greene county by the C. I. & L.; Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Evansville & Indianapolis; Indianapolis & Louisville; Indianapolis branch of the Illinois Central, and the Vincennes branch and the Greene county coal branch of the Vandalia railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Daniel C. McIntosh, county superintendent of Greene county, there were 154 schoolhouses, including nine high schools, in Greene county in 1914, employing 279 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 7,601. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $130,051.79. Estimated value of school property in the county was $431,675, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $136,254.08.



This sycamore is the largest non-nutbearing tree in the United States of which there is any record. It is 150 feet high, 45 feet in circumference. Its spread is 100 feet. The tree is located near Worthington, Greene County.

Agriculture.—There were in Greene county in 1910 over 3,500 farms, embraced in 315,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 89.6 acres. The value of all farm property was over $16,000,000, showing 69 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $38. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,800,000: Number of cattle 17,000, valued at $440,000; horses 9,400, valued at $904,000; hogs 25,000, valued at $160,000; sheep 16,000, valued at $66,000. The total value of poultry was $115,000.

HAMILTON COUNTY

NOBLESVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

HAMILTON COUNTY is located immediately north of Indianapolis in the first tier of counties. It is bounded on the north by Tipton, on the east by Madison and Hancock, south by Marion and on the west by Boone and Clinton counties. It contains 400 square miles and the surface is of such nature that practically every acre is available for agricultural purposes.

Organization. — Hamilton county was formally organized April 7, 1823. Noblesville has been the seat of justice since the organization of the county. The county was named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the patriot and statesman.

Population of Hamilton county in 1890 was 26,123; in 1900 was 29,914, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 27,026, of which 235 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,941 families in the county and 6,783 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Hamilton county: Adams, Clay, Delaware, Fall Creek, Jackson, Noblesville, Washington, Wayne and White River. The incorporated cities and towns are Noblesville, Arcadia, Atlanta, Carmel, Cicero, Fishers, Sheridan and Westfield. Noblesville is the county seat.

Scene on White River near Noblesville.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Hamilton county was $10,977,265, value of improvements was $3,909,615 and the total net value of taxables was $20,121,120. There were 4,191 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 650 miles of improved roads in Hamilton county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $410,776.31.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 58.67 miles of steam railroad operated in Hamilton county by the Central Indiana; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Lake Erie & Western, and the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The T. H., I. & E. Traction Company and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 25.39 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of John F. Haines, county superintendent of Hamilton county, there were seventy-seven schoolhouses, including ten high schools, in Hamilton county in 1914, employing 204 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,847. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $108,684. The estimated value of school property in the county was $443,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $107,500. Hamilton county organized the first Boys' Corn Club in the world and has been a leader in vocational work. The county also has excellent rural schools.

Agriculture.—There were in Hamilton county in 1910 over 3,000 farms embraced in 243,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 81 acres. The value of all farm property was over $31,000,000,

showing 105.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $95.06. The total value of domestic animals was over $3,300,000: Number of cattle 22,000, valued at $690,000; horses 13,000, valued at $1,900,000; hogs 87,000, valued at $500,000; sheep 13,000, valued at $66,000. The total value of poultry was $122,000.

HANCOCK COUNTY

GREENFIELD, SEAT OF JUSTICE

HANCOCK COUNTY is located due east of Indianapolis in the first tier of counties. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton and Madison, on the east by Henry and Rush, on the south by Shelby and on the west by Marion counties. It contains 307 square miles, its surface is level and the soil fertile. Natural gas was once found here in what was supposed to be limitless quantities.

Organization.—The organization of Hancock county became effective March 1, 1828, and Greenfield has been the county seat since its organization. The county was named in honor of John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Greenfield, the county seat, has become famous as the birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, and the fountain from which he drew inspiration for his poems, "The Brandywine," "The Old Swimmin' Hole," and other poems.

Population of Hancock county in 1890 was 17,829; in 1900 was 19,189, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 19,030, of which 402 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,935 families in the county and 4,817 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Hancock county: Blue River, Brandywine, Brown, Buck Creek, Center, Greene, Jackson, Sugar Creek and Vernon. The incor-

The Brandywine, in Hancock County, Made Famous by James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet.

Home of James Whitcomb Riley, Greenfield.

ported cities and towns are Greenfield, Fortville, New Palestine and Shirley. Greenfield is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Hancock county was $9,011,000, value of improvements was $3,176,310 and the total net value of taxables was $19,043,510. There were 3,340 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 281 miles of improved roads in Hancock county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $196,378.30.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 59.19 miles of steam railroad operated in Hancock county by the Cincinnati division of the C., I. & W.; C., W. & M.; Big Four, and the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company, Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company, Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 55.39 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of George J. Richman, county superintendent of Hancock county, there were seventy-five schoolhouses, including ten high schools, in Hancock county in 1914, employing 140 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was: High school, 469; grade school, 2,633. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $78,257.79. The estimated value of school property in the county was $312,900, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $59,032.50.

Agriculture.—There were in Hancock county in 1910 over 2,100 farms, embraced in 186,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 86.4 acres. The value of all farm property was over $21,000,000, showing 87.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $89.15. The total value of domestic animals was $1,800,000: Number of cattle 13,000, valued at $404,000; horses 9,400, valued at $990,000; hogs 43,000, valued at $280,000; sheep 10,000, valued at $46,000. The total value of poultry was $87,000.

HARRISON COUNTY

CORYDON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

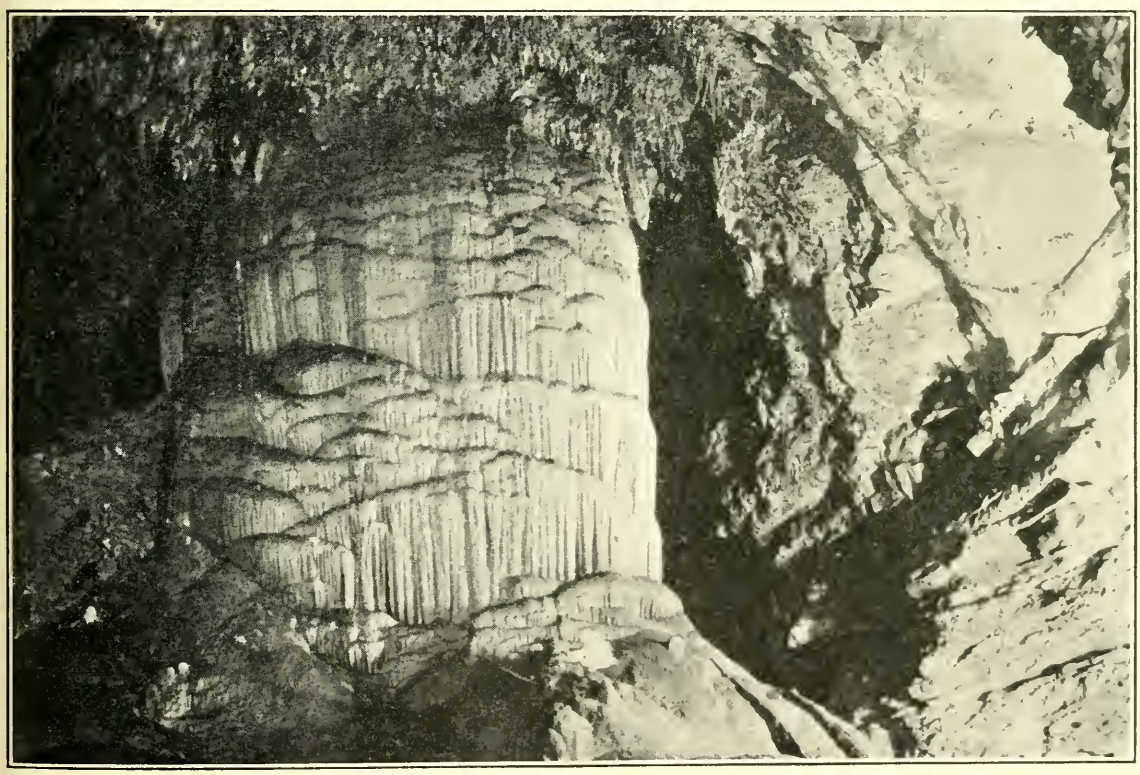
HARRISON COUNTY is located in the southern part of the State and borders on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Floyd and its entire southeastern, southern and southwestern section is on the Ohio river and is bounded on the west by Crawford county. It contains 478 square miles. The face of the country as well as the character of the land is much diversified. The greater part of the county is broken, and the chain of Knobs on the east, the river, hills and many places along Indian creek and Blue river present as fine scenery as can be found in any part of the State. The sloping hillsides, which are fast being cleared of their valuable forests of poplar and oak, are producing great orchards of the finest flavored apples and peaches in the world. Tobacco of an excellent quality is being raised in large quantities, and two of the largest distilleries in the United States are located here. The county also has excellent quarries of limestone. For some years, wells of natural gas have been flowing in the county. Several large caves and a system of subterranean rivers, brooks and creeks are to be

found in the county. In one of the large caverns Squire Boone lived, died and was buried, and is marked by his inscriptions, Bible texts and drawings of animals and birds.

Organization.—Harrison county is one of the oldest and most historic counties in the State. It was the fourth one to be organized, and December 1, 1808, witnessed its official beginning, when the Territorial Legislature carved it out of Knox and Clark counties. It was named in honor of General William Henry Harrison, territorial Governor of Indiana. On May 1, 1813, the capital of the territory was removed from Vincennes to Corydon. Corydon has been the county seat since the organization of the county, and here still stands the old stone building that was the first State capitol, and near which stands the grand old elm, now fast decaying, under whose spreading branches was written the first constitution of the State of Indiana.

In 1807 William Henry Harrison entered a tract of land on Blue river at Wilson Springs in Harrison county, and when he was Governor of the territory he traveled to and from Vincennes on horseback to visit this location. On these trips he often visited the home of Edward Smith, who is said to have left the British army during the revolutionary war and made his way to Indiana and married and lived with his family in a log cabin in Harrison county. On the occasion of General Harrison's visits after the evening meal was finished, the members of the family and their guest would gather around the open cabin door and sing the general's favorite songs. On one of these visits, as General Harrison was making his departure, tradition says he remarked: "In a few days I expect to lay out a town here and would like to have you suggest a suitable name for it." Whereupon Miss Jennie Smith asked: "Why not name it 'Corydon,' from the piece you like so much?" Her suggestion pleased the Governor, and thus the town is said to have derived its name. The words and music of this traditional song appeared in the "Missouri Harmony," a copy of which is preserved in our State library.

Population of Harrison county in 1890 was 20,786; in 1900 was 21,702, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,232, of which 312 were of white foreign birth. There



Pillar of Constitution, Wyandotte Cave, Crawford County. Largest stalagmite in the world, 24 feet in diameter and 35 feet high.

were 4,579 families in the county and 4,515 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Harrison county: Blue River, Boone, Franklin, Harrison, Heth, Jackson, Morgan, Posey, Scott, Spencer, Taylor, Washington and Webster. The incorporated cities and towns are Corydon, Elizabeth, Laconia, Lanesville, Mauckport, New Amsterdam, New Middletown and Palmyra. Corydon is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Harrison county was $2,709,610, value of improvements was $1,272,770 and the total net value of taxables was $6,422,975. There were 3,028 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 145 miles of improved roads in Harrison county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $232,252.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 24.80 miles of steam railroad operated in Harrison county by the Louisville, New Albany & Corydon and the Southern Railway Company of Indiana.

Educational.—According to the report of Arville O. Deweese, county superintendent of Harrison county, there were 148 schoolhouses, including eleven high schools, in Harrison county in 1914, employing 184 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,642. There are three parochial schools in the county with an enrolment of one hundred pupils. The county has an excellent school spirit, but because of the rough and broken country school consolidation is coming very slowly. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers in 1914 was $79,870.93. The estimated value of school property in Harrison county was $122,400, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was approximately $30,596.

Agriculture.—There were in Harrison county in 1910 over 3,100 farms, embraced in 288,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 93 acres. The value of all the farm property was over $9,300,000, showing 55.7 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $19.41. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,100,000: Number of cattle 11,000, valued at $240,000; horses 7,600, valued at $660,000; hogs 18,000, valued at $110,000; sheep 6,700, valued at $27,000. The total value of poultry was $78,000.

HENDRICKS COUNTY

DANVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

HENDRICKS COUNTY is located in the central part of the State and in the first tier of counties west of Indianapolis, and is bounded on the north by Boone, on the east by Marion, on the south by Morgan and a very small section of Putnam and on the west by Montgomery and Putnam counties. The county has 480 square miles, the surface of which is rolling, and with one or two exceptions some of the greatest elevations in the State are found here. The natural drainage is afforded by comparatively small streams. The wonderfully fertile soil is especially adapted to agriculture and stock raising, its two greatest industries. This county is the home of the Central Normal College at Danville and the Friends Academy at Plainfield.

Organization.—Hendricks county was organized by legislative act December 28, 1823, which was made effective by formal organization April 21, 1824. The county was named for William Hendricks, who at that time was Governor of the State of Indiana. Danville was selected as the seat of justice, where it has remained ever since.

Population of Hendricks county in 1890 was 21,498; in 1900 was 21,292, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,840, of which 172 were of white foreign birth. There

were 5,262 families in the county and 5,204 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Hendricks county: Brown, Center, Clay, Eel River, Franklin, Guilford, Liberty, Lincoln, Marion, Middle, Union and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Brownsburg, Coatesville, Clayton, Danville, Lizton, North Salem, Pittsboro and Plainfield. Danville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Hendricks county was $11,655,606, value of improvements was $2,785,065 and the total net value of taxables was $19,583,852. There were 3,581 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 330 miles of improved roads in Hendricks county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $390,863.91.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 78.19 miles of steam railroad operated in Hendricks county by the Springfield division of the C., I. & W.; St. Louis division and the P. & E. division of the Big Four; the St. Louis division and the Vincennes division of the Vandalia railroads. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 49.62 miles of electric lines in the county.

Public Library, Danville.

Central Normal College, Danville.

Educational.—According to the report of Theodore B. Martin, county superintendent of Hendricks county, there were seventy-two schoolhouses, including ten high schools, in Hendricks County in 1914, employing 173 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,269. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $89,213.90. Estimated value of school property in the county was $501,700, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $148,605.

Agriculture.—There were in Hendricks county in 1910 over 2,700 farms, embraced in 250,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 91.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $28.000,000, showing 94.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $85.52. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,500,000: Number of cattle 18,000, valued at $660,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,100,000; hogs 74,000, valued at $490,000; sheep 20,000, valued at $94,000. The total value of poultry was $108,000.

Central Normal College, Danville, was made possible by the abandoned buildings of two of the earlier educational institutions of Hendricks county, the Hendricks County Seminary, which was opened soon after the county was organized, and the Danville Academy, which was established in 1858 by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Central Normal College was organized in 1876 by William F. Harper and Warren Darst at Ladoga, Ind., and was known as the Central

Normal School and Commercial Institute. Outgrowing the accommodations at Ladoga, the faculty and nearly two hundred students moved to Danville on May 10, 1878. The school is self-supporting, independent of church, State or endowment of any character. During the thirty-seven years of the existence of the college it has graduated more than 1,500 students. J. W. Laird is president and C. V. Hargrave is secretary-treasurer.

Indiana Boys' School.—The constitution of 1851, art. 9, sec. 2) expressly declared that the state should provide houses of refuge for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders. The first action of the General Assembly looking to this end was the law approved March 8, 1867, establishing "the House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders." The institution was located on a farm nearly a mile southwest of the village of Plainfield and was occupied January 1, 1868. Its name was changed in 1883 to the Indiana Reform School for Boys (Laws 1883, p. 19), and twenty years later to the Indiana Boys' School (Laws 1903, p. 172). The school receives boys committed for crime from eight to sixteen years of age and for incorrigibility from ten to seventeen, no commitment being for a shorter period than until the boy attains the age of twenty-one.

One-half the cost of keeping and taking care of each boy is paid by the county from which he is committed. By rule of the institution a boy may earn his release in eighteen months from the time of his commitment. The institution has its own schools, graded like those of the public schools and also affords manual and industrial training. The law of 1903, p. 251, provides for the transfer to the State Reformatory of any inmate of the Boys' School convicted of crime who is more than seventeen years old and whose presence is detrimental to the welfare of the school.

HENRY COUNTY

NEWCASTLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

HENRY COUNTY is located in the second tier of counties east of Indianapolis. It is bounded on the north by Delaware, on the east by Randolph and Wayne, on the south by Fayette and Rush and on the west by Hancock and Madison counties. It contains 385 square miles. The face of the country is gently undulating, with many large and beautiful tracts on the east side of the county. Blue river runs from near the northeast to the southwest corner of the county and Fall creek through the north. The State's Village for Epileptics is located on a tract of 1,200 acres two miles north of Newcastle.

Organization.—The first white men who were known to locate in the territory now known as Henry county, were Daniel and Asa Heaton, who settled in the year 1819. The county was organized formally June 1, 1822. It was named in honor of Patrick Henry, the patriot and orator of revolutionary war times. Newcastle has been the county seat since the organization of the county. In recent years it has become famous for the production of roses, which are shipped all over the United States.

Population of Henry county in 1890 was 23,879; in 1900 was 25,088, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 29,758, of which 465 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,661 families in the county and 7,422 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Henry county: Blue River, Dudley, Franklin, Fall Creek, Greensboro, Harrison, Henry, Jefferson, Liberty, Prairie, Spiceland, Stony Creek and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Newcastle, Blountsville, Cadiz, Dunreith, Greensboro, Kennard, Knightstown, Lewisville, Middletown, Mooreland, Mt. Summit, Shirley, Spiceland, Straughn and Sulphur Springs. Newcastle is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Henry county

was $11,806,480, value of improvements was $4,305,570 and the total net value of taxables was $24,922,890. There were 4,794 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 280 miles of improved roads in Henry county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $86,978.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 108.29 miles of steam railroad operated in Henry county by the C. & O.; C., W. & M.; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; Big Four, and the Indianapolis and Richmond divisions and the Cambridge City branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company, T. H., I. & E. Traction Company, and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 56.11 miles of electric line in the county.

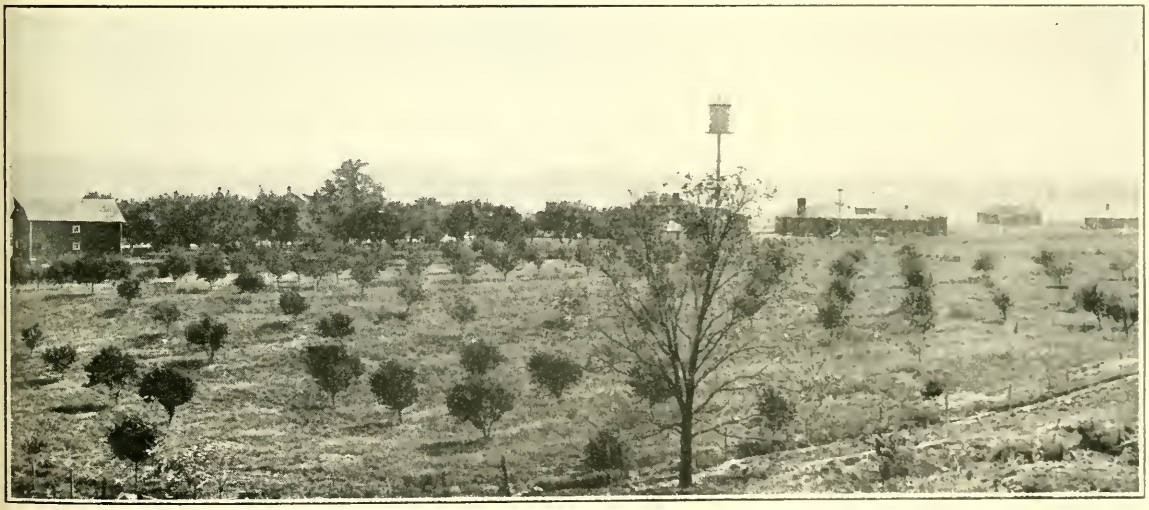
Educational.—According to the report of Harry B. Roberts, county superintendent of Henry county, there were sixty-seven schoolhouses, including thirteen high schools, in Henry county in 1914, employing 218 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 1,007. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $120,477.31. The estimated value of school property in the county was $532,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $294,548.

Agriculture.—There were in Henry county in 1910 over 2,500 farms, embraced in 244,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 94.9 acres. The value of all farm property was over $27,000,000, showing 90.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $82.86. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,600,000: Number of cattle 18,000, valued at $580,000; horses 12,000, valued at $1,300,000; hogs 86,000, valued at $540,000; sheep 19,000, valued at $89,000. The total value of poultry was $101,000.

Industrial.—There were over twenty-five industries in Newcastle that furnish employment to more than 1,500 persons, according to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912. Automobiles, furniture and pianos are the leading products.

The Indiana Village for Epileptics was authorized by an act approved March 6, 1905, and a 1,245-acre site near Newcastle was purchased one year later. The purpose of the institution is "the scientific treatment, education, employment and custody of epileptics," all epileptics having a legal settlement in the State to be considered admissible. With what was left from the original appropriation of $150,000, after the site was purchased, two small cottages were erected and the first patient was received September 16, 1907. Five cottages have been erected and others are in process of construction.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.—The Indiana Soldiers' and Seamans' Home for the maintenance of sick and disabled soldiers and seamen, their widows and orphans, was authorized by an act approved March 11, 1867. It was



The Indiana Village for Epileptics, Henry County.

formally opened June 15, 1867, as the Home for Disabled Soldiers, previously established at Knightstown by a private corporation. On the morning of December 25, 1871, fire destroyed that part of the institution occupied by the soldiers and they were moved to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. The orphans were left in full possession of the home until the Legislature of 1879 provided for the care of the feeble-minded children therein. The two classes of inmates were maintained in the home until 1887, when the institution was reorganized as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and the feeble-minded children were moved to new quarters. The home has twice been destroyed by fire —September 8, 1877, and July 21, 1886. It is located in Rush county, two miles south of Knightstown. As now maintained it is open to children under the age of sixteen years whose fathers were soldiers or sailors in the army or navy of the United States in the civil war or the war with Spain or the war in the Philippine Islands. Educational, religious and industrial training is given.

HOWARD COUNTY

KOKOMO, SEAT OF JUSTICE

HOWARD COUNTY is located in the center of the northern half of the State, fifty miles north of Indianapolis. It is bounded on the north by Cass and Miami, on the east by Grant, on the south by Tipton and Clinton and on the west by Carroll counties, and contains approximately 300 square miles of rich farm land. It is pre-eminently an agricultural county. It is traversed by the Wildcat river, which forms a most excellent natural outlet for the many little streams that empty into it.

Organization.—Howard county was formally organized May 1, 1844, under the name of Richardville county, which was nearly all within the old Miami Reserve. It was this fact which led the Legislature to name the new county in honor of Richardville, a Miami chief and successor of Little Turtle. This sentiment did not prevail for any length of time, and on December 28, 1846, the Legislature passed its first and only act changing the name of a county in Indiana, and it was rechristened "Howard" in honor of Tilghman A. Howard, a noted Indiana statesman of that period. Kokomo, the county seat of Howard county, is located on the site of an Indian village of the same name and was first settled in the autumn of 1844. According to the United States Census of 1910 it has a population of over 17,000, with seventy two manufacturing establishments, furnishing employment to more than 2,700 wage earners. It is particularly distinguished as being the home of the first automobile made in America, work on which was commenced in 1893 by Elwood Haynes. For want of a better name it was called "The Horseless Carriage," and on July 4, 1894, Mr. Haynes made a successful trial trip on the streets of Kokomo, running at a speed of about eight miles an hour.

Population of Howard county in 1890 was 26,186; in 1900 was 28,575, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 33,177, of which 993 were of white foreign birth. There were 8,266 families in the county and 8,056 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Howard county: Center, Clay, Ervin, Harrison, Honey Creek, Howard, Jackson, Liberty, Monroe, Taylor and Union. The incorporated cities and towns are Kokomo and Greentown. Kokomo is the county seat of Howard county.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Howard county was $9,436,985, value of improvements was $5,266,560 and the total net value of taxables was $23,079,110. There were 6,272 polls in the county.

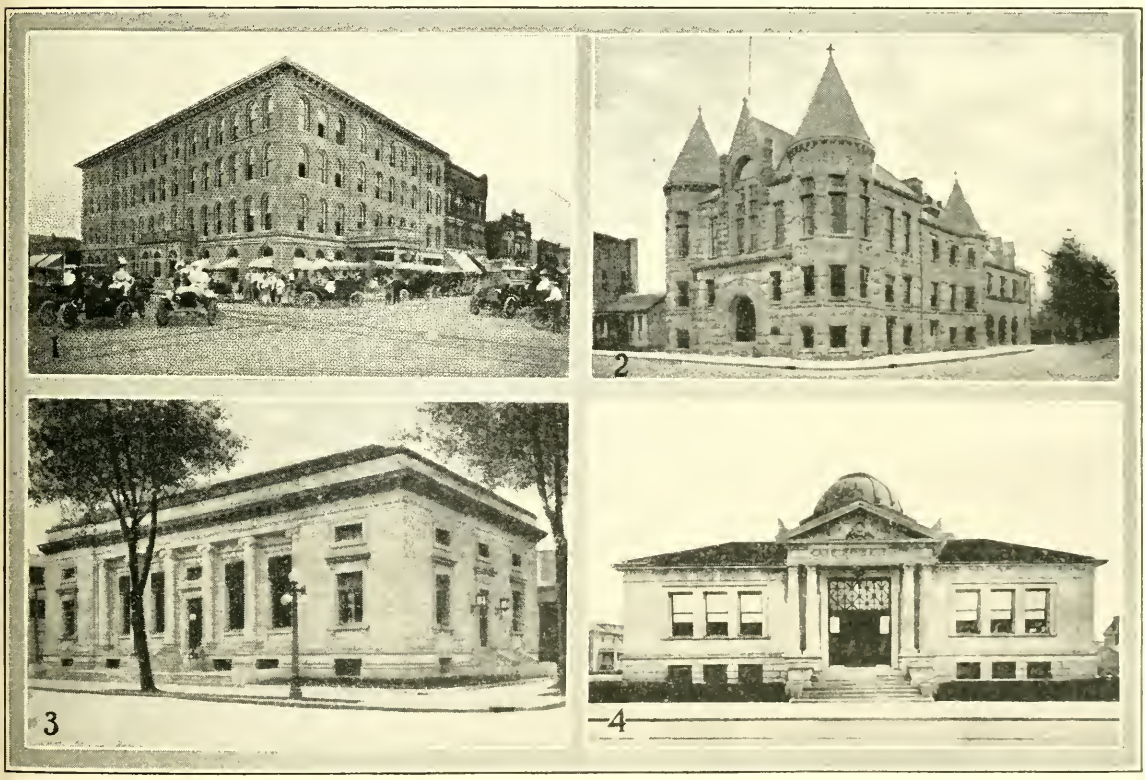
Improved Roads.—There were 518 miles of improved roads in Howard county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $862,745.50.

Educational.—According to the report of Albert F. Hietson, county superintendent of Howard county, there were sixty-seven schoolhouses, including five high schools, in Howard county in 1914, employing 203 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,925. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $116,900.95. Estimated value of school property in the county was $761,050, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $272,287.

Agriculture.—There were in Howard county in 1910 over 2,400 farms, embraced in 184,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 74.8 acres. The value of all farm property was over $26,000,000, showing 117.4 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $108.22. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,100,000: Number of cattle 15,000, valued at $470,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,200,000; hogs 71,000, valued at $420,000; sheep 11,000, valued at $52,000. The total value of poultry was $90,000.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 51.79 miles of steam railroads operated in Howard county by the Lake Erie & Western; P., C., C. & St. L.; Richmond division of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroads. Indiana Railways & Light Company and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 51.08 miles of electric line in the county.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were seventy-two industries in Kokomo, furnishing employment to 2,366 persons; total amount of capital employed, $3,921,141; value of products, $5,451,441; value added by manufacture, $2,469,526.



Kokomo—1. Hotel Francis. 2. City Building. 3. Postoffice. 4. City Library.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY

HUNTINGTON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

HUNTINGTON COUNTY is located in the northeastern part of the State and is bounded on the north by Whitley, on the east by Allen and Wells, on the south by Grant and Wells and on the west by Wabash counties. It contains about 384 square miles. The soil is a glacial deposit, with the exception of the river valleys, which are a sedimentary deposit. The Wabash river flows west across the county, dividing it into two almost equal portions. What is known as Little river joins it west of the center of the county. Another small river, the Salamonie, cuts off a small portion of the southwest corner of the county and joins the Wabash river soon after leaving Huntington county. Because of the fertility of the soil farming, fruit growing and stock raising are chief occupations of the people.

Public Library, Huntington.

Organization.—The organization of Huntington county became effective December 2, 1834. It was named in honor of Samuel Huntington, a delegate in the Continental Congress from Connecticut and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The name was proposed by Captain Elias Murray, then a member of the Legislature. Huntington was selected as the seat of justice at the time of the organization and General Tipton was the proprietor and Captain Murray among the first settlers.

Population of Huntington county in 1890 was 27,644; in 1900 was 28,901, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 28,982, of which 735 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,399 families in the county and 7,290 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Huntington county: Clear Creek, Dallas, Huntington, Jackson, Jefferson, Lancaster, Polk, Rock Creek, Salamonie, Union, Warren and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Huntington, Andrews, College Park, Markle, Mt. Etna, Roanoke and Warren. Huntington is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Huntington county was $9,700,000, value of improvements was $4,119,270 and the total net value of taxables was $21,741,080. There were 4,904 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 383 miles of improved roads in Huntington county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $456,774.42.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 56.62 miles of steam railroad operated in Huntington county by the Chicago & Erie; Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago; Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and the Wabash railroads. The Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company and the Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Company operate 59.61 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Clifford Funderburg, county superintendent of Huntington county, there were 111 schoolhouses, including twelve high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 222 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,273. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $126,860.13. Estimated value of school property in the county was $487,313, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $81,851.87.

Agriculture.—There were in Huntington county in 1910 over 2,600 farms, embraced in 234,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 89.5 acres. The value of all farm property was over $24,000,000, showing 112.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $72.66. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,200,000: Number of cattle 19,000, valued at $500,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,100,000; hogs 61,000, valued at $370,000; sheep 22,000, valued at $11,000. The total value of poultry was $107,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were thirty-three industries in Huntington, furnishing employment to 1,575 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $1,301,621; value of products, $2,227,558; value added by manufacture, $1,097,361.

Huntington City Free Library.—The first organization of a library for Huntington occurred in the year 1874. It was called the Public School Library Association. The yearly membership fee was $2. The Central School building gave space for the books constituting the library, which in a short time possessed over 1,200 volumes, many of which had belonged to the famous Mechanics' and Working Men's Library, established by William McClure, who founded the New Harmony Library. A number of these books, bound in sheepskin, and bearing on the cover the words, "Mechanics' and Working Men's Library," may still be seen in the present library.

In 1889 the library was reorganized under State laws, making it a free library, thus reaching more people. In January, 1902, the school board formally accepted Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offering of $25,000 for the erection of a library building and donated the site. This building as it now stands, represents the sum of about $29,000. This includes recent additions and improvements. The building was first open to the public February 21, 1903. The library contains about 24,000 volumes.

JACKSON COUNTY

BROWNSTOWN, SEAT OF JUSTICE

JACKSON COUNTY is located in the south central part of the State and is bounded on the north by Brown and Bartholomew, on the east by Jennings, on the south by Scott and Washington and on the west by Lawrence and Monroe counties. A range of hills passes through the county from northeast to southwest and there is another range of hills or knolls in the northwest part of the county, but the face of the country for the most part is level or gently undulating. The bottoms along the different streams are very large and fertile, and they occupy about one-half of the whole county. In the northeast corner of the county, in the bed of White river, is a solitary boulder of granite weighing several tons. No other rock of any kind is found in the vicinity. In the same neighborhood is a large mound 200 yards in circumference at the base, and it was upon this spot in 1812 that a party of Indians held a council to decide whether they should retreat or fight. A party of thirty men, under General Tipton, was then in close pursuit on their trail. They retired to what is now known as Tipton's Island, where General Tipton engaged them, and which practically ended the Indian warfare in Indiana territory.

Organization.—Jackson county, which was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, hero of the battle of New Orleans, was organized in 1816. It was the fourteenth county to be organized in the Territory of Indiana and was formed from Washington and Jefferson counties, the legislative act having been passed December 18, 1815. The first county seat of Jackson was established at Vallonia June, 1816, and the first courts were held in the shade of the old fort in the village. It remained here but for a short time, as the commissioners in November, 1816, decided to establish the seat of justice at Brownstown, where it has since remained.

Population of Jackson county in 1890 was 24,139; in 1900 was 26,633, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 24,727, of

which 570 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,927 families in the county and 5,822 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Jackson county: Brownstown, Carr, Driftwood, Grassy Fork, Hamilton, Jackson, Owen, Redding, Salt Creek, Vernon and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Seymour, Brownstown and Crothersville. Brownstown is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Jackson county was $6,684,440, value of improvements was $2,780,900 and the total net value of taxables was $15,167,640. There were 3,846 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 577 miles of improved roads in Jackson county built and under jurisdiction of the county commsisioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $204,572.83.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 81.57 miles of steam railroad operated in Jackson county by the B. & O. Southwestern; Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Westport branch of the C., T. H. & S. E., and the Louisville division of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Brownstown & Ewing Street Railway Company, Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Company, and the Interstate Public Service Company operate 22.96 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Jeremiah E. Payne, county superintendent of Jackson county, there were 103 schoolhouses, including eleven high schools, in Jackson county in 1914, employing 179 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,359.2. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $62,578.72. The estimated value of school property in the county was $265,465, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $164,800.

Agriculture.—There were in Jackson county in 1910 over 2,700 farms, embraced in 290,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 106 acres. The value of all farm property was over $17,000,000, showing 89.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $44.44. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,500,000: Number of cattle 11,000, valued at $314,000; horses 6,500, valued at $650,000; hogs 23,000, valued at $160,000; sheep 5,900, valued at $21,000. The value of poultry was $87,000.

JASPER COUNTY

RENSSELAER, SEAT OF JUSTICE

JASPER COUNTY is located in the northwest part of the State and is bounded on the north by the Kankakee river, which separates it from Lake and Porter counties, on the east by Starke, Pulaski and White, on the south by Benton and on the west by Newton counties. The county contains about 575 square miles and the principal resources of the county are agriculture and stock raising.

Organization.—It was the Legislature of 1838 that made Jasper county possible. Its formal organization taking place on March 15, 1838, when its territory included all of the present county of Newton and most of Benton. The first county seat was located at Parish Grove, thirty miles south of the present seat of justice and five miles southwest of Fowler, the county seat of Benton. This was chosen because it was near the center of population and for the additional reason that it is one of the few high and dry spots in the county. At the first meeting of the commissioners it was decided to change the county seat to the cabin of George W. Spitler, in what is now Iroquois township, Newton county, he having been elected county clerk and refusing to serve unless this was done. This temporary arrangement was upset by the legislative act of January 29, 1839, which appointed commissioners to examine the counties of Jasper and Newton and see whether they should be consolidated. The State

commissioners met in June, 1839, and decided upon a consolidation, selecting the present site of Rensselaer for the county seat, which was called Newton in accordance with the act, and the original plat of the newly chosen county seat was filed June 12, 1839. The early history of the county can never be satisfactorily recorded owing to two destructive fires, one which occurred in 1843 and the second in 1864, which practically destroyed all of the records at those periods.

Population of Jasper county in 1890 was 11,185; in 1900 was 14,292, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 13,044, of which 843 were of white foreign birth. There were 2,951 families in the county and 2,915 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Jasper county: Barkley, Carpenter, Gillam, Hanging Grove, Jordan, Kankakee, Keener, Marion, Milroy, Newton, Union, Walker and Wheatfield. The incorporated cities and towns are Rensselaer, Remington and Wheatfield. Rensselaer is the county seat.

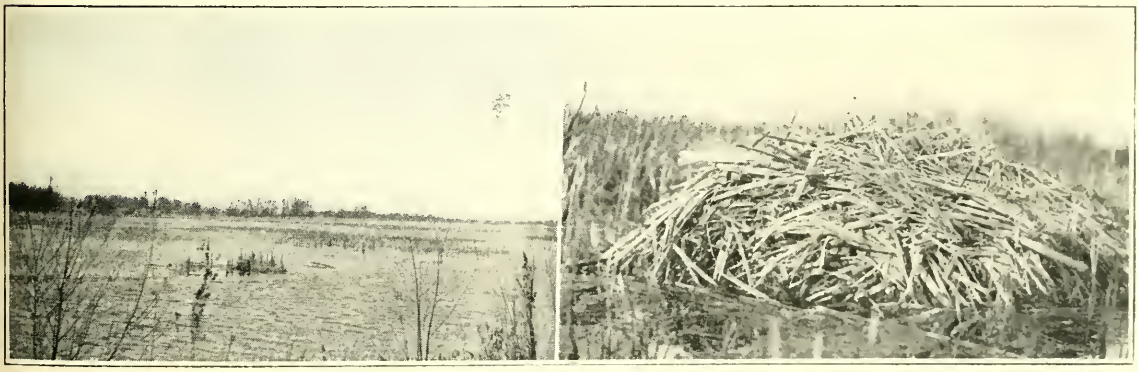
Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Jasper county was $7,303,610; value of improvements was $1,589,395; and the total net value of taxables was $12,743,181. There were 2,384 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 209 miles of improved roads in Jasper county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $248,410.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 94.30 miles of steam railroad operated in Jasper county by the LaCrosse branch of the C. & E. I.; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Kankakee division of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern; Chicago & Wabash Valley, and the Effner branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Ernest Lamson, county superintendent of Jasper county, there were eighty-nine schoolhouses, including four high schools, in Jasper county in 1914, employing 133 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,548. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $63,958.43. The estimated value of school property in the county was $195,100, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $34,877.48.

Agriculture.—There were in Jasper county in 1910 over 1,700 farms embraced in 307,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 179.1 acres. The value of all farm property was over $22,000,000, showing 76.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $57.04. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,900,000: Number of cattle 21,000, valued at $650,000; horses 9,100, valued at $960,000; hogs 18,000, valued at $184,000; sheep 7,000, valued at $35,000. The total value of poultry was $86,000.



Kankakee Swamps and the Home of a Big Family of Muskrats.

JAY COUNTY

PORTLAND, SEAT OF JUSTICE

JAY COUNTY is located in the eastern part of the State and borders on the State of Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Wells and Adams, on the south by Randolph and on the west by

Jay County Court-House, Portland.

Delaware and Blackford counties. It contains about 378 square miles. It is purely an agricultural county, having a large percentage of black loam soil which was formerly thickly overgrown with oak, hickory and other species of hardwood.

Organization.—Jay county was formally organized March 1, 1836. It was named in honor of the celebrated patriot and statesman, John Jay. The locating commissioners met on the first Monday in June, 1836, and decided upon the site at Portland and at a special meeting of the county board on December 5, 1835, gave the new county seat the name of Portland, where it has remained ever since.

Population of Jay county in 1890 was 23,478; in 1900 was 26,818, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 24,961, of which 406 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,359 families in the county and 6,224 dwellings.

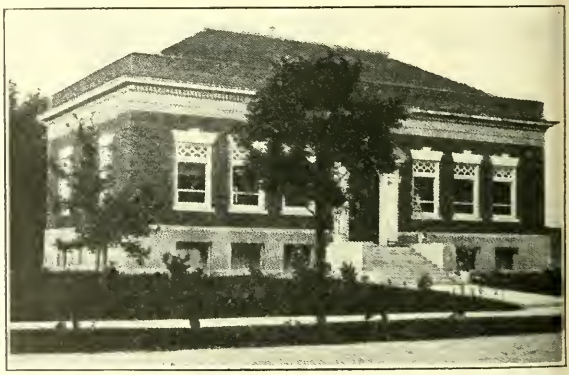
Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Jay county: Bear Creek, Green, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Madison, Noble, Penn, Pike, Richland, Wabash and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Dunkirk, Portland, Bryan, Pennville, Red Key and Salamonia. Portland is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Jay county was $8,342,700; value of improvements was $3,073,385, and the total net value of taxables was $17,109,425. There were 3,663 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 451 miles of improved roads in Jay county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $359,033.94.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 67.50 miles of steam railroad operated in Jay county by the Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago; Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Lake Erie & Western, and the Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Muncie & Portland Traction Company operates 15.82 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of William R. Armstrong, county superintendent of Jay county, there were ninety-eight schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Jay county in 1914, employing 183 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,484. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $98,037.98. The estimated value of school property in the county was $487,754, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $101,250.



Public Library, Portland.

Agriculture.—There were in Jay county in 1910 over 2,800 farms embraced in 235,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 82.9 acres. The value of

all farm property was over $23,000,000, showing 115.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre, $69.08. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,300,000: Number of cattle 15,000, valued at $470,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,300,000; hogs 56,000, valued at $360,000; sheep 26,000, valued at $130,000. The total value of poultry was $121,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were twenty industrial establishments, employing about 450 persons. Among its unique establishments is one for the production of baseball bats and its largest establishment is devoted to the manufacture of automobile wheels, etc. Drain tile is manufactured extensively.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

MADISON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

JEFFERSON COUNTY, the second one from the eastern line of the State in the tier bordering on the Ohio river, is bounded by Switzerland, Ripley, Jennings, Scott and Clark counties and the Ohio river. The county contains 370 square miles. Its bluffs, many of them 400 feet high, are intersected by frequent deep ravines, adding slopes to its cultivable area, raising it to the constitutional 400 square miles per territory. A notable feature of the county is its varied topography. In the western part, the ground is rolling, in the center, a level plateau, and the eastern section, which is traversed by "Indian-Kentuck" creek and its tributaries, is an uninterrupted series of hills and vales.

The character of the soil varies from the black alluvial deposits of the river bottom to the clay and loam on the level lands. Tile clay abounds in the central part of the county. Wheat and corn are staple products, yet all grains are successfully grown in this county and fruits are grown in abundance. Forty years ago the experiment of raising tobacco was tried and proved successful and it is now grown extensively.

The county is rich in building stone of excellent quality and has many quarries, the largest one being at Deputy, on the B. & O. railroad. A beautiful species of marble is found in the southern part of the county.

There are numerous water courses in the county, many with cataracts quite as picturesque as Minnehaha, comparing favorably with it in height and volume. The geological formation following the line of the north bend of the river bounding Jefferson county forms a watershed about two and one-half or three miles west and north of Madison, which divides the flow of the streams between the Ohio and the Wabash by way of the White and Muscatatuck rivers. Kentucky creek rises in Ripley county, flows through the eastern part of Jefferson county into the Ohio. Big creek flows through the northwestern corner of the county into the Muscatatuck and the Middlefork. Harbert's, Bear's, Lewis, Marble and Camp creeks are all tributaries of Big creek. Crooked creek parallels the Ohio river for some seven miles, beginning far up the Canaan valley, running through the full length of Madison and falling into the river beyond the western corporation line of the city.

Jefferson county is noted for its wealth of romantic spots. Just across the river on the Kentucky hill is a prehistoric Indian fort, near which in ante-bellum days stood the cabin of Delia Webster, a station of the "underground railroad" operated through Madison. Three miles east of Madison on the Indiana side, is Cedar cliff, a sheer precipice one and one-half miles long, and hundreds of feet high. Little Cedar, nearer town, has quite as fine an outlook. Three and a half miles northwest of Madison are Clifty Falls and glen. The series of falls is 200 feet in height, one pitch being over a jutting ledge of rock eighty feet above the receiving basin into which plunges an immense volume of foaming, spraying water. A shelving rock canopies the North Madison pike for a stretch of 100 feet, veiling it with mist or ice, according to the temperature. Chain Mill falls, near North Madison, guards the mouth of an unfinished railroad tunnel, making a unique

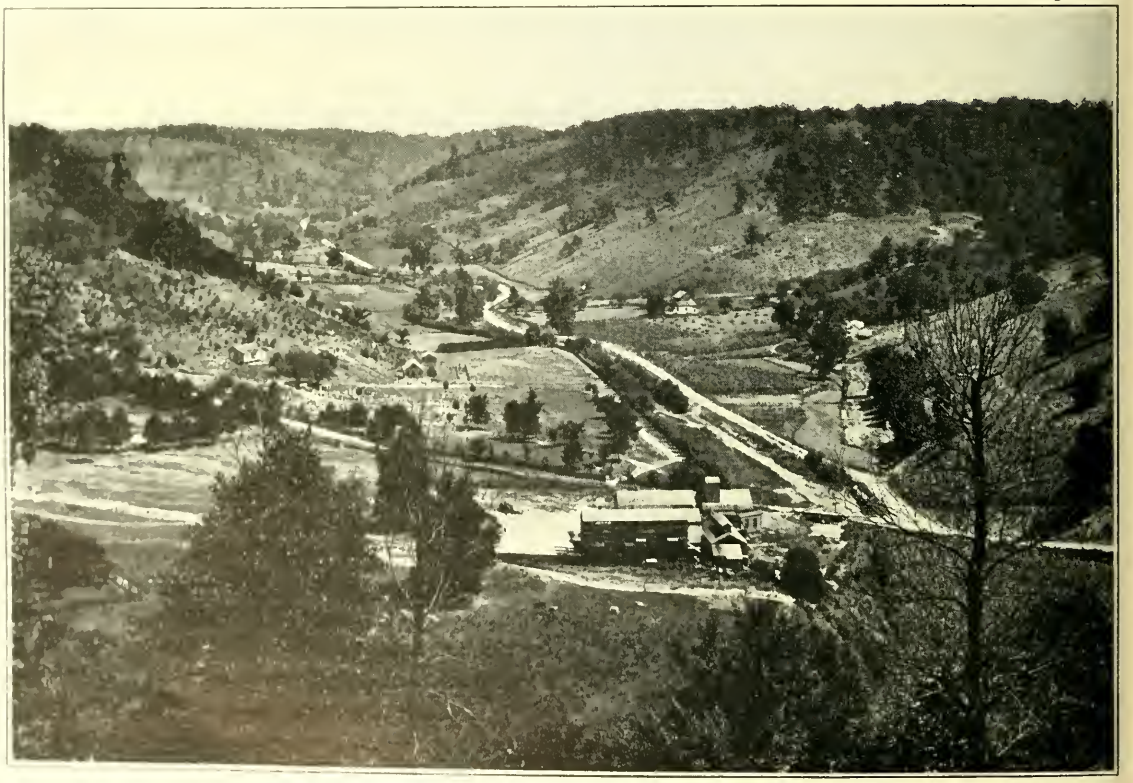
combination. Crowe's, Chain Mill, Hart's, Deadman's and Butler's falls cluster around Hanover most invitingly.

Organization.—The act of the Legislature creating Jefferson county was approved November 23, 1810, and went into effect February 1, 1811. It was named for President Jefferson, probably because of the personal interest he had taken in the campaign of George Rogers Clark, for ex soldiers of Clark's command formed the nucleus of the pioneers of Jefferson county, one of whom, John Paul, suggested the name, having, as original proprietor of Madison, which was made the seat of justice, named the city for the President in office when it was founded.

Historical.—The keynote of State expansion was sounded in Jefferson county. Independently of this, an honorable position among the counties of the State is due it, by reason of the names and events associated with its past. The original proprietors of Madison and their families were educated people from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Colonel John Paul—a soldier of the Revolution and the War of 1812, founder of the cities of Xenia, Ohio, and Madison—purchased the site and came to Madison in 1809. In 1810, associated with Lewis Davis and Jonathan Lyons, he enlarged his original plans, and founded a city which grew to be the metropolis of the State. This it was until it was superseded by the present capital. The name of Indianapolis was coined by Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, a member of the Jefferson county bar. Jacob Burnett and Lewis Whiteman bought the share of Lewis Davis in 1813 and in 1817 and became later joint-proprietors of the town.

Very many of the 140,000 pioneers from cultured centers, who poured into Indiana between 1810 and 1819, came through Madison's portals and here many builders of the commonwealth remained. The Rev. Thomas C. Searles was prominent in all early educational movements, as were General Milton Stapp, Dr. William Goode, Beaumont Park and Charles Barnes.

Early resident lawyers were Hon. Alexander A. Meek, Judge Miles, Cary Eggleston, Governor William Hendricks and his kinsman, William Hendricks, Jr.; Judges Jeremiah Sullivan, Williamson Dunn, Stephen C. Stevens, and Charles Test, also Joseph Glass Marshall, Milton Stapp



View of Canaan Road, Jefferson County.

and Nathaniel Hunt. Jesse L. Holman, Elijah Sparks, Jesse Olds, Isaac Blackford and John Lawrence were present at nearly every term of court. Hugh McCulloch and J. F. D. Lanier, financiers; Edward and George Cary Eggleston and David Graham Phillips were all Madisonians of national reputation. Harvey W. Wiley, John Merle Coulter and Stanley Coulter are scientists of note from this county. Dr. Fisk was the first physician. Dr. Hicks, Dr. Robert Cravens, Dr. Samuel Mackarnes Goode, the two Drs. Howes, Dr. Howard Watts, Dr. Norwood, Dr. Hodges, Dr. J. H. D. Rogers and Drs. McClure, Lewis and Alexander Mullen followed in the early decades. Dr. Israel T. Canby, father of General R. Canby, came to Madison in 1816 and was a large owner of real estate.

The intellectual die of Hanover may have been cast when Christopher Harrison, a graduate of St. John's College, Maryland, the rejected lover of "Glorious Betsy" Patterson, sought the far-away West, and found a lone spot where he might bury his sorrow, in the point west of Hanover college point. Between the year of his coming to Hanover, 1808, and 1803, he is supposed to have been an inmate or a frequent guest of the island home of the Blannerhassets, which he left to escape the toils of Aaron Burr. His cabin on the Hanover bluff is said to have reflected the art and culture of Blannerhasset Island, its walls being covered with rare paintings by the masters, and some of his own execution. One of his own, "The Tryst," was kept veiled, and when at last revealed, showed a maid of wondrous beauty; beside her a knight, who is carving their blended initials on a majestic beech tree. Upon a noble beech which had sheltered his cabin door, felled a few years ago by a storm, was found cut deep into the bark a century before, "Christopher Harrison, July 8, 1808," and in "The Tryst" a romantic dream is read. The maid becomes Elizabeth Patterson, the lover Christopher Harrison.

Jefferson county has later artists, but the romance is not paralleled. William McKendree Snyder immortalizes the beech groves of the county, and contributes other memorials of its picturesque beauties to Indiana art. As a sculptor, George Grey Barnard is in the first rank of those who have won fame. His frequent visits

Hanging Rock, Madison, Jefferson County.

to the home of his parents in Madison establish a claim to citizenship.

The first newspaper established in the county, the second in the State, was the *Western Eagle*, owned by Colonel John Paul, edited by his son-in-law, William Hendricks, afterward first member of Congress from Indiana, United States Senator, and second Governor of Indiana. With him was associated William Cameron. The first issue was on May 26, 1813. Editors of papers following were John Lodge, Colonel C. P. J. Arion, Judge Courtland Cushing, D. D. Jones, W. W. Crail, John R. Cravens, W. W. Woolen, Milton Stapp, Rolla Doolittle, S. F. Covington and Colonel M. C. Garber were editors of the *Madison Courier*, established in 1837, and the leading paper in the county ever since. It is now under the management of Michael Christian Garber and Michael Eggleston Garber.

Hanover College grew out of Hanover Academy, which was established in the village of Hanover near Madison, January 1, 1827, by the Rev. John Finley Crowe, D. D. The institution was adopted by the Presbyterian church in 1829, and college work begun the same year. The first class was graduated in 1834. During the early years a theological department and a law school were maintained in addition to the liberal arts and preparatory departments. The theological department was subsequently moved to Chicago, where it became McCormick Seminary. The law school was abandoned. The total number of matriculants to the present time is something under 5,000. Of this number 1,104 have been granted the baccalaureate degree and sixty-five the master's degree. Many of the history makers of Indiana are Hanover men. Prominent among them are Thomas A. Hendricks, William H. English, Albert G. Porter, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, John H. Holliday, Walter L. Fisher, Robert J. Tracewell and R. J. L. Matthews. The college is thoroughly equipped and throughout its history has stood for the highest educational standards. The doors were opened to women in 1880. The president is William Alfred Millis, LL. D. Among its latest buildings, Science Hall and the Hendricks Memorial Library are especially worthy of mention. The latter, a memorial of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, erected by his widow.

The co-education of white and colored students was tried but once in this county. A college, called Eleutherian College, was founded in 1850 by Elder Thomas Craven and his son, John G. Craven, at Lancaster. A church, in which the college was housed, and boarding houses were built, was burned by the neighbors to whom the ideas were obnoxious, and rebuilt many times. Stone buildings were at last erected and stood, but the project was abandoned in the early sixties. From 1857 to 1860 it was in its prime, having from seventy-five to eighty students, equally divided as to color.

The Southeastern Hospital for the Insane, "Cragmont."—The crowded condition of the Central Hospital for the Insane led the General Assembly of 1905 to set aside fifteen of the thirty-eight counties constituting the central district as the southeastern district and to establish therein an additional hospital. On September 4, 1905, the commission created by the act selected a site containing 363.79 acres near the city of Madison overlooking the valley of the Ohio river.

Industries.—The industries of the county center in Madison, which from a commercial city has changed to a manufacturing one. Milling was the earliest and has been perhaps the most important industry. The first flour mill in this part of the State was built and operated by Colonel John Paul on Crooked creek, north of John Paul park. It was running in 1814. Madison now builds steamboats and vehicles, manufactures furniture, saddle trees, cotton and woolen goods, pearl buttons, engines and boilers, nails, tacks, hubs and spokes, glue, fertilizer, chewing gum, ice, candy and ice cream on a large scale for shipping. It has also several flour mills and bakeries, a cracker factory, a brewery and a packing house which stores and ships extensively.

Madison is one of the largest markets for burley tobacco in the country and here is located the largest business establishment in the United States for handling roots and herbs for medical purposes. These are shipped to all parts of the world.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Jefferson county was $3,401,815; value of improvements was

$2,445,470, and the total net value of taxables was $9,415,815. There were 3,148 polls in the county.

Population of Jefferson county in 1890 was 24,507; in 1900 was 22,913, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,483, of which 471 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,254 families in the county and 5,096 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Jefferson county: Graham, Hanover, Lancaster, Madison, Milton, Monroe, Republican, Saluda, Shelby and Smyrna. The incorporated cities and towns are Madison, Brooksburg and Hanover. Madison is the county seat.

Improved Roads.—There were 190 miles of improved roads in Jefferson county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $197,443.30.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 21.56 miles of steam railroad operated in Jefferson county by the Louisville division of the B. & O. Southwestern; Big Four, and the Madison branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Madison Light & Railway Company operates three miles of electric line in the county. The branch of the Pennsylvania railroad which connects Indianapolis with the Ohio river traffic, enters Jefferson county a few miles northwest of Dupont, and has its terminus at Madison. This was originally the Madison & Indianapolis railroad; later, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, "The J. M. & I.," as familiarly known. This was the first railroad west of the Alleghany mountains, the first to be completed of the six lines chartered by the Legislature of 1831, having been begun September 16, 1836; completed to Vernon by 1839; to Griffith's Station, twenty-eight miles from Madison, in 1841; and to Indianapolis, October, 1847. The descent of 473 feet from North Madison to Madison is by an inclined plane one and one-half miles in length, which in two places cuts 100 feet deep through spurs of the hill formed of solid rock. The distance through the south cut is 800 feet; through the north, or Big cut, 1,100 feet, and both pass through solid rock walls, rising perpendicularly on each side of the track to the height of 100 feet. This grade was the steepest known to railroad engineering until the construction of the Mount Cenis road over the Alps, which has a

Hanover College, Hanover, Jefferson County. 1. Observatory. 2. President's Residence. 3. Science Hall. 4. Hendricks Library. 5. Classic Hall.

grade slightly exceeding this. The plane was finished in 1841 and sixteen horses hauled the train up it to meet the engine at the top of the incline, until 1848.

Educational.—According to the report of Joseph H. Hanna, county superintendent of Jefferson county, there were ninety schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 150 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,222. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $69,285.34. Estimated value of school property in the county was $156,400 and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $56,300.

Agriculture.—There were in Jefferson county in 1910 over 2,500 farms embraced in 219,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 85.6 acres. The value of all farm property was over $8,800,000, showing 64.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $24.40. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,100,000: Number of cattle 11,000, valued at $260,000; horses 6,800, valued at $620,000; hogs 10,000, valued at $82,000; sheep 8,400, valued at $35,000. The total value of poultry was $70,000.

JENNINGS COUNTY

VERNON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

JENNINGS COUNTY is located in the southern part of the State and is bounded on the north by Bartholomew and Decatur, on the east by Ripley, on the south by Jefferson and Scott and on the west by Bartholomew and Jackson counties. It contains 375 square miles and the principal occupations of the people are farming and stock raising. A fine quality of limestone underlies the county, and much fine building stone has been taken out.

Organization.—The organization of Jennings county was made effective February 1, 1817, and

Muscatatuck, North Vernon, Jennings County.

the county seat was established at Vernon. There have been several attempts made to move the county seat to North Vernon and the Legislature on March 5, 1913, passed an act which provided for an election to determine whether the county seat should be moved from Vernon to North Vernon. The election was held September 22, 1913, and Vernon retained the county seat by the slender majority of sixteen. Jennings county was named in honor of Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of the State.

Population of Jennings county in 1890 was 14,008; in 1900 was 15,757, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 14,203, of which 358 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,457 families in the county and 3,417 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Jennings county: Bigger, Campbell, Center, Columbia, Geneva, Lovett, Marion, Montgomery, Sand Creek, Spencer and Vernon. The incorporated cities and towns are North Vernon and Vernon. Vernon is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Jennings county was $2,651,970; value of improvements was $1,316,305, and the total net value of taxables was $6,447,905. There were 1,992 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 262 miles of improved roads in Jennings county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $156,319.64.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 64.16 miles of steam railroad operated in Jennings county by the B. & O. Southwestern; Big Four; Madison branch of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Shepherd Whitcomb, county superintendent of Jennings county, there were eighty-three schoolhouses, including five high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 129 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,624. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $50,268.51. Estimated value of school property in the county was $131,873, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $26,250.

Agriculture.—There were in Jennings county in 1910 over 2,000 farms embraced in 219,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 108.7 acres. The value of all farm property was over $9,300,000, showing 79.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $27.56. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,000,000: Number of cattle 9,500, valued at $235,000; horses 5,900, valued at $580,000; hogs 15,000, valued at $110,000; sheep 8,300, valued at $35,000. The estimated value of poultry was $73,000.

JOHNSON COUNTY

FRANKLIN, SEAT OF JUSTICE

JOHNSON COUNTY is located south of Marion county, which bounds it on the north, Shelby on the east, Bartholomew and Brown on the south and Morgan on the west. The surface is comparatively level and the soil is a rich sandy loam, being covered entirely from a depth of a few feet to more than 200 feet with glacial drifts. It is distinctly an agricultural county and is known as the greatest corn producing county in the world, producing the finest quality, having won more first prizes in national contests than any county in the Union.

Organization.—Johnson county was formally organized May 5, 1823, with Franklin as the county seat. It was named in honor of the Hon. John Johnson, one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana. Franklin is the home of Franklin College, that was chartered in 1835 under the name of the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute, and is now

one of the best equipped colleges for higher culture in the State.

Franklin College was chartered in 1835 under the name of the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute. It was organized at a meeting of Baptists in Indianapolis, held in the First Baptist Church, June 5, 1834. Instructions began in the summer of 1837, and the school was opened in a wooden building costing $350. While the industrial element was prominent, literary and philosophical interest, which were in mind from the beginning, soon predominated, and in 1845 the institution was chartered under the name of Franklin College. In the beginning, only male students were received. In 1842 a department for young ladies was established and the college has continued on a co-educational basis ever since. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the students volunteered practically in a body and the school was closed. Because of financial difficulties, a stock company took over the school in 1872 and continued in charge until 1908, when the college was reorganized. In 1913 the college completed the largest financial campaign in its history, raising $250,000 as an additional endowment fund. A large part of this amount was given by the General Education Board of New York City, being the third appropriation which that board has made to Franklin College. It has been admitted to the Carnegie foundation, which is a marked recognition of its standard of scholarship.

Franklin College, Franklin, Johnson County.

Population of Johnson county in 1890 was 19,561; in 1900 was 20,223, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,394, of which 140 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,287 families in the county and 5,203 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Johnson county: Blue River, Clark, Franklin, Hensley, Needham, Nineveh, Pleasant, Union and White River. The incorporated cities and towns are Franklin, Edinburg, Greenwood and Whiteland. Franklin is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Johnson county was $8,957,895; value of improvements was $3,352,535, and the total net value of taxables

was $18,405,405. There were 3,524 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 320 miles of improved roads in Johnson county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $187,834.30.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 62.05 miles of steam railroad operated in Johnson county by the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville; Indianapolis branch of the Illinois Central, and the Louisville division of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Interstate Public Service Company operates 22.12 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Jesse C. Webb, county superintendent of Johnson county, there were sixty-one (fifty-three now) schoolhouses, including ten high schools, in Johnson county, all eligible for commission now, seven commissioned in 1914, employing 165 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,578. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $87,882; the estimated value of school property in the county was $559,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $174,568. We have the only vocational school (home-making and agricultural) located in a strictly rural district in the State.

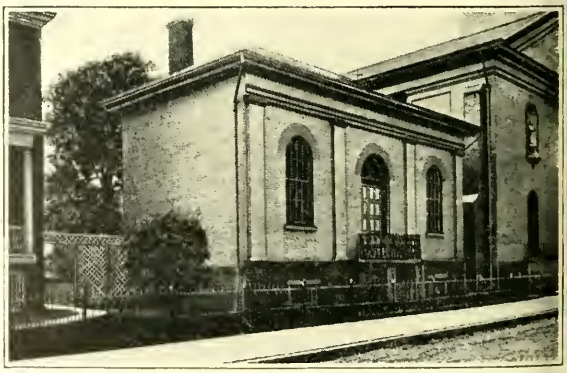
Agriculture.—There were in Johnson county in 1910 over 2,000 farms embraced in 197,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 97.5 acres. The value of all farm property was over $24,000,000, showing 107.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $97.29. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,900,000: Number of cattle 16,000, valued at $512,000; horses 9,500, valued at $990,000; hogs 41,000, valued at $288,000; sheep 11,000, valued at $51,000. The total value of poultry was $82,000

KNOX COUNTY

VINCENNES, SEAT OF JUSTICE

KNOX COUNTY is located in the southwestern section of the State and is bounded on the north by Sullivan and Green counties, on the east by the west fork of White river, which separates it from Daviess; south by White river, which separates it from Pike and Gibson, and on the west by the Wabash, which separates it from the State of Illinois. It contains about 513 square miles of the richest land in the State of Indiana and one of the products that has given Knox county fame throughout America is the famous "Decker" cantelope. Wheat is extensively grown on the upland and stock raising and fruit growing are engaged in on a large scale. Knox county is also a large producer of coal. According to the report of the State mine inspector for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were eight mines in operation in the county un-

St. Francis Xavier Cathedral, Parsonage and Library, Vincennes.



St. Francis Xavier Library, Vincennes. Oldest library in the State.

der his jurisdiction, which produced 1,576,567 tons of coal.

Organization.—Knox county, with Vincennes for its county seat, is one of the oldest historical points in the State. It has been designated "The Mother of Indiana Counties," having existence even before the territorial government. The original boundaries of Knox county embraced one-third of the present State of Indiana, extending from the Ohio river to the lakes and from the Wabash river to about the middle of the State. When Michigan and Illinois were withdrawn from Knox county it became a distinct territory. When Knox county was organized on June 30, 1790, by Winthrop Sargent, the secretary of the Northwest Territory, Vincennes became the county seat and it has so remained since. When Indiana Territory was organized May 7, 1800, it became the capital of the new territory and retained this honor until the capital was removed to Corydon in 1813. Knox county was named in honor of General Henry Knox, of the Revolution, who was the first secretary of war.

In 1809, there were only four counties in Indiana: Knox, Clark, Dearborn and Harrison. Out of Knox county were formed in 1810, Jefferson and Franklin counties; in 1813, Gibson and Warrick; in 1817, Sullivan county, and in 1820, Greene county. Knox was thus reduced to its present area.

Vincennes University.

Vincennes University was organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1806, and was authorized under its incorporation, "for the instruction of youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and the laws of nature and nations." When Vincennes University was incorporated it was designated to receive a township of land of 23,040 acres, which had been granted by Congress for a seminary of learning. After Congress had confirmed titles of purchasers of land from Vincennes University of parts of this township in 1816, commissioners were appointed by the State of Indiana to rent lands and turn rents into the State Treasury. This was in January, 1820, and in 1822 the General Assembly passed an act to provide for sale of Seminary township in Gibson county. About 17,000 acres of the lands, which had originally been given to Vincennes University, were sold under these acts and the proceeds, amounting to more than $30,000, were turned into the State Treasury. This precipitated a struggle which lasted for nearly a century. Among other privileges granted to the university was one to operate a lottery, which was also the cause of much litigation. About 1874, Congress gave the university all the unclaimed and vacant lands in Knox county. This gift proved of material benefit, but the institution has never received enough from the public to realize the high hopes of its founders.

Population of Knox county in 1890 was 28,044; in 1900 was 32,746, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 39,183, of which 1,398 were of white foreign birth. There were 9,140 families in the county and 8,882 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Knox county: Busseron, Decker, Harrison, Johnson, Palmyra, Steen, Vigo, Vincennes, Washington and Widner. The incor-

Home of General William Henry Harrison, Vincennes.

porated cities and towns are Vincennes, Bicknell, Monroe City, Oaktown and Sandborn. Vincennes is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Knox county was $11,712,760; value of improvements was $6,219,510, and the total net value of taxables was $26,527,625. There were 7,083 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 543 miles of improved roads in Knox county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $838,040.83.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 78.61 miles of steam railroad operated in Knox county by the B. & O. Southwestern; Big Four; Evansville division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Vincennes division of the Vandalia railroads. The Vincennes Traction Company operates 7.61 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Edgar N. Haskins, superintendent of Knox county, there were eighty-nine schoolhouses, including eleven high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 290 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 7,516. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $165,468.83. Estimated value of school property in the county was $851,228, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $289,300.

Agriculture.—There were in Knox county in 1910 over 2,700 farms embraced in 300,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 111.7 acres. The value of all farm property was over $27,000,000, showing 105.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $70.42. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,300,000: Number of cattle 17,000, valued at $490,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,000,000; hogs 57,000, valued at $370,000; sheep 9,900, valued at $39,000. The total value of poultry, $99,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910, there were eighty-four industries in Vincennes, furnishing employment to 1,461 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $3,560,444. Value of products, $4,232,574; value added by manufacture, $1,817,323.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY

WARSAW, SEAT OF JUSTICE

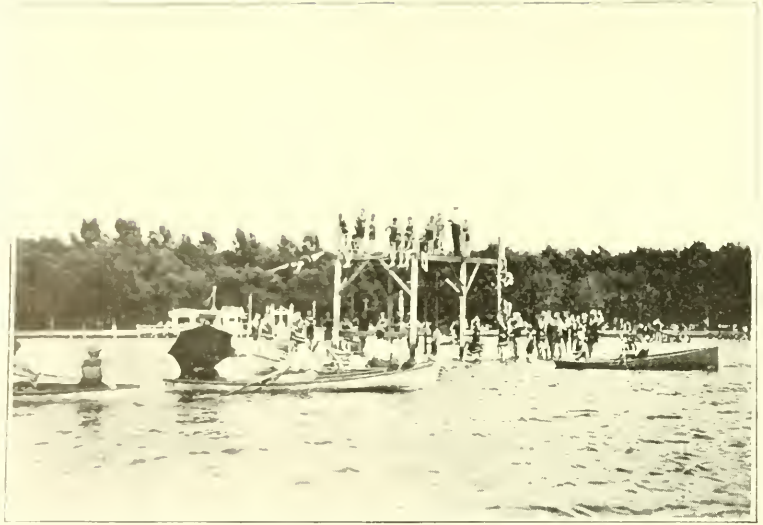
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY is located in the northern part of the State and is bounded on the north by Elkhart, on the east by Noble and Whitley, on the south by Wabash and Fulton and on the west by Marshall and Fulton counties. It contains 567 square miles and is dotted with thirty-seven beautiful lakes, famous among which are Wawasee, Winona and Tippecanoe. Among the natural resources of the county are the vast marl deposits. The farms are among the best in the northern part of the State.

Organization.—Kosciusko county was organized June 1, 1837, and was named after General Kosciusko, the Polish soldier and patriot who had served in the American army in the war of the Revolution. Warsaw was chosen as the first county seat of Kosciusko county, although the courts were held at Leesburg in 1836, and the latter place for several years was the most populous of the two. Leesburg was the only other place considered when the commissioners made their selection in 1836.

Winona College, Winona Lake—Jonathan Rigdon, president from the beginning—opened

In Quiet Cherry Creek, at Winona, Kosciusko County.

Among the Lily Pads, at Winona Lake, Kosciusko County.



Aquatic Sports at Winona Lake.

The Auditorium at Winona Lake.

The Beach at Kosciusko Lodge, Winona

Winding Walks at Winona

in the fall of 1908 as a normal school for the training of teachers. Became a college in 1909, offering in addition to the academic or college preparatory course a full four-year liberal arts course leading to a diploma and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These departments are maintained to the present time and have constantly grown.

In addition to the college preparatory department and the school of liberal arts, Winona College now maintains a school of education fully accredited by the State Board of Education for classes A, B and C; a school of domestic science offering a two-year course in sewing, cooking and household arts; a school of business offering courses in all commercial subjects, and a school of music offering courses in voice, violin, piano and piano tuning.

The Winona College Summer School has grown to be one of the strongest and largest in the United States, enrolling from 600 to 1,000 students every summer. In this summer school, in addition to the regular courses named above, special work is offered for primary teachers, drawing and music supervisors and teachers of agriculture and manual training.

The Winona College laboratories in physics, chemistry and biology are well equipped and the domestic science kitchens are among the very best in the country.

The Winona College of Agriculture, organized in 1906, is the outgrowth of the Winona Agricultural Institute, established in 1902. The parent institution specified a combined academic and agricultural course of four years. The institution received hearty support, but with the advent of the agricultural high schools it was felt that a larger field of usefulness awaited it. In 1906 the academic branches were eliminated and the title of the college changed to what it now bears, and a two years' course, consisting wholly of agricultural subjects, was substituted. The institution stands for a thoroughly practical course, based on scientific principles, which may be used in the daily routine of farm life and all of the nonessentials which have been associated with traditional college and university curricula have been avoided. The institution does not in any way desire to duplicate or supplement either the work of the State agricultural colleges or agricultural high schools.

Winona College.

Population of Kosciusko county in 1890 was 28,645; in 1900 was 29,109, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 27,936, of which 555 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,312 families in the county and 7,206 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are seventeen townships in Kosciusko county: Clay, Edna, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Monroe, Plain, Prairie, Scott, Seward, Tippecanoe, Turkey Lake, Van Buren, Washington and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Warsaw, Claypool, Etna Green, Leesburg, Mentone, Milford, Pierceton, Silver Lake and Syracuse. Warsaw is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Kosciusko county was $10,430,580, value of improvements was $3,917,240 and the total net value of taxables was $23,414,880. There were 4,378 polls in the county.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 94.60 miles of steam railroad operated in Kosciusko county by the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago; Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; New

Winona College of Agriculture.

Wawasee Lake.

Kosciusko County. Wawasee Inn.

York, Chicago and St. Louis; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Syracuse & Milford, and the Butler branch of the Vandalia railroads. The Winona Interurban Railway Company and the Winona & Warsaw operate 34.10 miles of electric lines in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were sixteen miles of improved roads in Kosciusko county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $12,728.

Educational.—According to the report of Edson B. Sarber, county superintendent of Kosciusko county, there were 124 schoolhouses, including sixteen high schools, in Kosciusko county in 1914, employing 221 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,461. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $114,343.96. The estimated value of school property in the county was $535,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $1,591.65.

Agriculture.—There were in Kosciusko county in 1910 over 3,300 farms, embraced in 316,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 94.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $28,000,000, showing 88.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $63.54. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,800,000: Number of cattle 23,000, valued at $685,000; horses 12,000, valued at $1,600,000; hogs 50,000, valued at $340,000; sheep 35,000, valued at $159,000. The value of poultry was $143,000.

LAGRANGE COUNTY

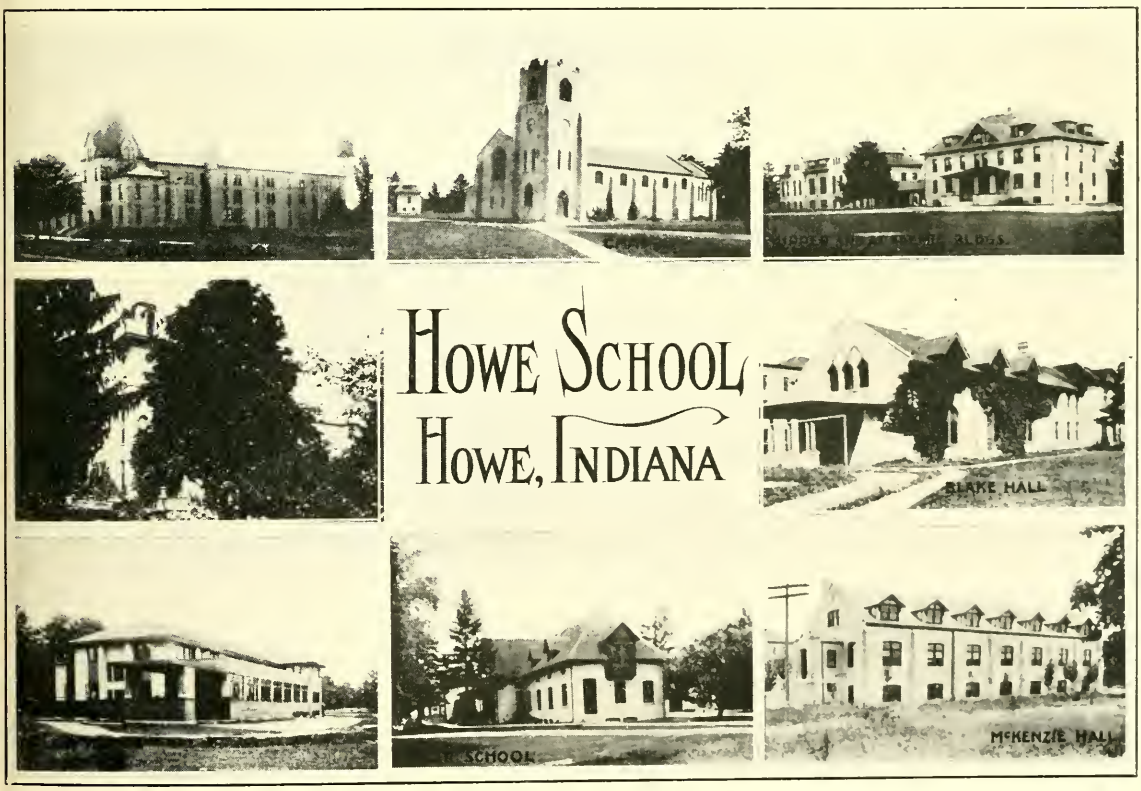
LAGRANGE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

LAGRANGE COUNTY is located in the northern tier of counties bordering on the State of Michigan and is bounded on the east by Steuben, on the south by Noble and on the west by Elkhart counties. Its 336 square miles of area are unequaled in fertility, as an unusually efficient system of drainage has converted thousands of its acres of lowlands and marshes into highly productive farms. Within the borders of Lagrange lies the famous "Hawpatch" and "English Prairie" country. Numerous lakes dot its surface, twenty one of which are listed in the report of the Commissioner of Fisheries and Game for the fiscal year of 1914, which cover an area from Cass lake, with twenty-eight acres, to Oliver lake, which is the largest, with an area of 548 acres. Located at Stroh, in Milford township, is one of the largest cement plants in the United States, which draws its raw material from the almost inexhaustible bed of marl near the plant. There are other large marl deposits in the county. Located at Howe is the famous "Howe School" for boys, which was established in memory of John Badlam Howe.

Organization.—April 1, 1832, witnessed the formal organization of Lagrange county. The first county seat of Lagrange was located at the site of the old Indian village of Mongoquinong,

which afterward was changed to Lima, and remained the county seat for more than ten years. As the county grew, in order to have the seat of justice nearer the center of population, by an act of the Legislature of February 13, 1840, the commissioners selected the town of Lagrange, which had been platted June 18, 1836. The new court-house was completed December 5, 1843, and the transfer of the record occurred the following year.

Howe School (for boys), Howe, Ind., was established in memory of John Badlam Howe, who died January 22, 1883. He provided in his will for the establishment of a training school for candidates for holy orders and made other bequests for church purposes, which suggested to the minds of Bishop Knickerbacker and Mrs. Howe the idea of establishing the school in Lima, Ind. Mr. Howe bequeathed to the bishop of Indiana $10,000, the interest of which was to be used for the education of young men for the ministry of the church. He also left his residence to the diocese for such use as the diocese directed. After some legal complication had been adjusted through the Lagrange Circuit Court, Bishop Knickerbacker decided in co-operation with Mrs. Howe and Mr. James Howe to concentrate these bequests in the establishment of the Howe Grammar School. The late Mrs. Frances M. Howe, widow of John B. Howe, gave her former residence, with four acres of land, and Bishop Knickerbacker purchased with his own private means a mansion and six acres of land opposite. The late James B. Howe, brother of Mr. Howe, and the people of Lima made some subscriptions for the purpose of opening the school, which was opened in September, 1884, with two pupils. Since then the school has received many generous bequests. In the summer of 1895 the management of the school was entirely changed under the direction of the present bishop of the diocese. The Right Reverend John Hazen White, D. D., shortly after his consecration, asked the present rector, the Reverend John H. McKenzie, who was maintaining a private school at Lake Maxinkuckee, to consider a plan to unite the two schools. This culminated in uniting them under the name of Howe School. The school is one of the best equipped in the State and is making steady and substantial progress, preserving the ideals of its benefactors and founders.



Population of Lagrange county in 1890 was 15,615; in 1900 was 15,284, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 15,148, of which 336 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,879 families in the county and 3,802 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Lagrange county: Bloomfield, Clay, Clear Spring, Eden, Greenfield, Johnson, Lima, Milford, Newbury, Springfield and Van Buren. The incorporated cities and towns are Lagrange and Wolcottville. Lagrange is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Lagrange county was $6,940,265, value of improvements was $1,923,530 and the total net value of taxables was $12,219,740. There were 2,284 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were no improved roads in Lagrange county and no road bond indebtedness.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 65.64 miles of steam railroad operated in Lagrange county by the Grand Rapids & Indiana; Montpelier & Chicago; St. Joseph Valley, and the Sturgis, Goshen & St. Louis railroads. The St. Joseph Valley Traction Company operates 13.16 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Frederick G. Smeltzly, superintendent of Lagrange county, there were eighty-three schoolhouses, including six high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 135 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,911. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $66,892.39. Estimated value of school property in the county was $334,182, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $94,000.

Agriculture.—There were in Lagrange county in 1910 over 2,100 farms, embraced in 230,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 108.8 acres. The value of all farm property was over $18,000,000, showing 60.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land was $54.91. The total value of domestic animals was $1,900,000: Number of cattle 15,000, valued at $415,000; horses 8,500, valued at $1,000,000; hogs 39,000, valued at $277,000; sheep 46,000, valued at $197,000. The total value of poultry was $81,000.

LAKE COUNTY

CROWN POINT, SEAT OF JUSTICE

LAKE COUNTY is located in the northwest corner of the State and borders on Lake Michigan; on the west it is bounded by the State of Illinois, on the east by Porter and on the south by Jasper and Newton counties. It contains about 360 acres. Lake county is varied in its industries, the southern part being agricultural and the northern part containing the largest and most important industrial establishments in the State. This county has more miles of railroad than any other county, and every trunk line from east to west passes through Lake county. A great deal of attention has been given to horse raising and breeding, and some of the finest breeding farms in the State are located here; dairy cattle breeding is an important business and many hogs are also raised for the market.

Public Library, Hammond, Lake County.

Organization.—Lake county began its formal existence February 15, 1837, and it was with considerable trouble that it succeeded in locating its

county seat. Although the locating commissioners were named in the act of January, 1837, which organized the county, nothing had been done until February, 1838, when the Legislature passed an act establishing a temporary court-house at the residence of Milo Robinson, as nearly all the lands within the limits of Lake county were still the property of the general Government. On February 14, 1839, the Legislature passed an act creating a new set of commissioners with discretionary authority to locate the seat of justice. They selected Liverpool, but the site was not satisfactory to a majority of the citizens, and for a third time the Legislature was

Where Gary Started, April 18, 1906. Thomas E. Knotts (to left), Gary's first mayor, A. F. Knotts, his brother, planting the first stake. This point is now Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

appealed to with the result that the third set of commissioners finally settled on the original court-house of Robinson, called "Lake County Court-house." This name being too cumbersome, it was suggested that the county agent, George Earle, and the two proprietors, Judge Clark and Solon Robinson, select a new name. They agreed on Crown Point, and the county seat has ever since borne that name.

Gary, America's magic city and the cap sheaf that marks Indiana's wonderful industrial development at the end of the century, is located in the northern part of the county at the head of Lake Michigan. From vast stretches of sand dunes and scrub oaks that marked its site in 1906, it has been developed into a model city, with splendid public buildings, business blocks and homes with every modern convenience. Its school buildings are the largest in the State and its school management has become a model for educators throughout America. As the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1902, with its stupendous capitalization of $1,450,000,000 astounded the financial world, so has the creation and development of the city of Gary amazed the industrial world.

Population of Lake county in 1890 was 23,886; in 1900 was 37,892, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 82,864, of which 30,434 were of white foreign birth. There were 16,176 families in the county and 13,492 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Lake county: Calumet, Cedar Creek, Center, Eagle Creek, Hanover, Ho-

Same Locality at Night, April 18, 1910.

bart, North, Ross, St. John's, West Creek and Winfield. The incorporated cities and towns are Crown Point, East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Whiting, Aetna, Dyer, East Gary, Griffith, Highland, Hobart, Lowell, Miller, Munster, New Chicago, Schererville and St. John. Crown Point is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Lake county was $23,945,575; value of improvements was $14,059,385, and the total net value of taxables was $71,814,480. There were 11,456 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 450 miles of improved roads in Lake county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $2,621,036.81.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 376.87 miles of steam railroad operated in Lake county by the B. & O. & Chicago; B. & O. Chi-

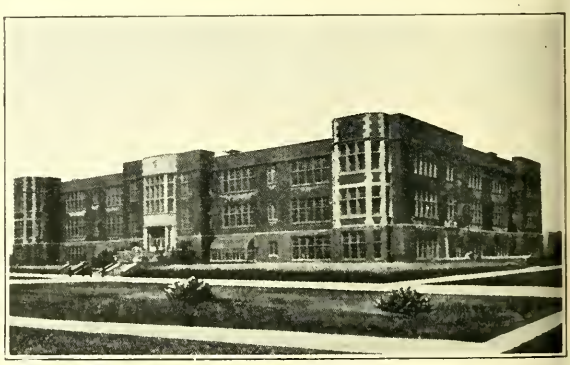
cago Terminal; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago & Erie; Chicago, Indiana & Southern; Kankakee division of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern; Chicago & Wabash Valley; Dinwiddie & Gary; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Gary & Western; Grand Trunk Western; Indiana Harbor Belt; Joliet & Northern Indiana; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; Montpelier & Chicago; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pere Marquette; Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L.; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; South Chicago & Southern, and the Wabash railroads. The Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railway Company; Gary Interurban Railway Company; Gary & Southern Traction Company, and the Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago Railway Company operate 86.75 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Frank F. Heighway, superintendent of Lake county, there were 121 schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in Lake county in 1914, employing 617 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 14,398. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $519,342.50. Estimated value of school property in the county was $2,979,185, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $796,474.

Agriculture.—There were in Lake county in 1910 over 1,800 farms, embraced in 224,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 123.6 acres. The value of all farm property was over $21,000,000, showing 72.7 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $72.61. The total value of domestic animals was $1,900,000: Number of cattle, 21,000, valued at $690,000; horses 92,000, valued at $1,000,000; hogs 12,000, valued at $125,000; sheep 6,900, valued at $43,000. The total value of poultry was $76,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were sixteen industries in East Chicago, furnishing employment to 2,568 persons; total amount of capital employed, $4,614,380; value of products, $5,483,500; value added by manufacture, $2,423,585. At Hammond there were forty-nine industries, furnish-

Gary Y. M. C. A. Building.



Froebel School Building, Gary.

The Gary Carnegie Public Library.

The Hub of Gary, Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

ing employment to 4,379 persons; total amount of capital employed, $16,270,855; value of products, $15,580,250; value added by manufacture, $8,928,895. For Gary statistics were not available giving details, but according to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection of Indiana for 1912, there were nine industries in Gary, furnishing employment to more than 8,500 persons.

LAPORTE COUNTY

LAPORTE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

LAPORTE COUNTY is located in the northwest part of the State and is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan, on the east by St. Joseph and Marshall, on the south by Starke and on the west by Porter counties. It contains about 562 square miles. The highest point of surface in the county is about 270 feet above the surface of Lake Michigan and 870 feet above the ocean. Across the county, from east to west, runs an elevated ridge forming a watershed, dividing the surface waters of the county into tributaries of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence rivers. The soil of the county is varied, consisting of sandy timber loam, prairie loam and vegetable mold, and is especially adapted to the growth of potatoes, wheat and corn. Aside from Lake Michigan, Laporte county contains a number of beautiful lakes that find their outlet through the Kankakee river.

The Interlaken School (for boys) is located at Rolling Prairie in Laporte county. It is one of the most unique educational institutions in America and was established by Dr. Edward A. Rumely. It is a boys' training or preparatory school, and its certificate is recognized by western State universities, and it gives thorough preparation for eastern colleges, as well as German universities. Special courses in scientific agriculture and related subjects are offered with practical experience in the use of all farm tools and the care of cattle. The school has a 500-acre farm, which is equipped with every modern appliance.

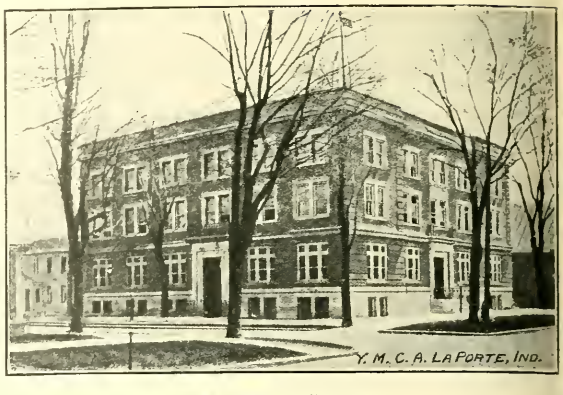
Organization.—On the 9th of January, 1832, the Legislature passed an act that gave Laporte county its existence. This was accomplished formally April 1, 1832. The county "Laporte," which in French means "door" or "gate," took its origin from a natural opening through the timber of a grove leading from one part of the prairie to another. The city of Laporte has been the county seat since the organization of the county, although Michigan City has been an aspirant for this honor.

Population of Laporte county in 1890 was 34,445; in 1900 was 38,386, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 45,797, of which 8,847 were of white foreign birth. There were 10,362 families in the county and 9,866 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twenty-one townships in Laporte county: Cass, Center, Clinton, Cool Spring, Dewey, Galena, Hanna, Hudson, Johnson, Kankakee, Linton,

Laporte County Court-House, Laporte.

First National Bank, Laporte.



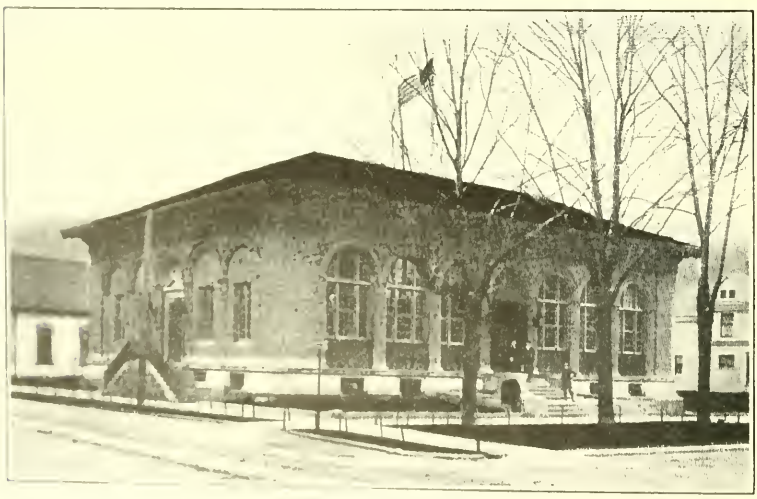
Y. M. C. A., Laporte.

Michigan, New Durham, Noble, Pleasant, Prairie, Scipio, Springfield, Union, Washington and Wills. The incorporated cities and towns are Laporte, Michigan City and Westville. Laporte is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Laporte county was $11,452,370; value of improvements was $7,730,970 and the total net value of taxables was $35,679,465. There were 7,450 polls in the county.

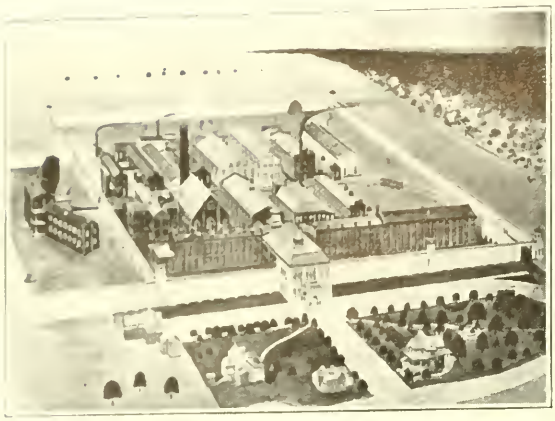
Improved Roads.—There were 258 miles of improved roads in Laporte county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $967,290.10.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 250.27 miles of steam railroad operated in Laporte county by the B. & O. & Chicago; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago & Erie; LaCrosse branch of the C. & E. I.; Michigan City division of the C., I. & L.; Chicago & West Michigan; Grand Trunk Western; Indianapolis & Michigan City division of the L. E. & W.; L. S. & M. S.; Michigan Central; Montpelier & Chicago by the Wabash; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pere Marquette; Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroads. The Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railway Company; Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Company, and the Gary & Interurban Railroad Company operate 65.35 miles of electric line in the county.



Postoffice, Laporte.

Educational.—According to the report of Fred R. Farnam, county superintendent of Laporte county, there were 120 schoolhouses, including nine high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 309 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 6,723. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to



Indiana State Prison, Michigan City.—*From sketch made by a prisoner.*

superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $185,417.26. Estimated value of school property in the county was $902,559, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $245,710.

Agriculture.—There were in Laporte county in 1910 over 2,500 farms, embraced in 340,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 134.3 acres. The value of all farm property was over $25,000,000, showing 63.4 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $54.48. The total value of domestic animals was $1,900,000: Number of cattle 21,000, valued at $550,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,100,000; hogs 25,000, valued at $185,000; sheep 11,000, valued at $57,000. The total value of poultry was $90,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were forty-one industries in Laporte, furnishing employment to 1,960 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $5,871,936. Value of products, $3,971,624; value added by manufacture, $2,158,139. At Michigan City there were forty-eight industries, furnishing employment to 3,123 persons. Total amount of capital, $8,890,017. Value of products, $8,289,579; value added by manufacture, $2,925,100.

Indiana State Prison.—This institution was established by authority of an act approved March 5, 1859, providing for the erection of a prison in that part of the State north of the National road. It was first known as the Northern Indiana State Prison. Its site at Michigan City was chosen March 1, 1860, and approved by the Governor the next day. The organic law required that a certain number of convicts should be transferred from the Jeffersonville prison and their labor utilized in the work of construction. The first detachment of these arrived in Michigan City April 5, 1860, and was housed in temporary quarters. The new institution was made a receiving prison by an act approved June 1, 1861, and from that day until April 1, 1897, was the place of confinement for all persons sentenced to State prison from the counties north of the National road. An act approved February 26, 1897, converted this institution into the Indiana State Prison for the incarceration of men convicted of treason or murder in the first or second degree and all men thirty years or over convicted of felony in any court in the State.

Views of Hudson Lake, Laporte County.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

BEDFORD, SEAT OF JUSTICE

LAWRENCE COUNTY is located near the center of the unglaciated portion of southern Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Monroe and a part of Jackson, on the east by Jackson and Washington, on the south by Orange and on the west by Martin and Greene counties. It contains 438 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly, but abounds in natural resources. Of the products yielded, oolitic limestone is the most valuable, and the stone industry furnishes the principal means of support for the various communities of the county. There are in operation in Bedford and the town of Oolitic more than twenty-one stone mills for sawing and dressing stone, and nearly as many quarries. The product of these mills is sent to every State in the Union as well as to Canada. Many of America's greatest public buildings have been built of this stone. Lawrence county is also the seat of the famous cement industry. At Williams the Southern Indiana Power Company has built a dam across White river for the purpose of producing electricity for furnishing power at a low rate of cost. In recent years the county has become famous as a fruit region and the dairy business has grown rapidly.

Organization.—Lawrence county, named in honor of Captain James Lawrence, of the Frigate Chesapeake, who was killed in the battle with the Frigate Shannon, began its formal existence March 1, 1818. Its first county seat was named Palestine and was chosen May 21, 1818, on land donated by Benjamin and Ezekial Blackwell and Henry H. Massie. The commissioners named in the legislative act of February 9, 1825, moved the county seat to Bedford, where it has since remained.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Lawrence county: Bono, Guthrie, Indian Creek, Marion, Marshall, Perry, Pleasant Run, Shawswick and Spice Valley. The incorporated cities and towns are Bedford,

Red Cross Tavern, near Bedford, Lawrence County.

Mitchell, Huron and Oolitic. Bedford is the county seat.

Population of Lawrence county in 1890 was 19,792; in 1900 was 25,729, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 30,625, of which 813 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,050 families in the county and 6,916 dwellings.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Lawrence county was $4,674,570, value of improvements was $3,473,385 and the total net value of taxables was $14,309,090. There were 5,004 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 454 miles of improved roads in Lawrence county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $419,549.64.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 113.98 miles of steam railroad operated in Lawrence county by the B. & O. Southwestern; Bedford Stone; Bedford & Wallner; Bedford & Bloomfield branch of the C., I. & L.; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Laurence P. Sanders, county superintendent of Lawrence county, there were 111 schoolhouses, including eleven high schools, in Lawrence county in 1914, employing 238 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 6,189. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $120,547. Estimated value of school property in the county was $418,470, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $93,046.81.

Agriculture.—There were in Lawrence county in 1910 over 2,300 farms, embraced in 259,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 110.9 acres. The value of all farm property was over $8,400,000, showing 66.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $21.56. The total value of domestic animals was $1,100,000: Number of cattle 12,000, valued at $315,000; horses 5,400, valued at $470,000; hogs 18,000, valued at $131,000; sheep 9,900, valued at $40,000. The total value of poultry was about $56,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were twenty-four industrial establishments in Bedford, employing nearly 2,500 persons, the most of whom are engaged in the production of stone in its various forms.

MADISON COUNTY

ANDERSON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

MADISON COUNTY lies in the central part of the State and is bounded on the north by Grant, on the east by Delaware and Henry, on the south by Hancock and on the west by Hamilton and Tipton counties. It contains 465 square miles and its surface is level or gently rolling, and the soil is very fertile. White river and five creeks with many brooks cross it, affording excellent drainage and water supply. Oil is found in the northern part as well as natural gas. Nearly the whole county is underlaid with deep beds of sand and gravel. It has a few good limestone quarries and many extensive deposits of clay suitable for making brick and drain tile.

Organization.—Madison county, which was named in honor of the fourth president of the United States, James Madison, was formally organized July 1, 1823. Madison county had some difficulty in getting its county seat located permanently. Pendleton, the first county seat, was selected in 1823, but it was too far from the center of the county to be satisfactory. According to the act of January 13, 1826, it was located at a town called Bedford. The rapid growth of Andersontown, a town much nearer the center of the county, caused the citizens of the county to apply to the Legislature for an act to relocate the county seat. The change was made as the result of the act of January 4, 1827, and the new

site appears to have been chosen in 1828. A court-house was not built at Andersontown until the latter part of 1831, and the name of the county seat was changed from Andersontown to Anderson by the legislative act of December 6, 1848. The court-house, with most of the records, was destroyed by fire on December 10, 1880, and the present court-house was ready for occupancy February 21, 1885.

Population of Madison county in 1890 was 36,487; in 1900 was 70,470, and according to the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Madison county was $15,323,175, value of improvements was $8,799,445 and the total net value of taxables was $36,815,400. There were 10,918 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There are 836 miles of improved roads in Madison county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $850,549.89.

Views in Anderson, Madison County. 1. Court-House. 2. High School. 3. Library. 4. Postoffice.

United States Census of 1910 was 65,224, of which 2,704 were of white foreign birth. There were 16,136 families in the county and 15,579 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Madison county: Adams, Anderson, Boone, Duck Creek, Fall Creek, Greene, Jackson, Lafayette, Monroe, Pipe Creek, Richland, Stony Creek, Union and Van Buren. The incorporated cities and towns are Alexandria, Anderson, Elwood, Chesterfield, Frankton, Ingalls, Lapel, Orestes, Pendleton and Summitville. Anderson is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 109.89 miles of steam railroad operated in Madison county on the Anderson belt by the P., C., C. & St. L.; Central Indiana; C., W. & M.; Indianapolis division of the Big Four; Elwood, Anderson & Lapel; L. E. & W., and the Richmond division of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Union Traction Company of Indiana operates 66.88 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of James W. Frazier, county superintendent of Madison county, there were 153 schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in Madison county in 1914, employing 388 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 11,400. The ag-

gregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $245,799.59. The estimated value of school property was $1,252,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $213,000.

Agriculture.—There were in Madison county in 1910 over 3,200 farms, embraced in 269,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 82.8 acres. The value of all farm property was over $30,000,000, showing 76.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $87.08. The total value of domestic animals was $2,600,000: Number of cattle 22,000, valued at $660,000; horses 14,000, valued at $1,400,000; hogs 85,000, valued at $495,000; sheep 13,000, valued at $60,000. The total value of poultry was $131,000.

Industrial.—According to the U. S. Census of 1910, there were 116 industries in Anderson, furnishing employment to 5,109 persons. Total amount of capital employed $10,727,952. Value of products $13,764,933; value added by manufacture $5,637,669.

There were thirty-seven industries in Elwood, furnishing employment to 2,301 persons. Total amount of capital employed $4,572,330. Value of products $8,407,550; value added by manufacture $2,158,343.

MARION COUNTY

INDIANAPOLIS, SEAT OF JUSTICE

MARION COUNTY is located in the center of the State, almost midway between its east and west and north and south boundaries. It is bounded on the north by Boone and Hamilton, on the east by Hancock and Shelby, on the south by Johnson and Morgan and on the west by Hendricks counties. It contains 400 square miles. In the north part of the county, near White river, Fall creek and Eagle creek, is a rolling country beautifully diversified with hills, and a small portion of the southwest of the county is of similar description; the rest of the county, with few exceptions, is almost level.

Organization.—Marion county was created by an act of the Legislature December 31, 1821, and began its formal existence April 1, 1822. It was named in honor of General Francis Marion. Indianapolis was selected as the seat of justice and the first court-house in Marion county was built on the present site, with a view of utilizing it as a state house until a suitable capital building could be erected. It continued to serve the double purpose of court-house and state-house until 1835, when the capitol was completed. It was often used as a public hall, and for many years it was frequently used as a house of worship. The first court house, built in 1824, was used until 1870, when it was torn down to make way for the present building.

Population of Marion county in 1890 was 141,156; in 1900 was 197,227, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 263,661, of which 21,210 were of white foreign birth. There were 65,695 families in the county and 60,292 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Marion county: Center, Decatur, Franklin, Lawrence, Perry, Pike, Warren, Washington and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Indianapolis, Beech Grove, Broad Ripple, Castleton, Clermont, Southport, University Heights and Woodruff Place. Indianapolis is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Marion county was $121,391,300, value of improvements was $80,293,380 and the total net value of taxables was $262,709,780. There were 51,259 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 449 miles of improved roads in Marion county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $142,859.20.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 177.63 miles of steam railroad operated in Ma-

rion county by the Central Railroad of Indianapolis; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Cincinnati division of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; Springfield division of the C., I. & W.; Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis divisions of the Big Four; Indianapolis branch of the Illinois Central; Indianapolis Union Belt Railroad; Belt Railroad & Stock Yards; Indianapolis and Michigan City division of the L. E. & W.; Peoria & Eastern; Indianapolis and Louisville divisions of the P., C., C. & St. L.; St. Louis and Vincennes divisions of the Vandalia and the White River railroads. The Beech Grove Traction Company; Broad Ripple Traction Company; Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company; Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company; Indianapolis Street Railway Company; Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Company; Interstate Public Service Company; Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 245.11 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Lee A. Swails, superintendent of Marion county, there were 140 schoolhouses, including thirteen high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 1,345 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 34,799. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $1,130,343.45. Estimated value of school property in the county was $4,864,290, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $2,137,220.

Agriculture.—There were in Marion county in 1910 over 3,200 farms, embracing 218,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 67.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $42,000,000, showing 74.4 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $152.85. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,100,000: Number of cattle 18,000, valued at $624,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,100,000; hogs 29,000, valued at $224,000; sheep 5,600, valued at $125,000. The value of poultry was $93,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were 855 industries in Indianapolis, furnishing employment to 37,929 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $76,497,083. Value of products, $126,522,113; value added by manufacture, $42,371,177.

Marion County Court-House, Indianapolis.

HISTORICAL

Indianapolis From the Earliest Period.—Indiana was organized as a territory July 4, 1800, and admitted as a State December 11, 1816. In 1810 the Territory of Indiana had a population of 24,520, and in 1820, four years after its admission to statehood, the population had expanded to 147,178. The settlers had not strayed very far away from the Ohio river, but there were a few settlements along Whitewater, and a few along the Wabash; but most of them were along the southern border of the State. The State stretched from the Ohio to the lake, but the central and northern sections were an unknown wilderness given over to the Indians. Dense forests covered the central section, while to the north stretched away the trackless prairies. It was not an inviting field for the hardy pioneer.

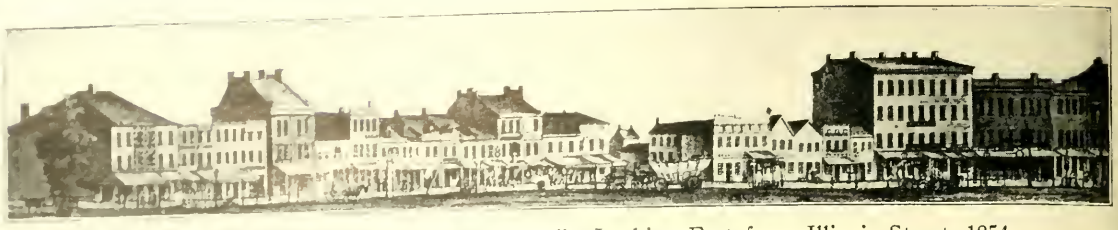
It was a struggle for existence. The soil was rich enough, but it was the work of years to clear a farm and get it ready to produce, and when its productions were ready for the harvest there was no market, and the malaria arising from the decaying vegetation made the outlook anything but favorable. It was under such circumstances Indiana became a member of the great Federal Union. Indian wars had about ceased east of the Mississippi river, but Indian massacres had not come to an end. It was not safe to stray very far away from the confines of the few settlements, and if human life was spared stock was stolen and driven away, thus depriving the settler of all means of cultivating his homestead. Corydon, the capital, was a little village on the southern border, some miles back from the river, and hidden among the hills; hard to get at in the best of seasons, in the winter it was almost inaccessible. Around it there was nothing that gave promise of future growth; there was no future for it even if the capital remained there. There was absolutely no foundation on which to build a city.

The Beginning of Indianapolis.—When the State was admitted into the Union Congress donated to the infant commonwealth four sections of land on which to build a capital city, the land to be selected by the State from any that remained unsold. So, in 1820, the Legislature determined to go out into the wilderness and hunt for a site for its future capital city. Commissioners were appointed and sent out to seek for the site of its future city, and make selection of the land donated by Congress. It might have been a prescience of what was to come that led the commissioners to seek a spot as near the geographical center of the State as possible. It may be they naturally concluded that in time the geographical center of the State would be also the center of population, but it is more probable they thought only of finding a spot to reach which would take about the same number of miles travel from the four corners. Whatever may have been their motive, they did determine on the geographical center. Water furnished then the only, or rather the best and surest means of communication with the outside world, and as they did not want to get too far away from some stream supposed to be navigable, they clung to the banks of White river. Three sites were offered, one a few miles south of the present city, and one a few miles northeast. They came here through the wilderness, and after much debating and considerable disputing, decided on accepting four sections of land around the mouth of Fall creek. It was a most unpromising site. White river itself was not very inviting, while deep bayous and ravines cut up the land in a way to make it look anything but attractive to one seeking for town lots. But here were the four sections with only half a dozen or so settlers. It was in the wilderness, it was near the geographical center.

With the exception of a lonely cabin here and there, it was sixty miles away from the nearest settlements. All around were dense forests; to the south were the hills reaching to the Ohio river, and to the north the woods and prairies stretching out to the lake. Only a few miles away was the boundary which divided the "New Purchase" from the lands still claimed by the Indians. There was no town, no people, not a road leading anywhere. A town had to be built, people induced to come, roads to be opened. No farms had been opened up, and supplies of every kind would have to be wagoned many miles over roads often almost impassable, and at that time packhorses were the only means of conveyance. But here, in this unpromising locality, the commissioners staked off a city that in less than three-quarters of a century was to become the largest inland city on the continent. They believed that White river would prove to be navigable for the

Birdseye View of Indianapolis, Southwest from Blind Asylum, 1854.

Birdseye View of Indianapolis, Southeast from Blind Asylum, 1854.



North Side of Washington Street, Indianapolis, Looking East from Illinois Street, 1854.

only boats then known on the western waters, and by it the people of the new city could be fed and clothed.

Naming the Capital.—The Legislature approved the report of the commissioners and proceeded to hunt for a name for the new city. It was a difficult thing to find. Every member of the Legislature had a name to propose. Some were of Indian origin, and some compounded from Latin words, and others from Greek. Finally "Indianapolis" was determined upon, and the city in embryo had a name.

First Survey.—In April, 1821, the work of "laying off" the city actively began. Christopher Harrison, representing the State, appointed as surveyors, Elias P. Fordham and Alexander Ralston. Some years before, Ralston had been employed in some of the work of mapping out Washington, the national capital, and at his suggestion the city was to be one mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and with four wide avenues pointing toward a circle that was to be the center of the new city. The ground was uniformly level, but a slight knoll was found, and it was determined the city should start from that point, or rather that the knoll should be in the center, and that it should be crowned by a residence for the chief magistrate of the commonwealth.

Streets were marked off, lots laid out and the new city was ready for business, that is, the sale of lots. The streets ran through the woods and the lots were all heavily timbered, but could be determined by the stakes set by the surveyors. Certain plots of ground were reserved for public purposes. One was to be the site of the expected state-house. One was for the court-house, and one was reserved on which to build a great State educational institution, which already had been designated as a university. The university never materialized. It having gone abroad through the settlements that the new capital city had been located, and information given as to where it could be found, immigrants began to arrive, and among them was the first lawyer. A store had been opened up and a sawmill started.

Most of the settlers had located along the bank of the river, taking it for granted that the choice corner lots would be in that section. The land outside of the mile square was to be laid off into out-lots and farms. Mr. Ralston and the commissioners evidently thought that the mile square would contain all the inhabitants the city was ever likely to have, and had provided no division of the city lots from the out-lots but the imaginary line, but some one suggested that it would be the proper thing to bound the city by streets, and name them East, West, North and South streets, and it was done accordingly.

First Sale of Lots.—In October, 1821, the sale of lots began. The money arising from the sale was to be used in erecting the necessary buildings for the use of the State, and it was expected that there would be a great demand. After continuing the sale for several days, and disposing of 314 lots, the real estate business was stopped for a while. Something more than $7,000 was realized in cash, the rest of the purchase-

South Side of Washington Street, Indianapolis, West from Little's Hotel, 1854.

price of the lots being evidenced by promissory notes running over a period of four years. But few of the lots were eventually paid for, the purchasers forfeiting the advance payments and abandoning their purchases. Ten years afterward the State still owned three-fourths of the lots in the city limits, and nearly all of the out-lots. They were not finally disposed of until 1842, and for its mile square of town lots, and the three outlying sections, the State realized less than $150,000.

more new settlers, and the town began to show some signs of improving. It had been rumored around that notwithstanding the town had been laid out for the capital of the State, the capital would not be removed here on account of the unhealthy location, and this deterred a number from coming who had designed doing so. The town thus received a "black eye" at the very start, and then, too, the seasons were not favorable for crops for a year or two, and this gave Indianapolis a bad name. A few hardy souls

View of Washington Street, Indianapolis, Looking East from Meridian, 1862.

First Birth and Marriage.—This first year of the life of the city witnessed the birth of the first child, and the marriage of the first couple, the happy bridegroom having been compelled to go to Connersville, sixty miles away, for his license.

Last Indian Killing.—In the spring of the year, about the time the commissioners were busy laying out the new town, George Pogue, the traditional first settler, was killed by the Indians, and this tragedy kept up the excited fears of the people for some months, but it was the last of the Indian killings in this section.

The spring of 1822 came, and brought with it stuck to it, however, and began to clamor for recognition. They were tired of being the capital of the State and having the county seat sixty miles away. They were also anxious for mail facilities.

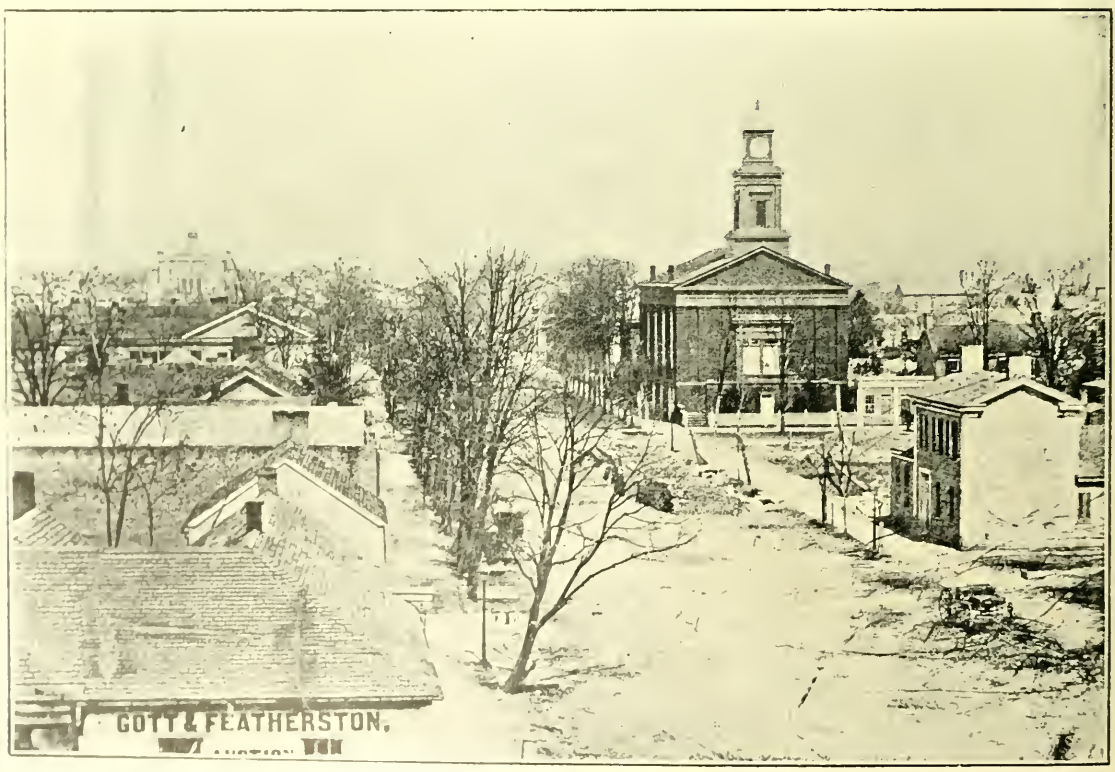
First Mail Facilities.—In the beginning of 1822 the little town boasted of about 500 inhabitants, and they thought it was time they were being served with mail. So a meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis was called at Hawkins' tavern. Mr. Aaron Drake was appointed postmaster, and he made regular trips to Connersville, received the mail for the new settlement and transported it through the woods to its destination.

This was all done by private enterprise. He returned from his first trip, reaching the settlement some time after the pall of darkness had fallen over the woods, but the loud blowing of his horn called the people together and he was given a royal welcome. A few weeks later the government assumed the duty of conveying the mails and distributing them and appointed Samuel Henderson as postmaster.

First Roads Built.—The settlers also began asking that the streets be cleared, and the commissioners undertook to have the streets opened by cutting down the timber. Roads were needed, and the Legislature, in the winter of 1821-2, appropriated $100,000 to open up and construct a number of roads to its new capital. One led from the Ohio river, near Lawrenceburg, to Indianapolis, and another came up from Madison, while Noblesville, Crawfordsville, and other settlements were to be connected in the same way with Indianapolis. The trees were cut out, leaving the stumps still standing, and in rainy seasons, when the mud was deep, those stumps were terrible annoyances to wagoners. The wheels would sink so deep in the mud that the axle-tree of the wagon would strike on the stump, and thus the wagon would be stranded sometimes for hours. The wants of the new settlement began to be numerous, and all supplies had to be hauled over these roads, that in the winter were sometimes impassable for weeks. They were just as bad in the rainy seasons of the spring and fall.

Organizing Marion County.—The Legislature of 1821-2 also organized Marion county, making Indianapolis the county seat, appropriating a square of ground and $8,000 to build a court-house. Attached to the new county, for judicial purposes, was the territory now comprising the counties of Johnson, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison and Boone. A new county demanded a new judge and a new sheriff. Hon. William W. Wick was made judge, and Hervey Bates sheriff. The new city might now be said to be fairly launched on the road to greatness. It had a judge of its own, a lawyer, Calvin Fletcher, to look after the legal wants of all the people, a store, a tavern, a sawmill or two, a postoffice, and was soon to have its first paper.

The First Newspaper.—Among the enterprising citizens of Indianapolis were George Smith and Nathaniel Bolton, and they became the editors and proprietors of the Gazette, Indian-



View of Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Looking North from Washington Street, 1856.

apolis' first newspaper. It made its appearance January 28, 1822.

First County Election.—The Legislature could name a judge for the new county, but could not choose the other officers, so in February, 1822, Sheriff Bates issued forth his proclamation calling on the people of the new county to meet together at certain named polling places and choose for themselves two associate justices, a clerk, a recorder and three county commissioners. Two of the voting places were in Indianapolis, one near Noblesville, one at Strawtown, one at Anderson and the other near Pendleton. Only 336 votes were cast in the entire county. The vote of Indianapolis was about 100. James M. Ray was elected clerk, James C. Reed, recorder; John T. Osborne, John McCormack and William McCartney, commissioners; Eliakim Harding and James McIlvain, associate judges. In the August following, the election for Governor took place, when 317 votes were cast, 315 of them being for William Hendricks.

First Session County Court.—On September 26, 1822, the court began its first session. There being no court-house, its sessions were held in the cabin of Jonathan Carr, it being the most pretentious structure in the town. The grand jury returned twenty-two indictments for sundry and various offenses against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. A candidate for naturalization appeared, in the person of Richard Goode, late of Ireland, and a subject of George IV. No jail had been provided, and as the laws then made imprisonment for debt permissible, certain streets were named as the boundaries within which imprisoned debtors should confine themselves.

Building First Court-House and Jail.—The county commissioners, as soon as they had been inducted into office, set industriously about the work of erecting a court-house and jail. The State had appropriated $8,000 to assist in this work, and in September the plan for the proposed structure submitted by John E. Baker and James Paxton was accepted and the contract for the building awarded them. They did not begin the work of construction until the next summer, and it was not until 1824 the building was completed. The square of ground selected for a court-house and jail was covered with heavy timber. A jail made of hewed logs was erected and remained as the bastile of Marion county until 1833, when it was destroyed by fire. A brick

Same View in 1915.

jail was then constructed, and in 1845 it was enlarged by an addition made of logs a foot thick.

First Fourth of July Celebration.—In the midst of the turmoil of starting a new city on its upward way patriotism was not forgotten, and the fourth of July, 1822, was duly celebrated by an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and a barbecue.

First Camp-Meeting.—The first camp-meeting was also held that fall, under the auspices of Reverend James Scott, the first Methodist preacher of the town.

First Militia.—This year was also signalized by the organization of a militia regiment, the fortieth, with James Paxton as colonel; Samuel Morrow, lieutenant-colonel, and Alexander W. Russell, major. Those days all the able-bodied citizens had to attend regular musters of the militia.

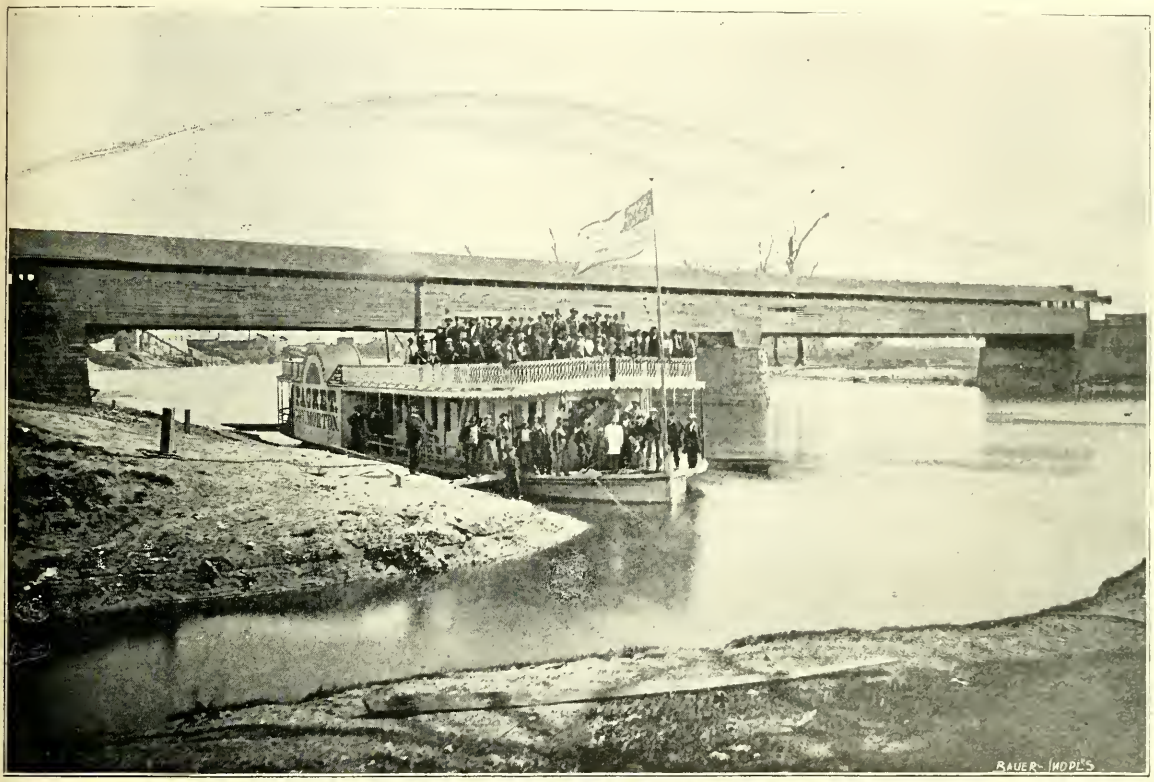
Beginning of Progress.—The year was not one of prosperity to the new settlement, but was marked by several important events, among them being the establishment of a ferry across White river; the opening of a brick yard; the erection of the first brick and the first two-story frame house. The first brick house was erected by John Johnson, on Market street, opposite the present post-office. The frame house was on Washington street, a little east of the present site of the Lyceum theater. It was long used for the storage of documents belonging to the State, and afterward became a tavern.

At that time the capital of the State had no member of the Legislature to represent its interest, and so the actual capital remained at Corydon. Again the rumors began to circulate that after all Indianapolis would never be the capital, and holders of real estate began to get a little shaky over their purchases. There was a leaven of faith, however, and the citizens began to petition the Legislature for representation, and at its session in 1823 the people of the new county were authorized to elect a representative in the following August. In the early days of the spring a new newspaper was started with a rather startling name—*Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide*—by Harvey Gregg and Douglass Maguire. This was now the third year of the town, and the second since it had been given its name, but the election in August disclosed the fact that its growth during the last year had been very limited. In August, 1822, at the election for Governor, the county had polled 317 votes, and at the election in 1823 only 270. It was an "off" year, and that may account for the falling off of the vote.

First Theatrical Performance.—Having a representative in the Legislature, the town began to prepare for the advent of the capital, and a new tavern was built by Thomas Carter. It was now a rival of Hawkins' tavern that had first opened out its doors for the "entertainment of man and beast." It became celebrated as being a place of the exhibition of the first show ever given in Indianapolis. It was given on the last night of the year 1823, the bill being "The Doctor's Courtship, or the Indulgent Father," and the farce of the "Jealous Lovers."

First School and Church.—The first school was started in 1821, but its teacher was shortly afterward elected county recorder and it was temporarily suspended. Religious teachings began with the advent of French missionaries preaching among the Indians. When the country was wrested from the French the order was changed somewhat, but it was never very long after the hardy pioneer had erected his cabin until the "itinerant circuit rider" was knocking at his door with his bible and hymn book in hand. It has never been definitely settled who preached the first sermon in Indianapolis, the honor lying between John McClung, a preacher of the New Light school, and Rezin Hammond, a Methodist. They both preached here in the fall of 1821. They were soon followed by Reverend Ludlow G. Haines, a Presbyterian. The Presbyterians organized the first church, and in 1823 began the erection of a house of worship on Pennsylvania street opposite where the Denison hotel now stands. It was completed the following year at the cost of $1,200. The Indianapolis circuit of the Methodist denomination was organized in 1822, under the charge of Reverend William Cravens, but Reverend James Scott had preached here before that and held one or two camp-meetings. The Methodists did not begin the erection of a church building right away, but in 1823 purchased a hewed log house on Maryland street, near Meridian, to be used for religious meetings. The Baptists organized a society in 1822, and held meetings at different places until 1829, when they erected a church.

First Permanent School.—Not long after the school of Joseph C. Reed suspended on his being elected to the office of recorder of the county, a meeting of the citizens was called to make arrangements for a permanent school. Mr. Reed's schoolhouse had been at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. Arrangements were made with a Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence to open out a school and keep it going. There were no free schools then maintained by public tax, but thus, soon after its first settlement, Indianapolis laid the foundation of its educational system.



Old National Bridge at Indianapolis, and Packet Governor Morton on White River, 1865.

Removal of the Capital.—At the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1824, the final order was made for the removal of the capital to Indianapolis, and this gave an impetus to the town and more emigrants began to flock in. The removal was to be made by January 10, 1825, and the next Legislature was to assemble in the courthouse of Marion county. When Marion county's representatives to the Legislature returned home from the session of 1824 they were given a grand reception at Washington Hall, which was then the great tavern of the city. In November of that year, State Treasurer Samuel Merrill set out on his journey to the new capital with the archives of the State, in a large two-horse wagon. It was a slow journey over the hills and through the woods, a dozen miles a day being all that could be accomplished, and that by the hardest effort. By the end of November the State was settled in its new quarters, and the meeting of the first Legislature was impatiently waited for.

When the members of the Legislature came to the new capital in 1825 they found it a straggling village with only one street "cleared," and that was still full of stumps. It was a town in the mud, hard to get to, and almost impossible to move around in after once reached. But it was the capital, the State officers were here, and the "donation" of the general government had been accepted, and they had to make the best of it. It was a dreary winter, though, here in the deep woods, with the houses scattered around over a mile square, with only cow tracks through the woods from one to the other. The three taverns were the center of interest in the evenings, and around huge fires in their "bar rooms" the legislators and citizens gathered to discuss matters of

State. During the session one of the taverns, Carter's, was destroyed by fire. Some efforts were made by the Legislature to improve the town, and $50 were appropriated to clean out Pogue's run, so as to cut off some of its malaria-breeding powers. The outlying portions of the donation were also ordered sold or leased in four-acre tracts to encourage farming.

First Organizations.—The coming of the Legislature did not add greatly to the permanent growth of the town, for in February, 1826, the population consisted of 762 persons. But the town did begin to show signs of permanency and several societies were organized, among them being the Indianapolis Bible Society, which is still in existence. An agricultural society was also organized, but it did not last long. The United States land office was removed to Indianapolis from Brookville, and thus the city was recognized by the federal government. Indian depredations had ceased, but the military spirit was strong, and an artillery company was formed with James Blake as captain. The government furnished the company with one cannon of small caliber. The burning of Carter's tavern demonstrated the necessity of a fire company, and as the town was too poor to buy an engine a bucket and ladder company was organized, which did service for ten years until the first fire engine was purchased.

Building of Governor's Mansion.—The same year the Legislature attempted to build a residence for the governor. In the original laying off of the town the circle in the center of the plat was intended for such a structure, and so designated, but up to this time no provision had been made for its building. One of the first acts of the Legislature in 1827 was to appropriate $4,000 to build a governor's house on the circle, and work began by enclosing the circle with a rail fence. Under this appropriation a building was begun. It was rather elaborate in design, square in form, two stories high and a large attic. It had a semi-basement. The building was completed far enough to be used for public offices, and was turned over for that purpose. In 1859 it was sold at auction and torn down.

The governors were still left to hunt homes for themselves, until 1839, when the Legislature ordered the State officers to purchase a suitable building for such a residence. At that time the

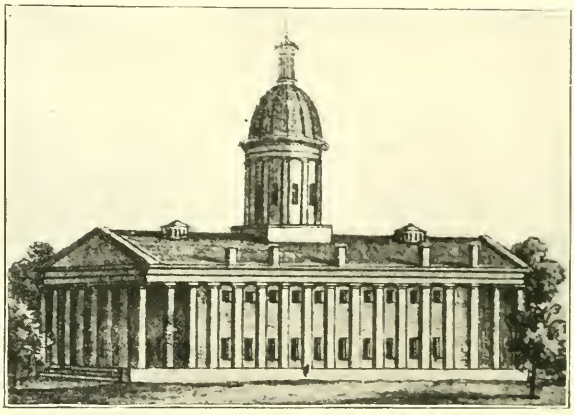
View of Canal and State-House, Indianapolis.

handsomest and largest dwelling in the city was on the northwest corner of Illinois and Market streets. It was owned by Dr. John H. Sanders, and the State officers decided upon it, and it was bought. Governor Wallace moved into it, and it was occupied in turn by Governors Bigger, Whitcomb, Wright, Willard and Morton. From some cause it had always been an unhealthy building. The wife of Governor Whitcomb was the first to die there. Governor Wright, during his occupancy, lost two wives in the same building. The family of Governor Willard was sick during the whole time he occupied it, and Governor Morton suffered so much that he finally abandoned it. It was sold in 1865, and since then the State has owned no executive mansion.

Early Navigation.—The growth of the town was very slow for some years. The building of the National road gave it a slight impetus and brought here the first and only steamboat that ever succeeded in navigating White river to this point. It rejoiced in the name of "Robert Hanna," and was owned by General Hanna, one of the contractors building the new road for the government. It was brought here to tow barges loaded with stone and timber for use in constructing the road and its bridges. It arrived here April 11, 1831. The next day a free excursion was given to the citizens, but the overhanging boughs of the trees lining the banks knocked down her chimneys and pilot-house and smashed a wheel-house. The next day she ran aground and remained fast for several weeks. When the high water came in the fall it was taken down the river and was never seen again. Many years afterward a little steamer named after Governor Morton was built here to ply up and down for the amusement and entertainment of the people, but it had bad luck, and was soon destroyed. Even keel-boats and flat-boats early abandoned all efforts to navigate the stream which Mr. Ralston had declared to be navigable for at least four months in the year. Governor Noble, however, would not give up his hopes that the river would prove navigable, and offered a reward of $200 for the first boat that would land at the town. Two efforts were made, and one steamer reached Spencer and another came a few miles farther. A plan for slack water navigation was submitted to the Legislature and pressed for several years, and in 1851 the White River Navigation Company was chartered, but it accomplished nothing.

First Historical Society.—About this time the town thought it was old enough to have a historical society, so one was formed, with Benjamin Parke for president, and B. F. Morris for secretary. It did not have many active members, but elected about all the distinguished men of the nation as honorary members.

First Internal Improvements, Etc.—The craze for internal improvements, that had been sweeping over other parts of the country, struck Indianapolis early in 1831, and the Legislature spent most of its session in granting charters to railroads. Six such roads were projected to center in Indianapolis. The roads were all to run to



Old State-House, Indianapolis, 1832.

the south, as there was no population to the north. Some of the projected roads were partly surveyed and then the work was dropped. A few years later, however, the State entered upon a wholesale system of internal improvement, including railroads, canals and turnpikes. None of the projected works were ever fully completed by the State, but the State debt was increased enormously, and the State had to practically go into bankruptcy. The State sold out its interest in all the works, together with 2,000,000 acres of land, in discharge of half of the debt that had been contracted.

Erection of First State-House.—The State had been occupying the court-house for the use of the Legislature, and in making its appropriation to erect that building had reserved the right to so occupy it for fifty years, but it was deemed

the time had come to erect a building for the use of the State. It still owned a considerable portion of the original donation by Congress, and it was estimated that the lots would sell for $58,000, and this was estimated sufficient to erect a suitable building. Ithiel Town was the architect and contracted to build the house for $58,000, and actually did complete it for $60,000. It was begun in 1832 and finished in time for the meeting of the Legislature in 1836, and it served the State for forty years.

Incorporation of the City.—Up to 1832 the city's business had been administered under the laws of the State, and on September 3, 1832, the citizens made the first formal effort toward incorporation. Five trustees were elected, and Samuel Henderson, who had been the first regularly appointed postmaster of the town, was appointed president of the board, with J. P. Griffith clerk, and Samuel Jennison marshal and collector. This municipal government lasted until 1836, when the Legislature granted a special charter. About the only notable thing the old municipality did was to purchase the first fire engine for the town, the State giving one-half of the price. The organization had lasted four years, and the entire income of the fourth year was only $1,510.

Bank of the State of Indiana Building at Indianapolis, 1854.

State Bank of Indiana.—In 1834 the Legislature chartered the State Bank of Indiana, with a capital of $1,600,000. Up to that time Indianapolis had contained nothing but a small private bank. The charter of the State bank was to run twenty-five years. The State was to take one-half of the capital stock, and raised the money by the sale of bonds. Her share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund. This was the starting point of Indiana's splendid endowment of her public schools. The State's share of the proceeds was loaned out from time to time on real estate security. The final yield of this investment by the State was $3,700,000, after paying off the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis. The bank began business November 26, 1834, in the building on the Governor's Circle which had been intended as a residence for the governor. It was afterward removed to Washington street. Samuel Merrill was the first president, and Calvin Fletcher, Seaton W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott were the directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized by the appointment of Hervey Bates, president, and B. F. Morris, cashier. At the expiration of the charter the Bank of the State of Indiana was started, with Hugh McCullough as president. In this bank the State had no interest. It remained in business, with its seventeen branches, until wiped out by the institution of the national banks.

Panic of 1837.—The great financial panic of 1837 proved very disastrous to Indianapolis. It stopped all work on the great enterprises undertaken by the State, leaving contractors and laborers without their pay. The banks were compelled to suspend specie payments and private business was overwhelmed with the credit of the State. Large stocks of goods had been purchased by the merchants and remained unsold on their shelves, or had been disposed of on credit, and collections were impossible. Nobody had any money. Eastern creditors were disposed to be very liberal and extend time of payments, trusting to a revival of business to relieve their debtors from their embarrassment. The Legislature came to the help of the debtor by providing that property sold on execution should not be sold for less than two-thirds of its appraised value. It also exempted a certain amount of household property from execution. These two measures proved of great benefit, but did not relieve the distress altogether. There was a lack of currency, and the Legislature issued bills secured by the credit of the State, and bearing six per cent. interest. This "scrip" was made receivable for taxes, but from the want of credit by the State abroad the scrip passed only at a heavy discount. After a while, when confidence was restored again, the "scrip" commanded a large premium, and before it was all

inally redeemed it was worth about two dollars or one. It was not until 1843, when the Madison railroad was approaching completion, that an upward tendency in business occurred.

The city has suffered from several panics since, he worst in the earlier years being in 1840, '41 nd '42. The State Bank resumed specie payment in June, 1842, but it was a year or more before business generally revived. These were the famous "hard times" following the election of William Henry Harrison. So grievous were the imes that an effort was made, in 1842, to abolish he town government on account of its expense, although the entire cost of operating the municipal government was a little less than $3,000. It might be well to note at this point the salaries paid to the municipal officers in those early days. Members of the council received $12 each a year, he secretary $200, the treasurer and marshal each $100, and the assessors $75. The other salaries were in a like proportion.

First Militia Organized.—For some years after the organization of the State, a militia was maintained by requiring all the able-bodied men between certain ages to be enrolled and report at stated periods for muster. When the danger from Indian wars ceased these musters ended. The military spirit of the people, however, did not die out, and in February, 1837, the first company of militia was organized, with Colonel Russell as captain. It was called the "Marion Guards." Their uniform was of gray cloth with patent leather shakoes. They were armed with he old-fashioned flint-lock muskets, and drilled according to the Prussian tactics. Thomas A. Morris, a graduate of West Point, succeeded Captain Russell. In 1838 Captain Thomas McBaker organized the "Marion Rifles." The uniform of the Rifles was a blue fringed hunting shirt, blue pantaloons and caps. In 1842 the two companies organized into a battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Brown and Major George Drum.

First Female Academy.—In 1837 was opened the first female school of the city. It was called the "Indianapolis Female Institute," and was chartered by the Legislature. It was opened by two sisters, Mary J. and Harriet Axtell. It flourished for several years, and its reputation was so high that quite a number of pupils from other towns and states attended it. The same year a neat frame schoolhouse was erected on Circle street, adjoining what was so long known as Henry Ward Beecher's church. The school was opened by Mr. Gilman Marston, afterward a member of Congress from New Hampshire, and a distinguished general during the late war. It was called the "Franklin Institute."

Building State Institutions.—In 1839 the subject of erecting a hospital for the insane of the State had been broached, but nothing definite was done, owing to the financial embarrassment of the State and people, but as soon as business began to exhibit signs of recovery the matter was again taken up.

Insane Hospital.—Dr. John Evans, of Chicago, who had made a study of mental diseases, delivered a lecture before the members of the

Branch Bank Building of Bank of the State of Indiana at Indianapolis, 1854.

Legislature of 1842-3, and the Governor was directed to obtain plans for the erection of suitable buildings. At the next session of the Legislature plans were approved and a tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars' worth of property was levied to provide the means for erecting the buildings. All this was but carrying out a direction in the constitution adopted at the organization of the State, one of the cares of the framers of that document being to provide for the unfortunate. Dr. John Evans, Dr. L. Dunlap and James Blake were appointed a commission to obtain a site for the proposed buildings. They selected Mount Jackson, where the hospital now stands. In 1846 the Legislature ordered the sale of "hospital" square, a plat of ground that had been reserved for hospital purposes, the proceeds to be applied to the work, and an additional sum of $15,000 was appropriated.

The work of construction was begun at once, and the main building was completed the next

year, at a cost of $75,000. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and every convenience and comfort for this class of unfortunates have been provided.

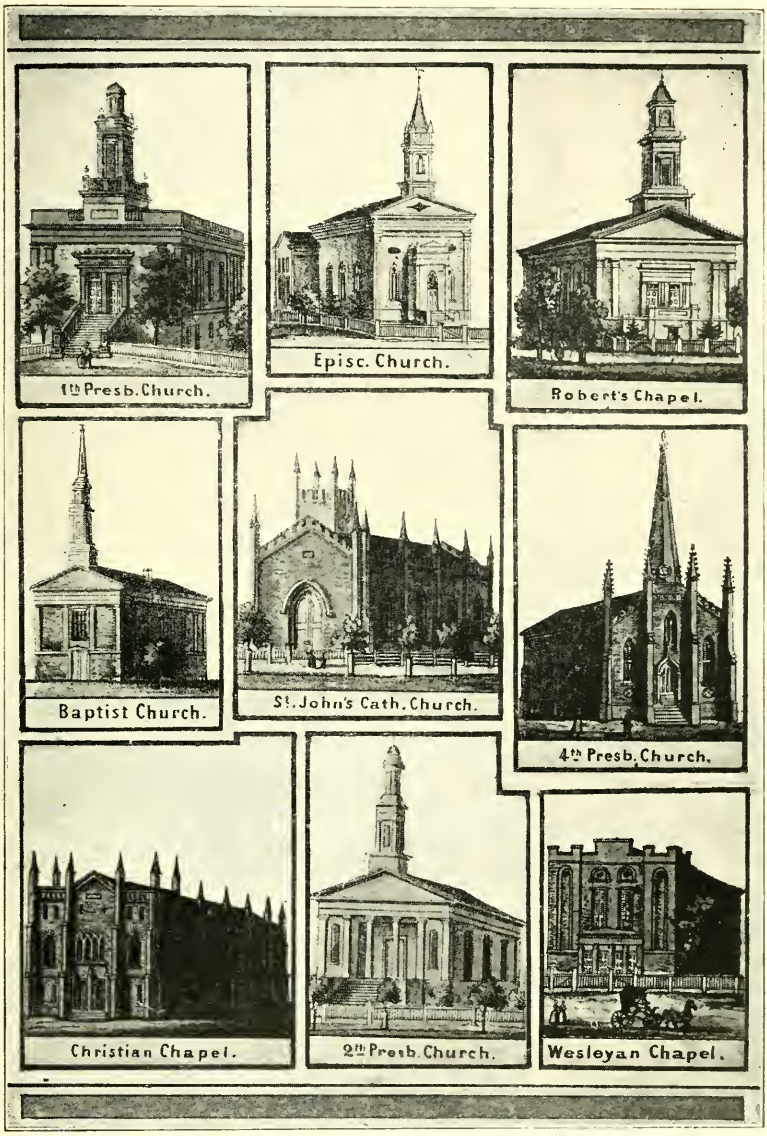
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—The Legislature of 1843 also began the work of caring for the deaf mutes, by levying a tax of one-fifth of a cent on each one hundred dollars of property. The first work of this kind in the State, however, was done by William Willard, a mute who had been a teacher of mutes in Ohio. He came to Indianapolis in the spring of 1843 and opened a school on his own account. In 1844 the State adopted his school and appointed a board of trustees, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer of State, Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, James Morrison and Matthew Simpson, afterward a distinguished bishop of the Methodist church. They rented a building at the corner of Maryland and Illinois streets, and opened the first asylum in October, 1844. In January, 1846, a site for a permanent building was selected just east of the town. The permanent building was completed in 1850, at a cost of $30,000.

Circle Hall—Formerly on the Site of English Hotel, Indianapolis.

Blind Asylum.—During the winter of 1844-5, through the efforts of James M. Ray, William H. Churchman, of the Kentucky Blind Asylum, was brought here with some of his pupils and gave an exhibition or two in Mr. Beecher's church. This had a decidedly good effect on the Legislature, which was then in session, and a tax of one fifth of a cent was levied to provide support for the blind. James M. Ray, George W. Mears and the secretary, auditor and treasurer of State, were appointed a commission to carry out the work, either by the establishment of an asylum or by providing for the care and education of the blind at the institution in Ohio or that in Kentucky. In 1847, James M. Ray, George W. Mears and Seaton W. Norris were appointed to erect a suitable building for this purpose and $5,000 was appropriated to purchase a site. They purchased the ground formerly occupied on East Washington street, and while waiting for the erection of a building opened a school in the building that had been used for the first deaf and dumb asylum. This building was completed in 1851, at the cost of $50,000.

War with Mexico.—The year 1846 brought some excitement, and for a while made things a little more lively. The war with Mexico was on, and troops called for. Indianapolis raised one company for the first regiment. It was officered by James P. Drake as captain and John A. McDougal and Lewis Wallace as lieutenants. Captain Drake was afterward made colonel of the two additional companies, one each for the fourth and fifth regiments. These two companies were with General Scott on his march to the capital of Mexico, and participated in some of the battles of that campaign. They were commanded by James McDougal and Edward Lander.

The First Railroad.—While the Mexican war was going on the railroad that was building to connect Indianapolis and the Ohio river at Madison was slowly creeping along. It was finally completed to the city in 1847 amid great rejoicing. With the opening of the Madison railroad a change came, and the town put on a bustling air of activity. This furnished an opening to the Ohio river, and by that stream to Cincinnati and the south. Business at once revived and new stores were opened, and new factories started, while others were projected. Up to that time the stores kept a little of everything, but a railroad demanded a division of trade, and stores



The Earliest Churches in Indianapolis in 1854.

for dry goods and stores for groceries were opened. The price of property advanced, and a new city government organized. At the first settlement of the town, lots along or near the river front were the favorites in the market. The sickly season soon drove business and the settlements farther east, and the opening of the railroad attracted everything toward the south, so as to be near the depot.

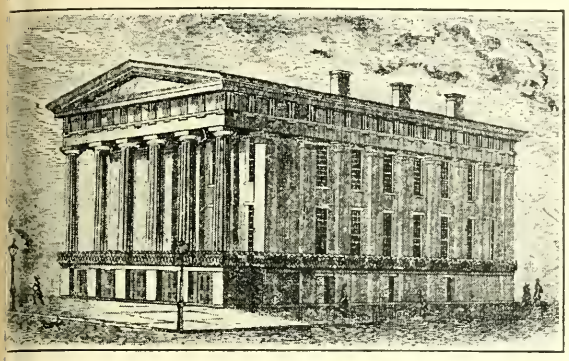
First Mayor.—In February, 1847, the Legislature granted a city charter to Indianapolis, and on the 27th of March an election was held to determine whether the people would accept or not. It was approved by a vote of 449 to 19. An election for municipal officers was held on the 24th of April, and Samuel Henderson was elected the first mayor of the city. The population of the city was estimated at that time at 6,000. Practically there were no streets, except Washington, and it was still full of stumps. Some of the other streets had been partly cleared, but no attempt had been made to improve any of them. Here and there on Washington street were patches of sidewalks, some of brick and some of plank. When it rained mud predominated on the only streets that had been opened and used, while in the summer the dust was thick enough to be almost stifling.

First Street Improvements.—The new city council at once determined to enter upon a systematic and general system of street improvements. Stumps were pulled out, the streets in the central portion of the city graded and graveled and sidewalks were made. This first effort at improvement caused a good deal of friction and litigation, the property owners objecting to the expense entailed upon them. Bowldering for streets was not introduced until 1850, when Washington street was so paved from Illinois to Meridian. Free schools also made their appearance soon after the formation of the city government. The State had provided a small fund, but it was only large enough to keep the schools going for three or four months of the year. It was decided to levy a small tax on the citizens to provide funds for the erection of houses and to pay teachers, and by 1853 this tax furnished enough to make a more permanent organization of the schools necessary.

First Public Hall and Masonic Temple.—The year 1847 brought also the first hall erected for the use of the public. The Grand Lodge of Free

Funeral of General Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, March 17, 1901.

Masons determined to erect a building that would contain rooms for lodge purposes and a large hall that could be used for entertainments, public meetings, etc. The location decided upon was the



First Masonic Temple, Indianapolis, Built 1847.

southeast corner of Washington and Tennessee (now known as Capitol avenue) streets. The corner-stone was laid on the 25th of October, but the building was not finally completed until 1850. The convention to revise the constitution of the State held its sessions in the public hall in 1850.

First Gas Lighting Company.—In 1851 a company was chartered to furnish gas light to the citizens, but it was not until 1854 the city took any gas for the streets, and then only for a few lamps.

First Odd Fellows Building.—The same year the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began the erection of a building on the northeast corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets.

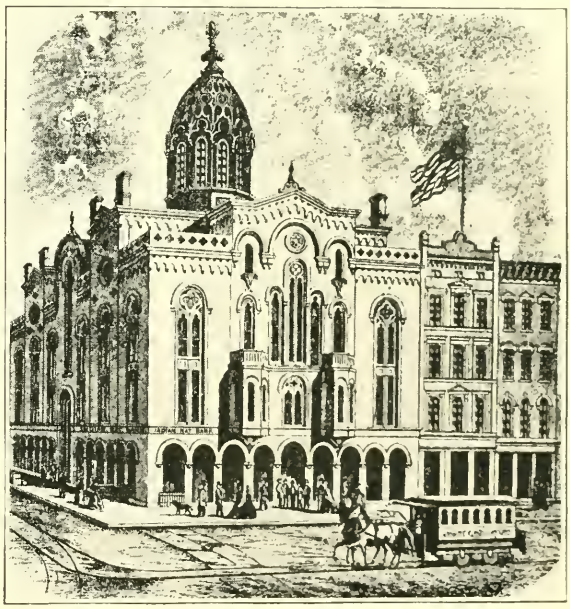
Change in City Government.—In the same year the city again changed its form of government, surrendering the special charter and accepting the general law. This change was mainly occasioned because the special charter limited the power of taxation to 15 cents on the one hundred dollars, and it had been found totally inadequate to the needs of the city.

Building Permit Ordinance.—Up to the close of the war there had been no steps taken by the city to mark the growth of the city in any way, but in 1864 the council passed an ordinance requiring those proposing to build to take out permits, and since then there has been a record by which the changes could be noted.

First Street Railway.—In 1863 the first attempt was made to construct a street railroad. Two companies applied for a charter, and after a long delay and a bitter fight a charter was granted to the Citizens' Company, and by 1866 about seven miles of track was completed. The first line was that on Illinois street, and this was opened in June, 1864, the mayor of the city driving a car over it.

Indianapolis at Present is the largest inland city on the American continent, and one of the most important railroad centers in this country. It is, too, one of the handsomest cities, and one of the most prosperous and progressive. Its growth has been practically that of only two decades. Within that time it has emerged from a rambling village-like town into a city of magnificent business blocks, public buildings and handsome residences. It is the commercial, industrial, social, religious, educational, political and governmental center of Indiana—rich in natural resources and one of the most progressive States in the Union. It is more typically a capital of a State than any other city in the country and is recognized as such in all parts of the United States.

The Area actually within the city is over thirty square miles. The original plat was one



First Odd Fellows Hall, Indianapolis, 1854.

mile square, and for many years after the first laying off of the town it kept within those bounds.

The Population has grown in a wonderful manner during the last twenty years. In 1870 the population was 48,244; in 1880 it had grown to

75,056. In 1890 it showed another great advance, the returns showing 105,436, and, according to the United States Census for 1900, the actual population was 170,963, including Irvington, a suburb, which had since been added to the city. According to United States Census the population in 1910 was 233,650; the estimated population for 1915 is 282,877, showing a gain of 77,622 over estimated population of 1914. Nearly every nationality on the globe is represented in this population. Of the foreign-born the Germans predominate, closely followed by the Irish.

The State-House is the largest and most imposing structure in the city. It is built of Indiana oolitic limestone, the interior being finished in marble. It was begun in 1878 and completed in 1888, at a cost of nearly $2,000,000, and is the only great public building in the country built within the original estimate of cost. It is located in the heart of the business section of the city, in the center of a plot of ground containing over eight acres. Here are the offices of the Governor of Indiana, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, reporter of the Supreme Court, Bureau of Statistics, department of geology, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, custodian and engineer, department of inspection, State Labor Commission, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Library, State Law Library, State Museum, State Board of Health and Charities, State Board of Agriculture, Board of Medical Examination, and the Supreme and Appellate Courts of the State, and the offices of all of the various departments and commissions.

The City Building, one of the most attractive public buildings in the city, was erected in 1897. It is a handsome edifice, three stories in height and built of Indiana oolitic limestone. Here are located the city clerk's office, superintendent of police, city police court, Bertillon department, detective department, bicycle corps, bailiff of police court, juvenile court, police patrol, council chamber, station house, morgue and city dispensary.

The City Hall Building.—The ground was purchased at the northwest corner of Alabama and Ohio streets October 30, 1907, on which to erect the City Hall building at a cost of $115,000. Building operations were begun in 1909, and on July 27, 1909, the corner-stone was laid. Before the construction of this building the city offices were in rented quarters in different portions of the city. For many years the city rented rooms for the different offices in the Marion county court-house. The building cost about $700,000, and is one of the most imposing structures in the city and one of the most important works of the administration of Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter.

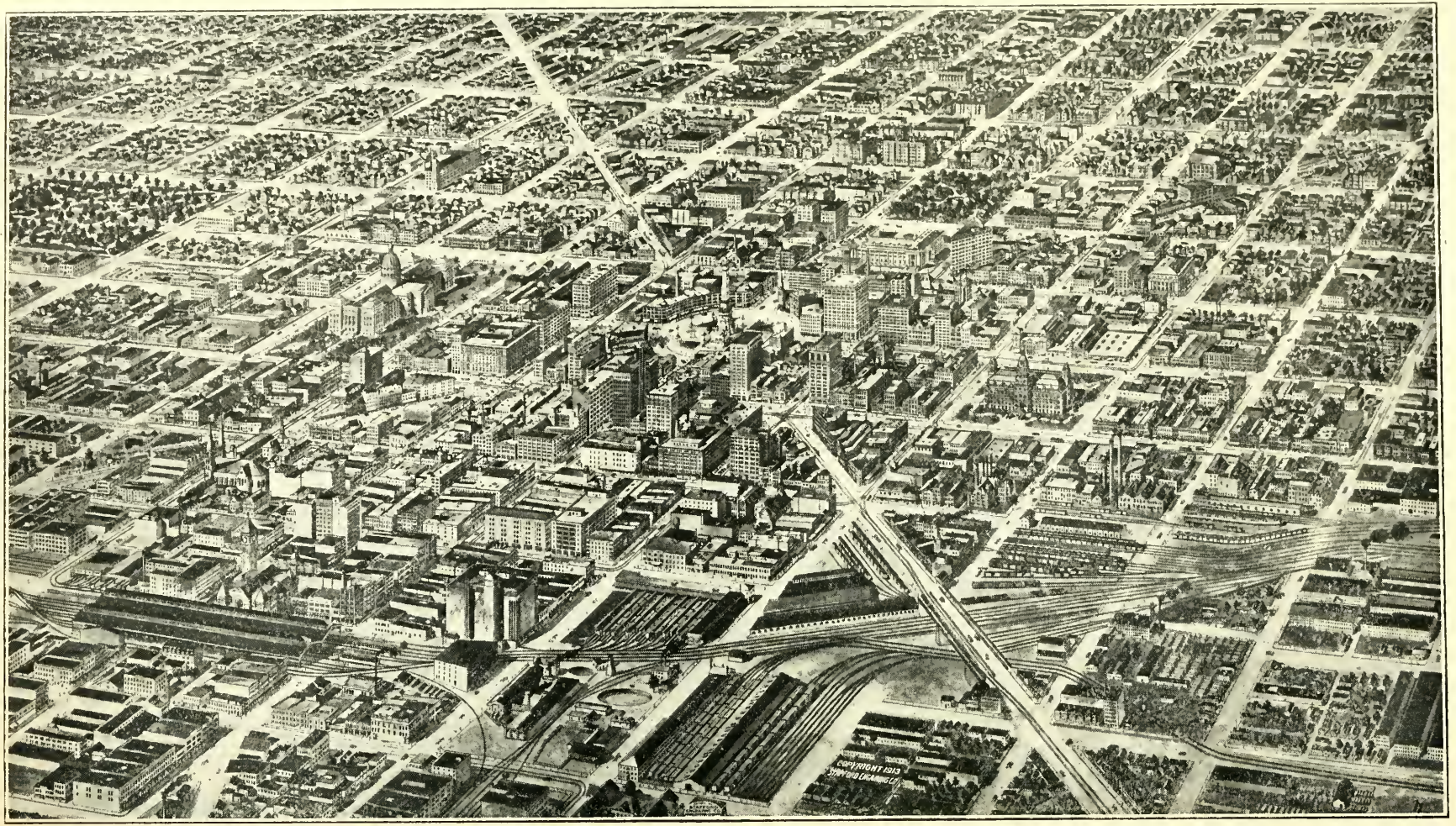
Tomlinson Hall.—Among the generous citizens of Indianapolis some years ago was Mr. Daniel Tomlinson. After his death, on opening his will, it was found that he had devised a large amount of real estate and other property to the city for the erection of a public building, providing in his will that the building should be erected on the west end of what is known as East Market square. The devise was accepted by the city and the bequest taken possession of. Nothing was done, however, toward carrying out the wishes of the testator for several years. Some attempts were then made to use the money as intended by Mr. Tomlinson, but at every effort hostility was aroused, until at last the matter was made an issue at a city election. The council then took steps and the present Tomlinson Hall was built in 1885.

Marion County Court-House is one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the city. It was completed in 1877, at a cost of $1,750,000. It is occupied by the county offices and the circuit, superior and criminal courts, Indiana Bar Association library, Marion county library, county clerk, recorder, treasurer, assessor, sheriff, coroner, commissioners, surveyor, etc.

The County Jail was built in 1892 and is architecturally one of the best built buildings in the city. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone and cost $175,000. The sheriff's residence is located in the building.

The Workhouse is located in the northwestern part of the city, on West Twenty-first street. It is a large brick structure and is provided with 160 cells. Connected with the institution is twelve acres of ground, which is kept under cultivation. Prisoners from the city and county courts are sent here.

The U. S. Army Post, "Fort Benjamin Harrison," is located about eleven miles northeast of the city, where the Government has arranged for the care of a regiment of regulars. The buildings for the officers and barracks for the troops were completed in 1907, and this post is regarded



Birdseye View of Indianapolis, November, 1915. In this remarkable sketch the work was drawn to scale and every important building in the heart of Indianapolis is shown that was completed at time sketch was made.—*From original copyrighted sketch by the Stafford Engraving Company of Indianapolis.*

one of the best equipped in the United States. It is reached by electric cars every hour, and is one of the points of greatest interest about the city.

U. S. Court-house and Post-Office is the only architectural representative of the federal government in the city. The old buildings were sold for $400,100 in 1900. The new federal building erected in Indianapolis was authorized by an act of Congress, approved March 1, 1899, which appropriated $1,500,000 for the structure. During 1900 the government acquired possession of the whole square lying between Pennsylvania and Meridian and Ohio and New York streets by paying the various owners of the property a total of $620,000. The plans of the building were opened to competition and Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, were the successful architects. The building is of generous proportions and magnificent conception. The length of the building over all is 355 feet 5 inches. This is exclusive of steps and approaches. The depth over all, exclusive of steps and approaches, is 172 feet 6 inches. The height over all, from sidewalk, is 91 feet. The work on the excavations for the new building began in May, 1902; the building was completed in 1904. With the exception of the United States weather bureau, the United States army recruiting office and the bureau of animal industries, all the offices of the government are located in this building. The Indianapolis post-office has been established eighty years, and the following is a list of the postmasters: Samuel Henderson, 1822; John Cain, 1831; Joseph Moore, 1841 (removed by President Tyler one month after appointment and John Cain appointed); Livingston Dunlap, 1845; Alexander W. Russell, 1849 (died before his term expired and his son appointed in his place); James Russell, 1851; William W. Wick, 1853; John M. Talbott, 1857; A. H. Conner, 1861; D. G. Rose, 1866; W. R. Holloway, 1869; J. V. Wildman, 1881; Aquilla Jones, Sr., 1885; William Wallace, 1889 (died April 9, 1891); Edward P. Thomson, 1891; Albert Sahm, 1894; James W. Hess, 1898 (died June, 1900); George F. McGinnis, 1900; Henry W. Bennett, 1905 (resigned May, 1908); Robert H. Bryson, May, 1908; Robert E. Springsteen was appointed April 24, 1913.

Other Federal Officers and Officials are United States marshal, surveyor of customs, revenue collector, pension agent, special examiner of pensions, United States weather bureau and the bureau of animal industry.

The Custom House is a very important adjunct to the trade of the city. The value of the goods imported into the district of Indianapolis for the fiscal year ending 1915 was $653,997; total entries, 604; duties collected, $267,468.34.

Indiana Girls' School.—First established in 1889 as a part of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, in Indianapolis, this institution has been variously known as the Reform School for Girls (1889), the Industrial School for Girls (1899), and the Indiana Girls' School (1907). It was housed under the same roof with women prisoners until July 11, 1907, when it was moved to a new location, as authorized by an act approved March 11, 1903. The new school, constructed on the cottage plan, is located on a farm seven and one-half miles northwest of Indianapolis. Its post-office is Clermont. Girls are committed by the courts until they are twenty-one years of age, the age limit for commitment being from ten to eighteen years. The girls are given thorough courses in school, manual and industrial training. They may be released on parole at the discretion of the board of trustees subject to supervision by visiting agents.

Indiana Woman's Prison.—The Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls was founded by an act of the General Assembly approved May 13, 1869. The institution, located about one and three-fourths miles from the center of the city of Indianapolis, was opened October 4, 1873, there being received that day all the women then imprisoned in the State prison at Jeffersonville. While the organic act provided for separate buildings for the women and girls, both were housed under one roof. The name of the institution was changed first to the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, and ten years later the two departments were made distinct and called the "Industrial School for Girls" and the "Indiana Woman's Prison." This change in name, however, did not obviate the unsatisfactory conditions growing out of the dual nature of the institution, and in 1903 the Legislature authorized the erection of new buildings for the girls. It was stipulated that the new location was to be outside of Indianapolis, but within ten miles

United States Court-House and Post-Office, Indianapolis.

Indiana State Capitol, Indianapolis.

thereof. The girls were moved in July, 1907, and the quarters thus vacated were remodeled and occupied as the correctional department of the Indiana Woman's Prison. This department, opened February 3, 1908, receives women misdemeanants who would otherwise be sent to county jails. If the sentence is ninety days or less it is left to the discretion of the court whether the commitment shall be to the State or to the county institutions. The institution is managed solely by women.

Masonic Temple, corner of Illinois and North streets, is one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the country. The building is designed along classic lines in the Greek-Ionic style, is very massive and of monumental character. It is 100 feet high, with 150 feet on North street and 130 feet on Illinois street. The entire exterior is of Bedford oolitic stone and the structure is strictly fireproof. The building was erected under the direction of the Indianapolis Masonic Temple Association in 1908.

Odd Fellows Building and Grand Lodge Hall, at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, is one of the most notable additions to the many fine structures that have been erected in Indianapolis in recent years. Though it has only thirteen stories it is equivalent in height to a fifteen-story building by reason of the high auditorium which occupies the top floor. The twelfth floor is used for Grand Lodge offices and the top floor contains an auditorium to seat 1,500 persons. The exterior is entirely of oolitic limestone which is enriched by carvings, executed in a bold and artistic manner, and so distributed throughout the design as to give the building a sense of good taste and refinement. The main entrance is at the north end of the building on Pennsylvania street and is expressed by a massive stone entrance enriched by beautifully wrought carvings and the doors are entirely of bronze metal.

Indiana Pythian Building, which was dedicated August 14, 1907, is located at the intersection of Pennsylvania street and Massachusetts avenue. It is one of the monuments that marks the new building era of the city and accentuates the marked difference in the appearance of the "down town district" that has occurred in recent years.

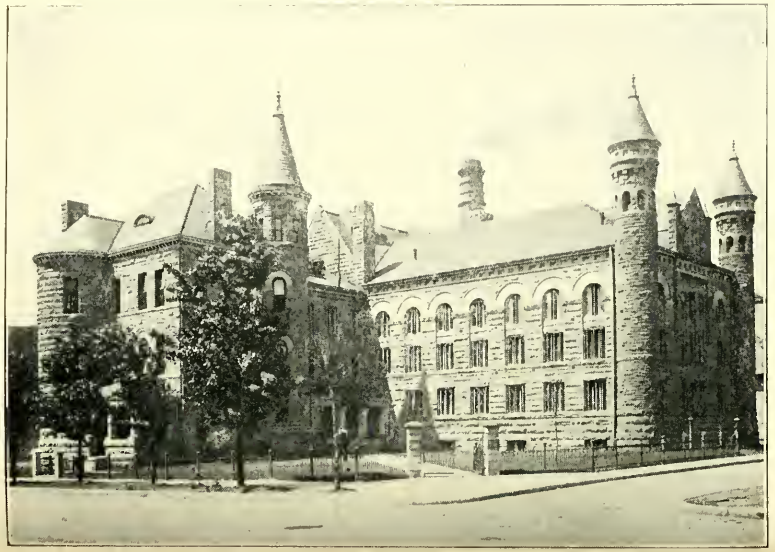
Murat Temple of the A. A. O. M. S. is one of the most unique buildings in America and one of the sights of Indianapolis. In it is located the Murat theater, said to be one of the finest and most complete in the country. It is located at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and New Jersey and Michigan streets. The corner-stone was laid March 13, 1909, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the charter of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Prior to the erection of this building Murat Temple had its home in the Scottish Rite building. The erection of this building is due to the initiative of Elias J. Jacoby.

Monuments, Statues, Fountains, Streets, Etc.—In Indianapolis the center of attraction is Monument Place. Originally it was known as the Circle, and was designed by those who made the first plat of the city as the spot upon which to erect the mansion of the executive of the State of Indiana. Now it is the location of the greatest monument in the world erected to commemorate the services of its citizen soldiery of the State, and it is the city's chief adornment.

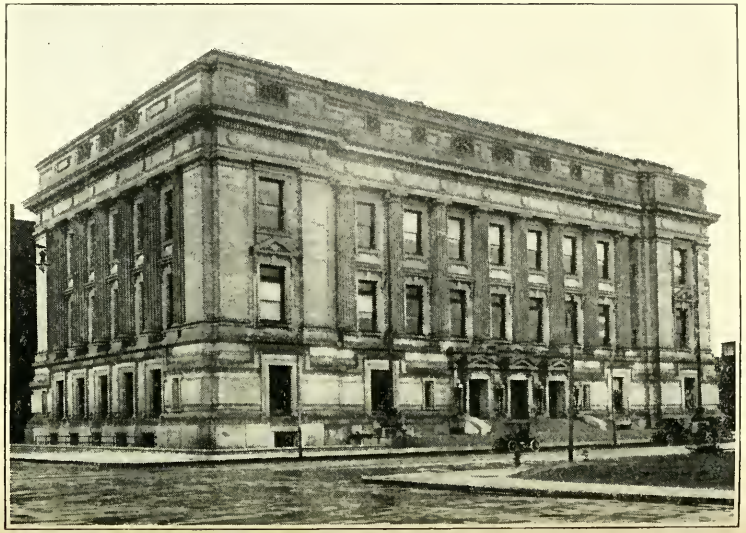
The Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.—Indianapolis has the proud distinction of containing the first monument ever erected directly in honor of the private soldier. It is also one of the few real works of art in this line to be found in America. It is not a plain and unsightly shaft like that on Bunker Hill or in Washington City, but is a beautiful obelisk of artistic design. It was designed by Bruno Schmidt, the great German architect. Its construction was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and passed at the session of 1887. This act appropriated the sum of $200,000 to defray the cost of erection, and empowered certain of the State officers to appoint five commissioners who should have charge of the work. In addition to the amount appropriated by the Legislature, the sum raised by the monument committee of the G. A. R. was paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them. In 1891 the State Legislature made a further appropriation of $100,000 to aid in the construction. It was completed at a cost in excess of $500,000 and was dedicated with fitting ceremonies, attended by thousands of citizens from all parts of the State, May 15, 1902. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone. The park in which it stands has an area of 3.12 acres, and lies at the intersection of Meridian and Market streets. It is surrounded by a circular street,

City Court and Police Headquarters, Indianapolis.

Tomlinson Hall and Market Buildings, Indianapolis.



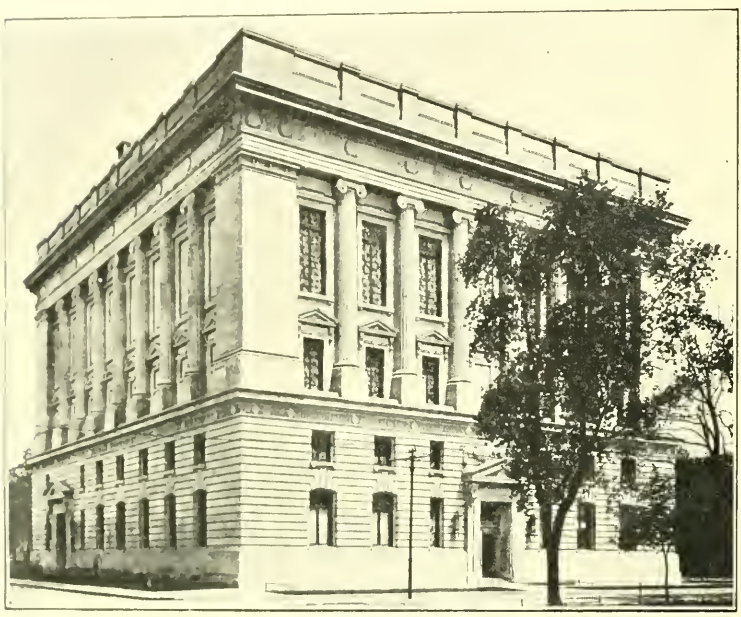
Marion County Jail, Indianapolis.



City Hall Building, Indianapolis.

paved with asphalt. There are four approaches to the monument from the surrounding street, the approaches on the north and south sides leading directly to the stairway by which the terrace surrounding the base of the pedestal shaft is reached. The monument, including the crowning figure, is 284½ feet in height. The top of the monument is reached by an elevator and stairway from the base of the interior of the shaft. A magnificent view of the city of Indianapolis and the surrounding country is obtained from the top of the monument.

Monuments to Notable Men.—Four epochs in the history of Indiana are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men of the times occupying positions around the monument between the converging points of the intersecting streets. These are the period of the Revolution, represented by a statue of George Rogers Clark; the war with Mexico, by a statue of Governor Whitcomb; the war of 1812 and the battle of Tippecanoe, by the statue of William Henry Harrison; and the war for the Union by Indiana's great war Governor, Oliver P. Morton.



Masonic Temple, Indianapolis.

George Rogers Clark Statue stands on the northwest of the monument and represents that dauntless commander leading his little band of men to the capture of Fort Sackville from the hand of the British. To Clark, more than to any other man, is the United States indebted for the acquisition of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

William Henry Harrison Statue occupies a position northeast of the soldiers' monument and is a fitting memorial of the period of the Revolutionary war. General Harrison was appointed first Governor of Indiana territory in 1800, and during the twelve years he served as executive of the embryo State he extinguished the Indian titles to more than 29,000,000 acres of land now included in the State of Indiana. His campaign against the Indians culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

James Whitcomb Statue commemorates the third period in the military history of Indiana, and stands to the southwest of the monument. During his administration the war with Mexico occurred, lasting through the years 1846-47-48. During the six years he served as Governor of Indiana he did much to restore the State's credit, which had been impaired by the failure of the internal improvement system, and it was largely through his efforts that a sentiment was created among the people in favor of the establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

Oliver P. Morton Statue stands to the southeast of the soldiers' monument. After the death of Governor Morton, in 1877, his friends conceived the plan of erecting a statue in Indianapolis, in commemoration of his inestimable service during the war for the Union; and to carry this plan into effect the "Morton Memorial Association" was organized. A bronze statue of Governor Morton was cast, for which the association paid $14,000. By the authority of the Legislature the statue was placed in the center of Circle park, where it stood until the erection of the soldiers' monument, when it was removed to the south-

Pythian Building, Indianapolis.

Odd Fellows Building, Indianapolis.

Murat Temple, Indianapolis.

Majestic and Scottish Rite Buildings, Indianapolis.

William Henry Harrison.

George Rogers Clark.

Governor James Whitcomb.

Oliver P. Morton.

Statues in Monument Place, Indianapolis.

east to represent the fourth period in the military history of the State. He will be known to future generations, as he is to the present, as Indiana's great war Governor. This statue was designed by Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, and was cast there.

Schuyler Colfax Statue.—The first citizen of Indiana to reach the vice-presidential chair was Schuyler Colfax, who had served three terms as speaker of the national house of representatives. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows, and to his memory that organization has erected a bronze statue in University park. It was erected in 1887. The designer was Laredo Taft, of Chicago.

Thomas A. Hendricks Statue.—Governor, Senator and Vice-President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks was one of the distinguished sons of Indiana, and to him the people of the State have erected a bronze statue in the southeast corner of the state-house grounds. It was erected by popular subscription, and unveiled in July, 1890. The statue itself is fourteen feet six inches high, and the monument as a whole has a height of thirty-eight feet six inches. The statue is of bronze; the pedestal is of Bavano granite from the quarries at Lake Maggiore, Italy. Two allegorical statues representing "History" and "Peace" stand upon the base of the monument to its right and left. The monument was designed by R. H. Parks, of Florence, Italy.

Statue of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who fell at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, December 19, 1899, formerly stood on the southwest corner of the county court-house grounds, but was moved to Garfield park in 1915. It was unveiled May 30, 1907, with most impressive services, attended by President Roosevelt, and was built as a tribute to the memory of General Lawton by the people of Indiana. It was designed by the noted sculptor Niehaus.

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Monument to Governor Morton, which stands at the east entrance to the state-house, was unveiled July 23, 1907. It is the second statue erected in the city, and is a tribute of the State to the memory of the great "War Governor." Through the efforts of the G. A. R. a bill was passed by the Legislature of 1905 appropriating $35,000 for the purpose. The figure was designed by Rudolph Schwartz.

Peace Groups, Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Benjamin Harrison Monument was erected at the south edge of University park, opposite the Federal building, by the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association and unveiled October, 1908. It had its inception in the desire of friends of the late President Harrison throughout the country to perpetuate the memory of his life and services in the city of his residence among the people he loved and with whom he spent the larger part of his mature years.

The Park System.—Indianapolis began the work of building parks on a systematic plan in 1895, when J. Clyde Power was appointed park engineer.

Riverside Park is the largest and most pretentious park in the city. The lands embraced by it were purchased in 1898 and contain 950 acres. White river runs through the park, the water of which is utilized for boating purposes by the erection of a substantial dam, which is one of the handsomest masonry structures of its kind in the country. A splendid boulevard stretches along the river bluffs within the park, golf links have been established, and the clubhouse of the Canoe club is located here. One of the most entertaining features of this park is the collection of birds and animals.

Garfield Park is located in the southeastern section of the city and contains about 108 acres. It is one of the most pleasing bits of landscape in the city.

Military Park lies between New York street and the Indiana Central canal on the north and south, and West and Blackford streets on the east and west and includes fourteen acres. In the early days of the city's history it was known as "Military Reservation," and was the place where the militia musters were held. All the military companies of the city during the pioneer days camped and drilled there, and at the time of the Black-hawk outbreak 300 Indiana militia camped there before marching to Chicago. It was also the first camping ground of Indiana's quota of six regiments under President Lincoln's first call for troops, and throughout the war it was used as a camp ground. The park was then known as Camp Sullivan. Many of the old forest trees still stand, with some hundreds of younger growth. A large fountain is situated in the center of the park at the meeting place of the converging pathways.

University Square comprises four acres lying between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets on the east and west, and Vermont and New York streets on the north and south. It was the site of a university that flourished from 1834 to 1846, and thus acquired its name. A statue of Schuyler Colfax stands in the southwestern side.

St. Clair Square adjoins the grounds of the Institution for the Blind on the north, from Me-

idian to Pennsylvania streets, xtending to St. Clair street. It s four acres in extent, and in s center there is a fountain. Reached by North Pennsylvania treet cars.

Brookside Park is one of the ew additions to the park areas, nd is located in the eastern part f the city. It contains about ighty acres of beautifully vooded land.

Fairview Park is the most opular outing place near Indinapolis. It is the property of he street car company, is located even miles northwest of the city nd is a beautiful expanse of bout 200 acres of wooded hills nd ravines overlooking White iver and the Indiana Central anal. Ample street car service s maintained regularly between he park and the city, sufficient o handle the large crowds that ttend it. The park is well upplied with amusement feaures, and a well-stocked restauant conducted at popular prices.

Other Parks and Park Places re Elmwood Place, Fletcher Place, McCarty Place, Morris Park, Morton Place, Wayne Place and Hendricks Place, Ellenberger Park, at Irvington, and other parks and places.

War Groups, Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Thoroughfares.—This city can lay claim to having some of the handsomest streets and avenues of any city in the country. In the original platting the streets were made broad, but some have been narrowed in recent years.

Lockerbie Street.—A little street that has become famous because of its association with the Hoosier poet, whose home is situated in it, is Lockerbie street. His home has been here for twenty years or more. Mr. Riley's discovery of Lockerbie street impressed him so much that he indited a poem to it that first appeared in the *Indianapolis Journal*. The part he refers to is but a block long, a roadbed of gravel, greensward on the sides, fine old trees with flowers and lawns in front of the old-fashioned houses. The march of improvement has not marred its original quaintness and beauty and it is yet as when he wrote:

> "O, my Lockerbie street! You are fair to be seen—
> Be it noon of the day or the rare and serene
> Afternoon of the night—you are one to my heart
> And I love you above all the phrases of art,
> For no language could frame and no lips could repeat
> My rhyme-haunted raptures of Lockerbie street!"

Churches and Charity.—Indiana has from the earliest years of its pioneer history given due attention to the vital matters of morals and religion. In the early French occupation the missionary priest was always the pioneer, who was on the ground long before the immigrants appeared. In the American settlement of the west the settler came first, but as soon as a small community had been formed the earnest pioneer preacher, full of fervor and zeal, would come to call the people to a realization of their spiritual needs. In the

Benjamin Harrison Monument, University Park.

autumn of 1821—the city having been laid out in April—the people of the newly incubated metropolis had the gospel preached to them by ministers of three denominations. Either Rezin Hammond, a Methodist circuit rider, or John McClung, of the New Light school, can be claimed as having been the first to preach in Indianapolis. They came about the same time in 1821, and accounts vary as to which was the earliest, but both came before the Rev. Ludlow G. Haines, of the Presbyterian church. The first Catholic service was held here in 1835, and the first Jewish congregation was organized in 1855.

Orphan Asylums.—Several orphan asylums are maintained in the city. The Indianapolis Orphan Asylum was incorporated in 1851; the German General Protestant Orphans' Home, which is under the supervision of the German Protestants of the city; the German Lutheran Orphans' Home, which is supervised by the German Lutherans of the city, and Home for Friendless Colored Children.

The County Poor Asylum is located northwest of the city, and the Poor Farm covers 220 acres.

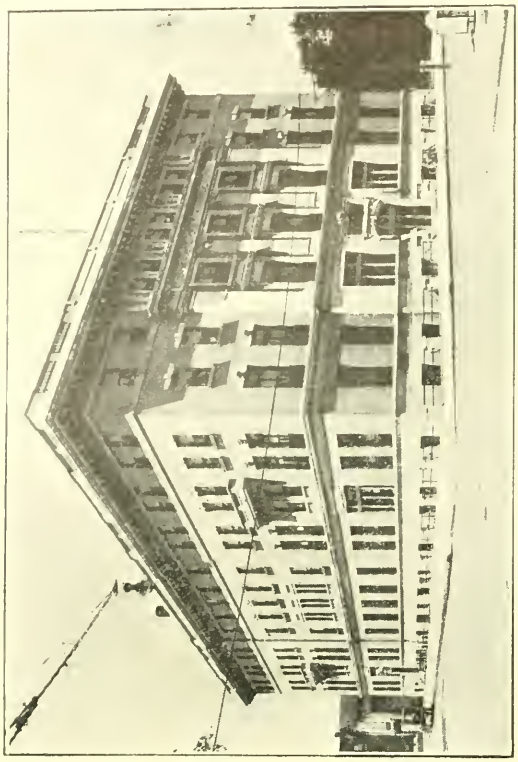
Young Men's Christian Association of Indianapolis was organized December 12, 1854. In the long years of its existence its influence for good has been demonstrated in thousands of instances. The public appreciation of the beneficent work of this organization was shown in a practical way by subscribing over $250,000 in 1907 to a fund to further its work and extend its influence.

The Young Women's Christian Association

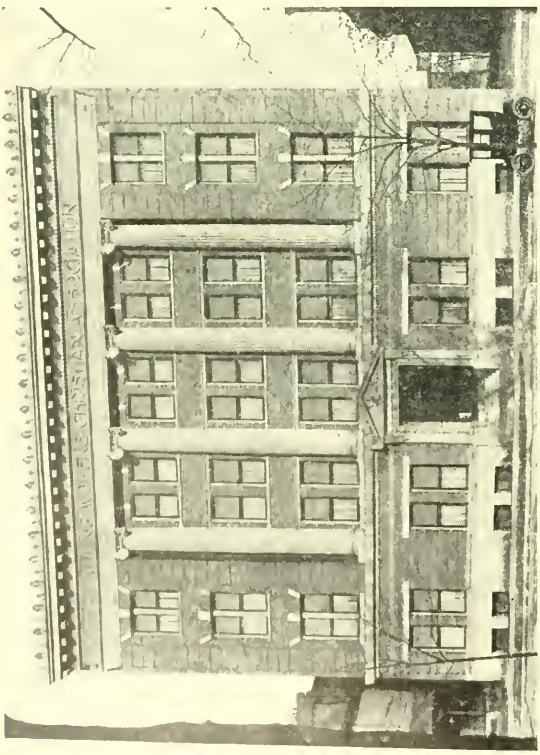
Lockerbie Street, Indianapolis. Made famous by the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley, in which his home is situated.

Hendricks Monument on State-House Grounds.

General Henry W. Lawton Monument, now in Garfield Park.



Y. M. C. A. Building, Indianapolis.



Y. W. C. A. Building, Indianapolis.

was organized in 1870. It maintains amply supplied reading rooms and library, a fine gymnasium, etc. There are also classes in German, literature, sewing, etc.

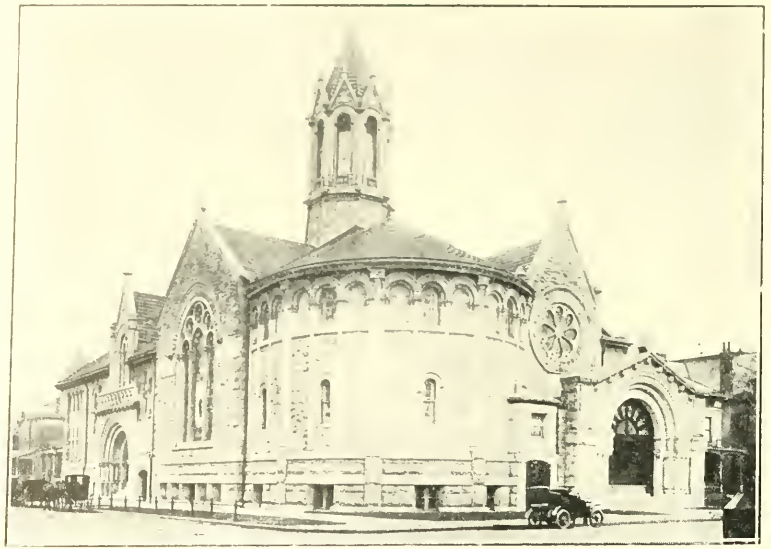
Charities.—Several charities are carried on by private contributions, some of which are connected with special churches, while others are nonsectarian. These include homes for orphans, home for friendless women, homes for aged poor, a summer sanatorium for the benefit of sick children, and other organizations of a benevolent character for the relief of the poor and suffering. In religious endeavor and humanitarian effort, no less than material progress, Indianapolis is representative of the best ideals and most useful activities.

Crown Hill Cemetery.—This is one of the most beautiful and interesting resting places of the dead in the country. The organization having control of it was founded in 1863 and the cemetery was dedicated in 1864. It is located about three miles northwest from the center of the city and embraces over 540 acres. It contains the national cemetery, in which are buried the Union soldiers who died in Indianapolis and those whose bodies were brought here for interment. There among the soldiers for whose welfare he worked so tirelessly lies the body of Governor Oliver P. Morton; also that of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States; President Benjamin Harrison and many other notable men and women.

Other Cemeteries are the Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish.

Sanitary Organizations. — The Quarantine Service is under the control of the department of public health and charities. The city council appropriates a special fund for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases.

Hospitals.—There are many hospitals in Indianapolis, including the institutions for the insane, the blind and deaf and dumb, that are supported by the State. They are as finely equipped and as ably conducted as any in the country, and there is no kind of bodily suffering that may not find skilful treatment and kindly nursing in one or the other of these healing institutions, where the most eminent physicians and surgeons give freely of their time and skill. The wealthy patient may command all the luxuries a



First Baptist Church.

SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral.

St. Mary's Cathedral.

fine private home could give, and the poor man may enjoy comforts and conveniences not possible in his condition.

The City Hospital is under the control of a superintendent appointed by the department of public health and charities, assisted by internes who are graduates from the regular medical colleges and are selected by a competent board of examiners appointed by the board of health. The City hospital was built in 1856, and its beneficiaries are the sick poor of the city. The Indianapolis Training School for Nurses is conducted in this institution under the charge of the hospital authorities.

Protestant Deaconess Home and Hospital is conducted under the auspices of the German Protestants. It is located on North Capitol avenue in one of the finest hospital buildings in the city. Patients are received from any place.

The Robert W. Long Hospital, which has a total capacity of eighty-five beds and sixteen private rooms, was dedicated June 15, 1914. It is a part of the equipment of the University Medical School, and furnishes superior facilities for clinical teaching. The building, complete in every particular, was erected at a cost of $250,000, and is a token of the generosity of Doctor Robert W. Long and Mrs. Long, of Indianapolis.

St. Vincent's Hospital, located on the corner of Fall Creek boulevard and Illinois street, is one of the greatest of the institutions erected and conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church in this city.

The Methodist Episcopal Hospital, which is located on Sixteenth street, between Capitol and Senate avenues, is conducted under the auspices of the Methodists of Indiana.

Central Hospital for the Insane.—The Legislature of 1844 enacted a law setting aside a special tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars' ($100) worth of property listed for taxation for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum. Steps were at once taken to carry out the requirements of the law. A site on West Washington street, three miles from the center of the city of Indianapolis, was purchased August 29, 1845, and the erection of buildings begun, but it was not until 1848 that it was possible to receive patients. The first was admitted November 21 of that year. The name was changed first to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane and later to the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. This institution is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The hospital has a pathological laboratory completely equipped for scientific study and investigation. A lecture course for physicians and medical students is maintained.

Indiana State School for the Deaf.—"The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb" was authorized by an act of the Legislature, approved January 15, 1844. The institution was opened in a rented building on the southeast

Robert W. Long Hospital, Indianapolis.

Central Indiana Hospital for Insane—Women's Building.

Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Indianapolis.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis.

corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, Indianapolis, October 1, 1844. On October 1, 1846, the school was moved to a larger building on the south side of Washington street, between Pennsylvania and Delaware streets. The site on East Washington street was acquired in 1846, and the building erected thereon was occupied October 2, 1850. An act of the Legislature of 1903 provided for the relocation of the school, and on May 12, 1905, a commission composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the Board of Trustees of the institution purchased a tract containing 76.93 acres of land four miles north of the center of Indianapolis, where the institution is now located. The name of the institution was changed by the Legislature of 1907 to the Indiana State School for the Deaf. The school is open to all deaf children of suitable capacity between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. Attendance is compulsory for children from eight to sixteen years of age. All maintenance expenses are paid by the State, but the pupils must be supplied with clothing. This institution is not an asylum, but a school and a part of the State's educational system.

Indiana School for the Blind.—By an act approved January 27, 1847, provision was made for the establishment of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind. On October 1, 1847, the school was opened in rented property, the building contemplated by the law not being ready for occupancy until about the middle of February, 1853. This building, located on North street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, Indianapolis, is still in use. The name of the institution was changed in 1907 to the Indiana School for the Blind. The purpose of the school is purely educational. All the common school branches are taught and a thorough course is given in several industrial trades. Tuition, board and washing are furnished by the State; clothing and traveling expenses by parents or guardians. The school is open to all blind children of suitable capacity between the ages of eight and twenty one years. Attendance is compulsory for children eight to sixteen years of age.

Asylum for Incurable Insane.—In May, 1900, a new asylum for the incurable insane was completed at Julietta which has accommodations for 150 inmates. The building is fireproof, two stories high and modern in every respect. It is equipped with a steam heating, water and lighting plant, and cost in construction $106,000. The farm which the institution occupies contains 148 acres and cost $8,857.

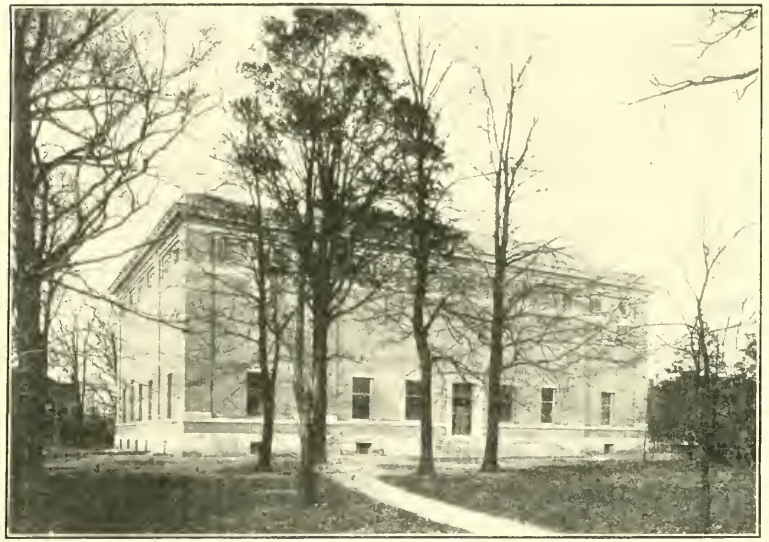
City Dispensary is under the control of a superintendent, who is appointed by the board of public health and charities, and is assisted by five internes. These internes are selected from the regular medical colleges by a board of examiners. The dispensary maintains an ambulance service and responds to emergency calls.

Bobbs' Free Dispensary, in connection with the Indiana University School of Medicine, is located on the northwest corner of Senate avenue and Market street.

Notable Private Sanatoriums.—There are several here that are sought by the afflicted and are nationally known for their efficiency in the treatment of mental, nervous and other physical ailments. Notable among these are "Neuronhurst," "Norways" and Mt. Jackson sanatoriums.

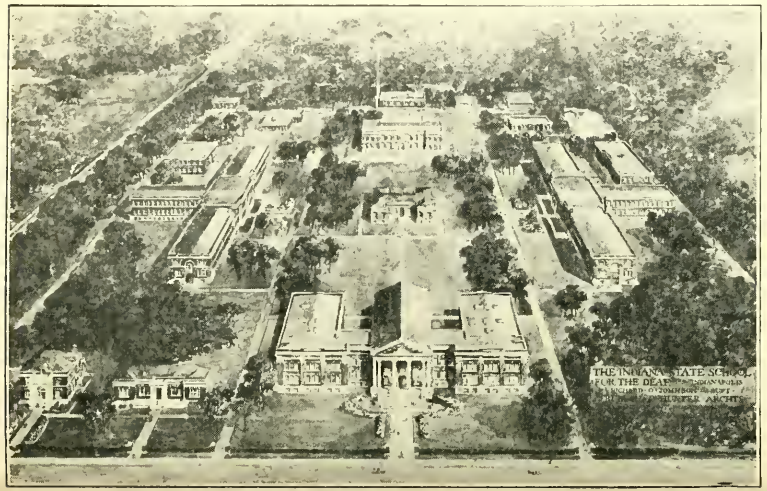
Hotels, Clubs and Places of Amusement.—The hotel is a necessary institution in any place or settlement presenting any kind of urban pretensions, and Indianapolis, among its first settlers, included a tavern-keeper, Hawkins by name, who built a cabin from the abundant supply of logs which surrounded the site, and gave notice that he was prepared to furnish good entertainment for man or beast. His monopoly did not last very long, for, in 1822, a year after he established business, Thomas Carter erected a larger hostelry and furnished entertainment for immigrants, who at that time were coming in somewhat numerously, and who needed a stopping place until they could build cabins of their own. Carter's tavern was also utilized for meetings, and the first theatrical performance was held in it. The Bates House, which, until 1901, was recognized as one of the city's chief hostelries, was built in 1852. It served its purpose with distinction until 1901, when it was torn down to make room for the Claypool.

Clubs and Social Organizations.—Club life in Indianapolis has come to be one of its most prominent and interesting features. There are nearly 250 organizations and miscellaneous societies representing club life in the city. These embrace social, political, literary, musical, dramatic, athletic, driving clubs, etc. Some of the club-houses in point of construction and equip-



Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis.

Indiana School for the Blind, Indianapolis.



ment are the equal of the finest in the country and represent an investment of many thousands of dollars, affording their members a variety of luxuries and delights not possible at home.

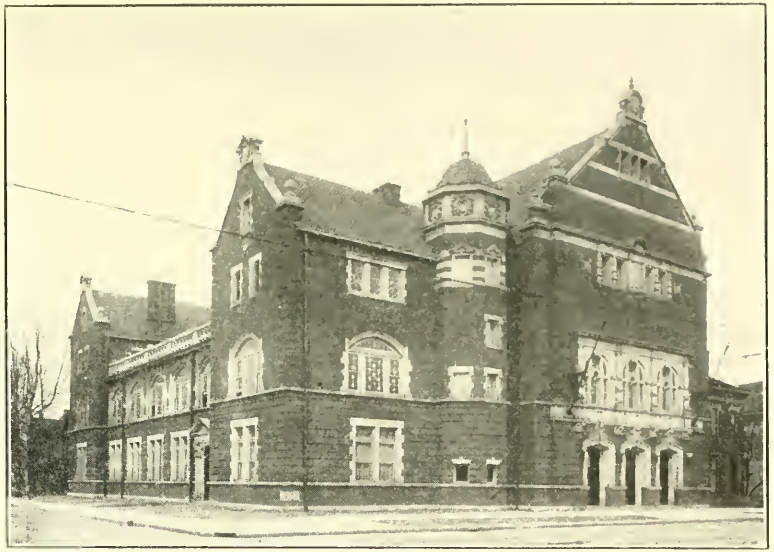
Columbia Club.—It might be matter for astonishment to become aware of what our inland Hoosier State has done, not only for her sisters, but for the world at large. For out of this Judea have come prophets to all people. Statesmen, poets, novelists and artists, song and story, and men to sit in the highest place of honor have been sent out to the world from Indiana; and nowhere in the west is there a people more athirst for knowledge and beauty than in our flourishing western capital, Indianapolis. Out of this have grown clubs for the propagation of all interests—social, artistic, literary and political. The Columbia club was dedicated New Year's eve, December 31, 1900, and is an organization which has grown out of these conditions. The features and functions of this club are so unique as to call attention to it all over the country. In all its acts and influences it fosters the principles of Republicanism, and yet is never dominated by extreme partisanship. Through the extended influence of the many strong men who are among its members, it is a potent factor in all public questions of Indiana, and often in the politics of the country. There is probably no club in this country which is more widely known on account of events which have taken place within its walls affecting large national political interests. Its membership is in no sense local. Outside of Indianapolis its members are chosen by invitation from every county, important town and community in the State. Men who are so honored must be Republicans and representative in some distinguished manner of the community in which they reside. As a business man's club it represents eminently a large portion of the leading men of affairs in Indiana. It is the foremost social club of Indianapolis and of the State, and the only social State club in this country. The club building is situated on Monument place.

Indianapolis Maennerchor was organized in 1854, and is one of the oldest and most influential German organizations in this city. It has given in concerts and in courses of instruction the best works of German composers, and it has been potent in developing the love of music in this

Columbia Club, Indianapolis.

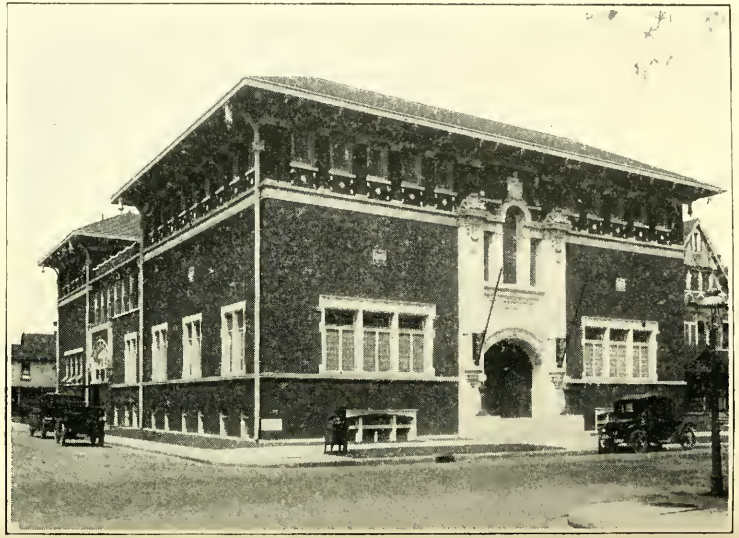
Severin Hotel, Indianapolis.

German House, Indianapolis.

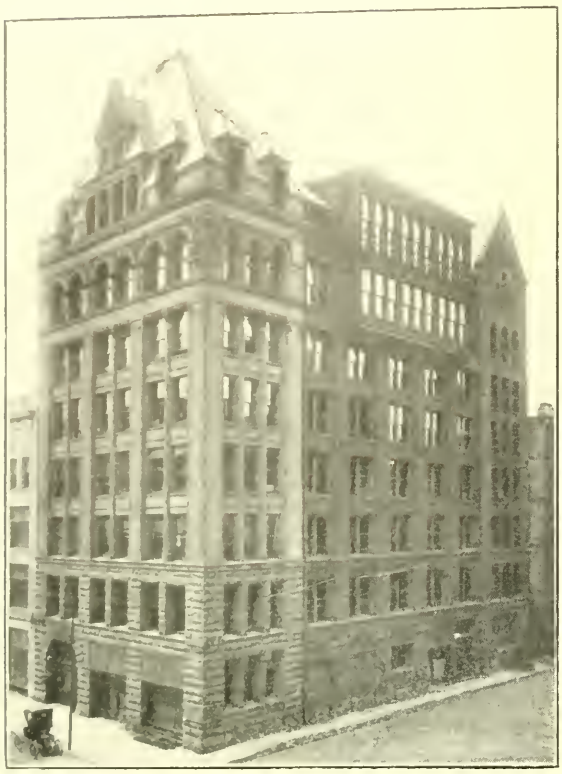


Indianapolis Maennerchor.

Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.



Independent Turnverein, Indianapolis.



Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis.

community. Its membership is composed of active members who are musicians or students, and others to whom the social features of the organization appeal. In 1906 it erected its present magnificent building on the northwest corner of Michigan and Illinois streets, and it is one of the finest examples of club architecture in America. It is sumptuously furnished and is fitted with all the conveniences necessary to modern club life. A unique feature of the building is the beautiful roof garden.

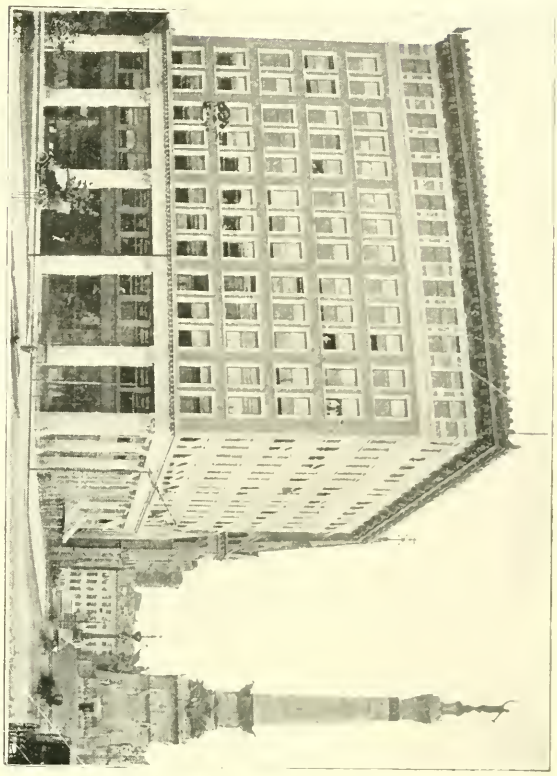
Das Deutsche Haus, one of the finest German club-houses in the country, is the result of a resolution passed by the Socialer Turnverein of Indianapolis in 1891 to procure more commodious quarters. A building association was founded and incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, which was later increased to $160,000. Before the building operations were begun it became evident that the time was propitious to build a clubhouse of sufficient proportions to accommodate the Turnverein and other German literary, musical and dramatic societies. The first official meeting of the [illegible] Association was held in January, 1892. [illegible] purchased in the same year, 135 x 203 feet, at the corner of New Jersey and Michigan streets. Ground was broken in the summer of 1893, and the first of the buildings, the eastern half, was dedicated on Washington's birthday, 1894. The balance of the real estate, now comprising a fourth of a block, was purchased in 1896. In 1897 the building on the corner was begun and completion of the improvements were celebrated by a three days' festival in June, 1898. In pursuance of the plan of the builders, Der Deutsche Klub, a social club, was organized upon completion of the first building. Der Musikverein was founded in October, 1897, and in 1899 these two clubs were merged under the name of Der Deutsche Klub and Musikverein of Indianapolis. Notable features of the club are the Sunday school, a girls' industrial school and kindergarten that are maintained by individual effort. A series of choral and orchestral concerts during the winter, and band concerts in the garden, weekly, during the summer months are special attractions.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade.—This organization was the successor of the old Chamber of Commerce and was organized June 12, 1882. It has, at present, a membership of over 500, among which are to be found not only the grain dealers, but many of the leading merchants, manufacturers and financiers of the city. Many prominent legal and professional men also hold membership in the organization. The objects of the association are to promote the commercial, financial, industrial and other interests of the city of Indianapolis; to secure uniformity in commercial usages and customs; to facilitate business intercourse; to promote commercial ethics, and to adjust differences and disputes in trade. The Board of Trade is the headquarters for the grain trade in this city. The Indianapolis cash grain market is established through the medium of its grain call, which takes place each business day at noon. The fine eight-story office building at the southeast corner of Meridian and Ohio streets is the home of the Board of Trade.

Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce was organized in December, 1912. It was the request of a consolidation of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, the Indianapolis Trade Association, the Indianapolis Freight Bureau, the Manufacturers' Association and the Adscript Club. Later the Indianapolis Convention and Tourists' Bureau

was also absorbed. The purpose of the organization is to promote the commercial, industrial and general welfare of the city of Indianapolis and vicinity. In addition to its general offices the Chamber maintains various departments or divisions, these being the following: Wholesale Trade Division, Manufacturers' Division, Freight and Traffic Division, Advertisers Club, Convention Division and the Municipal Development Division.

The work of the Chamber is performed by nearly half a hundred different committees in whose membership are found most of the members of the Chamber. In addition to working for the industrial and commercial progress of the city and taking a very lively interest in all public affairs, the Chamber maintains an attractive and commodious club. It is the owner of an eight-story building at Meridian and Pearl streets. Three and one-half stories of this building are occupied by the Chamber with its general offices, departmental offices, social rooms, reading rooms, billiard room, committee rooms and cafe.



Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis Propylaeum was incorporated June 6, 1888, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging literary endeavors, also for erecting and maintaining a suitable building that would provide a center of higher culture for the public and particularly for the women of Indianapolis. It is located on North street, opposite the State School for the Blind. The membership is composed exclusively of women.

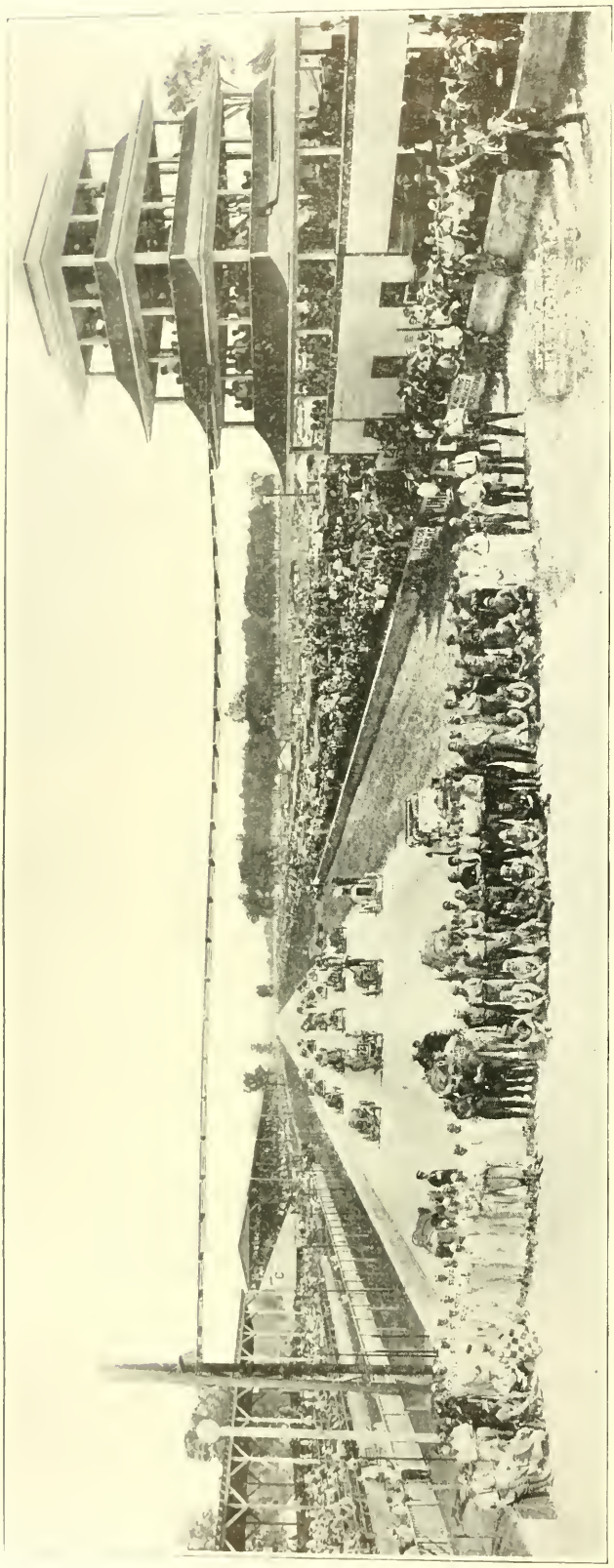
The Independent Turnverein.—This society was organized January, 1879. The present handsome club-house is one of the most substantial contributions to club architecture in the city.

Marion Club maintains its club-house on North Meridian, opposite the site of the new federal building. It is maintained for the purpose of promoting the interests of Republicanism and has a very large and active membership, which embraces some of the most highly honored and popular men in the Republican party.

The Indiana Club was organized in 1907 by prominent Democrats of the city and State for the purpose of advancing the interests of their political organization in local, State and national affairs.

The Canoe Club maintains a splendidly equipped club. It has a membership of about

Public Library, Indianapolis.



View of the International Automobile Races, Speedway.—*Photo by W. H. Coburn.*

300 business and professional men, who enjoy boating and give encouragement to aquatic sports. Beside the clubhouse its members own numerous steam and electric launches, canoes and other craft, which are cared for in a well-appointed boat-house.

Other Club and Society Buildings.—Among other notable club and society buildings are the Scottish Rite building, the Elks' Club building, the University Club, the club building erected by the Knights of Pythias lodges, Highland Golf Club and many others.

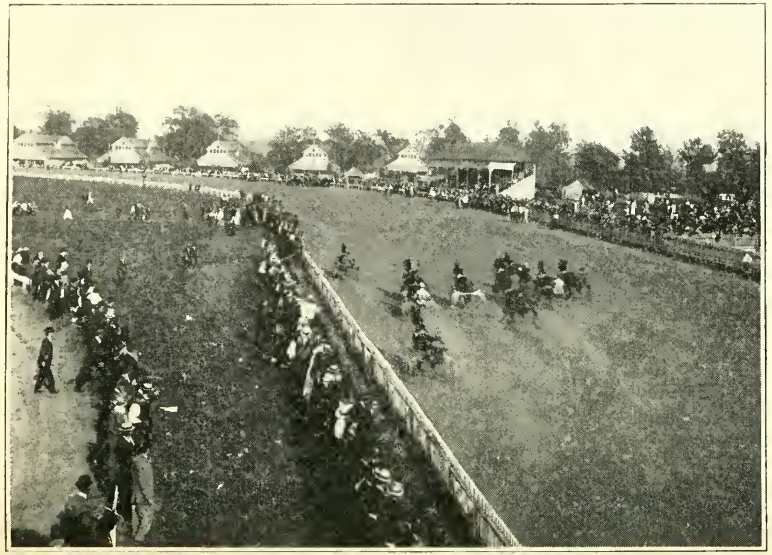
The Race Track, located on the State fair grounds, is one of the best in the country.

The Speedway, which was built in 1909, is the largest track of its kind in the world built specially for motor car racing and for large outdoor events.

Indiana State Fair, which is held in Indianapolis in the fall of the year, is the great event that attracts thousands of Indianians with their families to the Hoosier capital. It is the annual exhibition of progress in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and the various departments of husbandry. In 1893 the State Board of Agriculture secured the beautiful tract of 214 acres northeast of the city it now has covered with convenient buildings, including the magnificent coliseum erected in 1907, which is one of the finest and largest in this country. The ground formerly occupied by the fair was sold in 1892 for $275,000, and is now one of the most attractive residential districts in the city.

Educational Institutions, Libraries, Etc.—The streets and highways of Indianapolis had hardly been staked off by the surveyor when the few people who had gathered here at this embryo capital of the State began to look around and make some arrangements for the education of the children. At that time there was no provision for

Monument Place, Indianapolis, November, 1915.



Race Track, State Fair Grounds.

Photographs by W. H. Coburn.

Coliseum Building, State Fair Grounds.

public or free, schools, and the only means for education were by private or "subscription" schools. The first building devoted to education in the city was erected at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Washington and Illinois streets. From that little beginning has developed the great school system of Indianapolis which has made the Indiana capital take high rank in educational matters among the cities of the country. The magnificently endowed school fund of the State of Indiana, and the open-handed liberality of the people of Indianapolis, have united in building up the present great free school system. Just when Indianapolis first began to feel the impetus of the legislation in favor of free schools it received a severe setback by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court. It was just emerging from the first crude efforts to establish free schools, and was getting on a higher plane when this decision came. Graded schools were being established in different parts of the city, and the "old seminary," wherein many of the youth in the early days of the city had been prepared for college, had been changed into a high school under the auspices of the city. Hope was bright, and the young city was buoyant with expectations of the future of the new school system, when the courts decided that the taxation provided for by the Legislature was illegal, and the schools were compelled to depend for their maintenance on what was received from the general school fund. In consequence of this decision the schools languished for some years, but after a while a brighter day dawned, and once again the people were permitted to tax themselves to maintain schools for the general education of their children. From that day the progress has been steady and rapid. The city has been fortunate in its selection of those chosen to have general management and control of this great interest. One idea has been steadily before them, and that was to bring the schools up to the highest grade possible, while at the same time furnishing ample provision to accommodate all the children. Under the law all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years are entitled to school privileges.

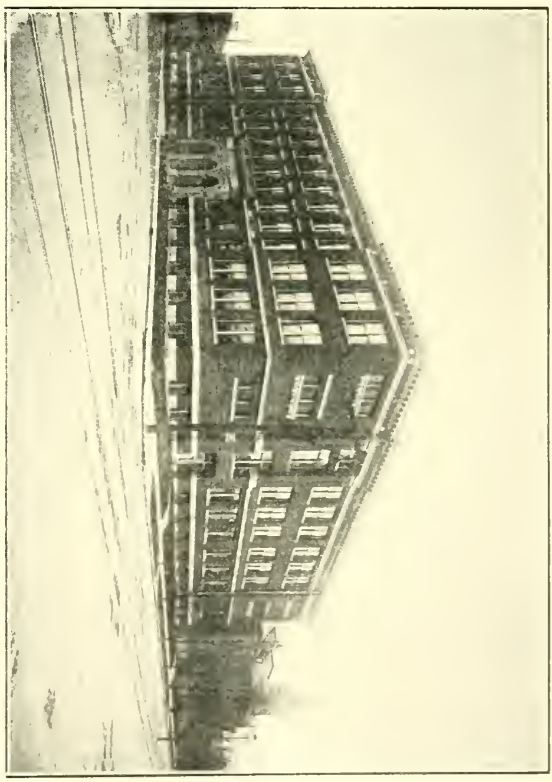
Indianapolis Speedway.—*Photo by W. H. Coburn.*

Other Schools.—The efficiency and number of schools which Indianapolis possesses in addition to those belonging to the public school system is

also a matter of pride and importance. Several schools of music are conducted where pupils are brought by eminent instructors to the highest degree of skill and knowledge to which they are capable. In the Herron Art Institute painting, sketching, pen-drawing and modeling are taught by capable artists. This school is maintained and controlled by an association of liberal citizens. The schools which are connected with the Catholic churches are popular and attended by many pupils from distant parts of the country, and there are other schools of education, of stenography, telegraphy, business colleges and others in great number. For literary culture the people of Indianapolis have the advantage of two large and several small but very valuable libraries.

The Manual Training High School is one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped institutions of its kind in this country. The history of manual training in Indianapolis schools began in the establishment of the *Gewerbe Schule,* which was organized by a number of German citizens, particularly active among whom was Clemens Vonnegut, Sr., who had been a member of the public school board for twenty-seven years. Later the *Gewerbe Schule* was disbanded and merged into the Manual Training school. With the year 1889, when a course of woodworking and mechanical drawing, in charge of W. H. Bass, was opened at high school No. 1 (now Shortridge High school), it became a part of the public school work. The numerous applications for admission to this department soon proved the popularity of a course of this nature in the high school curriculum, and the school board of 1891 conceived the idea of the establishment of a school in which special attention should be paid to manual training. The city council sanctioned the establishment of such an institution, and levied a special tax of five cents per hundred dollars for its erection and maintenance. Consequently ground was purchased in 1892 and the building begun, costing $165,000, in March, 1894. The school was opened February 18, 1895. The curriculum of the school includes a regular high school course and a course in mechanic and domestic arts. The latter consists of woodworking, forging, foundry work, pattern making, machine shop practise and mechanical drawing for the boys; cooking, sewing, hygiene

Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.



Shortridge High School—Caleb Mills Hall, Indianapolis.

and home nursing for the girls. Further, courses in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping.

Free Kindergarten and Domestic Training Schools.—There are schools of this character in the city under the supervision of a board of directors of the Free Kindergarten Association.

The State Library was started soon after Indiana became a State, but for several years it met with but little encouragement from the Legislature, and through carelessness and neglect many of its most valuable books were lost or destroyed. Within the last few years, however, the Legislature has been more liberal in furnishing means for the purchase of new books and caring for the library. The library occupies several elegantly appointed rooms in the state-house. The library contains about 70,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets.

Public Library was established in 1873 under the authority of the school commissioners. It occupies a handsome stone building erected for its use by the city. It has connected with it a reading-room for consulting the books, and for the use of those who desire to read the papers and periodicals kept there for that purpose. The reading-room is kept open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. on each day of the week. Any citizen is entitled to withdraw books from the library for home reading. The whole is under the control of the board of school commissioners. Branch libraries were established the latter part of 1896 in various parts of the city, each being supplied with 1,500 to 5,000 volumes, and newspaper, magazine and reading-room accommodations. There are now five Carnegie and seven sub-branch libraries in the city. Beside these there are fourteen delivery stations where books are delivered to and received from the patrons of the library. There are 195,899 volumes and pamphlets in the library.

Agricultural Library of the State Board of Agriculture, located in the state-house, contains about 1,200 volumes.

Marion County Library, located in the court-house, was established in 1844, and contains about 5,200 volumes. It is open on Saturdays.

State Law Library, which was separated from the State library in 1867, contains over 40,000 volumes. It is located in the state-house.

Indianapolis Bar Association Library, in the Marion county court-house, contains over 8,000 volumes and was established in 1880.

Horticultural Library, of the State Horticultural Society, in the state-house, contains over 500 volumes.

Other Libraries are Bona Thompson Library, Butler University, at Irvington; the St. Aloysius, St. Cecilia, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Law School library and excellent special libraries in the different medical colleges.

Butler College, Indianapolis.—Was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in January, 1850. Its charter was obtained under the auspices of the Christian churches of Indiana, and its name was then "Northwestern Christian University." In 1877, on account of the large gifts of land and money from Ovid Butler, the institution was renamed in his honor; but the charter was otherwise unchanged, and the spirit and scope of the work carried on remained the same. The first location of the college was at College avenue and Fourteenth street, Indianapolis, but it was changed to the present campus in Irvington—then outside of the city—in 1873.

The college began its work with a subscription of $75,000 to its funds. This amount was increased from time to time by gifts, and still more largely augmented by the sale of the old campus when the removal was made to the present site. Until 1907 the income-bearing endowment had for a long time remained stationary at about $200,000; but in March, 1907, a movement for the increase of the resources of the institution culminated in the addition of $250,000 to the productive endowment. This additional fund has now been collected so that the work of the college can be greatly strengthened. The physical equipment of the college represents an investment of about $300,000 in addition to the amounts named above. The campus and adjoining property comprise about twenty-five acres, the campus proper being beautifully wooded. There are five substantial buildings, besides the astronomical observatory. The most noteworthy of these is the Bona Thompson Memorial Library building.

The college has always been associated with the Christian church. It is bound by its charter "to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality as taught in the sacred scrip-

tures," but is under no other religious or sectarian limitation. The institution has maintained from the beginning a liberal attitude toward all classes of students that have come to it. It is the first college in the world to open its doors to women on exactly equal terms with those offered to men. In educational policy the college has adhered to the theory that it is the function of a college to give a liberal education in the arts and sciences. It has resisted the tendency toward excessive specialization, and continues to stand for general culture. It has, nevertheless, kept pace with the educational progress of the country, advancing its requirements for a degree and adding new departments, as these steps were required by the educational movements of the age. The requirements for admission and graduation are now equal to those of the largest universities of the country, and the degree of Butler College is recognized as equivalent to the corresponding degree of any other educational institution.

The college maintains a faculty of trained specialists in their respective departments, who have enjoyed the advantages of the best universities of America and Europe. In 1907 Doctor Scot Butler, for many years president of the college, was retired on a pension by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was succeeded as president by Professor Thomas C. Howe, for many years head of the department of Germanic languages.

Butler College Buildings and Campus.

Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis.—By provision of an act of the Legislature, Indiana University was expressly authorized to teach medicine. Acting upon this provision, for many years science courses were given which led up to the course in medicine. About 1890 a full biologic course was established which was equivalent to the course given in the freshman year of the best medical colleges of the time, with the exception of dissection in human anatomy. In 1903 a full two years' course, including every subject taught in the freshman and sophomore years of the standard medical college, was established.

Indiana University School of Medicine now represents a union of all of the medical interests formerly represented by the Medical College of

Indiana, located at Indianapolis, organized in 1869; the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, organized in 1879; the Fort Wayne College of Medicine at Fort Wayne, Ind., organized in 1879; the Indiana University School of Medicine at Bloomington, Ind., organ-

Indiana Dental College.

ized in 1903, and the State College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, organized in 1906. In September, 1905, the Medical College of Indiana, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Fort Wayne College of Medicine merged under the name of the Medical College of Indiana, the School of Medicine of Purdue University. In the summer of 1907 the Indiana University School of Medicine and the State College of Physicians and Surgeons merged under the name of the Indiana University School of Medicine, and in April, 1908, negotiations were completed whereby the Indiana Medical College was united with the Indiana University School of Medicine.

The progressiveness in higher medical education is shown in this school by its requirement that each student must possess a credit of at least two years of a college course before he is entitled to matriculate as a student of medicine and sanction must then be given by the Indiana State Medical Board. The American Medical Association placed this school among the A-plus schools. Out of the 100 medical institutions now in existence, there are but twenty-two given this superior standing. The Robert W. Long Hospital, which was dedicated June 15, 1914, is a part of the equipment of the University Medical School, and furnishes superior facilities for clinical teaching. The building, complete in every particular, was erected at a cost of $250,000, and is a token of the generosity of Doctor Robert W. Long and Mrs. Long, of Indianapolis.

The clinical advantages, in addition to its own hospital, the Long Hospital, are derived from the City hospital, Protestant Deaconess, Methodist, St. Vincent's and the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Bedside teaching is paramount. In addition to this is the Bobbs and City Dispensary, which is also conducted by the college.

The officers of the university are: William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D., president; Charles Phillips Emerson, A. B., M. D., dean of the School of Medicine; Burton D. Myers, A. M., M. D., secretary at Bloomington; Edmund D. Clark, M. D., secretary at Indianapolis, and John F. Barnhill, M. D., treasurer.

The Indiana Law School (Department of Law of the University of Indianapolis).—The Indiana Law School was organized in 1894 for the purpose of giving to the law students of the middle west an opportunity to acquire a more thorough and systematic knowledge of the law than has heretofore been afforded them by any institution within easy reach of their homes, and especially to give to those young men who contemplate the practise of law in Indiana the same facilities and advantages which are to be found in the oldest schools of law. The school, now

College of Missions.

entering upon its twentieth year, has already taken high rank among the professional schools of the country. Being the capital city of the State, where the Supreme and appellate courts, the federal courts and the local courts, both civil

and criminal, are in session practically throughout the year, the students have unusual opportunity for witnessing court procedure in all its various forms, and the sessions of the Legislature enable them to see how the business of law-

Indiana Veterinary College, Indianapolis.

making is transacted. With the rapid growth of the State in wealth and population, the law of Indiana, while in its general and elementary features like that of the other States of the Union, has developed a jurisprudence of its own. A thorough and practical knowledge of this law can not be acquired at law schools located in other States. The course of study covers a period of three years of thirty-two weeks each, and the two classes have separate and distinct instruction throughout the course. The dean of the Indiana Law School is James A. Rohbach, A. M., LL. B.

Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis.—Was established in the fall of 1879. The course in the college consists of three sessions of eight months each. The institution is co-educational, admitting women on the same terms as men.

The college has about 1,500 graduates, and they are in practise all over the globe. Many of them have attained national distinction in their profession.

The clinic of the college is large and interesting. The operatory is eighty feet long and fifty-four feet wide, on the second floor of the building, facing on both North and Meridian streets. Here work is done for the general public. The college sees about 3,000 patients each year, and as the most of these have several operations performed, the total of operations runs into the tens of thousands. Every operation known to dental surgery is performed. The oral surgical clinic is especially good, and all operations which do not require that the patient be put to bed after it are performed at the college. Graver operations are performed at one of the hospitals, the students having an opportunity to be present. The dean of the college is Frederic R. Henshaw, D. D. S.

Indiana Veterinary College, Indianapolis, was established by Louis A. Greiner in 1892. It is one of the most distinguished of this character of educational institutions in the United States. In its earlier development it was materially assisted by Ferdinand A. Mueller, its present secretary and treasurer, in the financial direction and erection of the present college building in 1909. Doctors William B. Craig, dean of the faculty; G. H. Roberts, president, and Joseph W. Koltz, vice president, notable veterinarians and educators, are the executive officers of the college. The college maintains one of the finest hospitals for the treatment of animals in the country, which is one of the most important adjuncts to the college building. Graduates of this school are eligible to membership in the American Veterinary Association and are recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States.

Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy was organized in 1904 as a department of Winona Technical Institute, at Indianapolis. Since its organization its development has been steady and several hundred students have graduated from

it from all parts of the United States and foreign countries. The course leading to the degree of Ph.G. covers two years of twenty-six weeks each. Each year is divided into two terms of thirteen weeks each. A period of about five months separates the two college years. This often is of great advantage, enabling students to spend the intervening time in practical and profitable work in pharmaceutical establishments. The college was reorganized May 14 with a capital stock of $50,000 to secure added facilities for the work. The officers are Ferdinand A. Mueller, president, and Edward H. Niles, secretary.

Teachers' College.—The Teachers' College of Indianapolis has become one of the most favorably known teacher-training schools in the United States. Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, the president of Teachers' College and superintendent of the Free Kindergarten schools of Indianapolis since their organization in 1882, was called to Indianapolis by Mr. A. C. Shortridge to establish a kindergarten in the Hadley-Roberts Academy. Later she organized the system of free kindergartens in Indianapolis, which has received the indorsement of Indianapolis citizens and the substantial support of the General Assembly of Indiana. Teachers' College of Indianapolis was first founded in 1882 under the name of Kindergarten Normal Training School, which later was changed to the Indiana Kindergarten and Primary Normal Training School. In 1893 the name was again changed to the Teachers' College of Indianapolis. The aim of the school during its formative period was the training of kindergartners. While this is still continued as an essential department of the teacher-training, the courses of instruction now included in the curriculum of the college are not only arranged for the training of kindergartners and grade school teachers, but also afford the specialized training so necessary to the teachers of domestic science, art, music and manual work. In 1907 the Teachers' College was fully accredited by the State Board of Education and thus has obtained official recognition. In addition, the students are also fitted for playground work, for teaching defective children and for work in social settlements. During the thirty-three years of its existence some 3,000 students have received diplomas, while at least double that number have taken partial courses and work in certificate courses.

Lain Business College.

Lain Business College is the leading private commercial school in Indianapolis. It was established in 1906 by Mr. and Mrs. Marvin M. Lain. The building occupied by the school was built by them, and is one of the largest business college buildings in the State.

The Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union is an institution established for the purpose of educating teachers of physical training for schools maintained by gymnastic societies, for public schools and for higher educational institutions. The college is empowered by law to confer academic titles and degrees on students that complete certain prescribed courses.

The Normal College is associated with, and controlled by, the North American Gymnastic Union, which was organized in 1850 for the purpose of bringing up men and women strong in body, mind and morals, and for the promotion and dissemination of progressive and liberal ideas. It is not a money-making institution, as the tuition fees cover but a fraction of its expenses. The additional income required for the defrayal of expenses is derived from appropriations made by the North American Gymnastic Union and from assessments that are levied on a guaranty fund created by subscriptions. The college is located in the east wing of the German House.

College of Missions.—*The Sarah A. Davis-Deterding Memorial* is located in Irvington and is conducted under the auspices of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions for the purpose of training missionaries and Christian workers. The ground was broken for the erection of the building August 29, 1907. The offices of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions are located in this building.

Indiana Central University, just south of Indianapolis, was incorporated October 6, 1902. It

was not, however, until September 26, 1905, that its doors were opened for the reception of students. The school came as the result of a want long felt by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ for a school in Indiana. In a sense the school is the logical successor of the old Hartsville College, which for many years flourished at Hartsville, a village east of Columbus, Ind. The latter school had gone down under the disastrous fire which destroyed the building, and certain differences which had arisen from changes of the fundamental laws of the church. Several times there had been put forth plans for the renewal of church educational enterprises in the State, in the interim between the closing down of the old school and the opening of the new, but it was not until the summer of 1902 that plans sufficiently matured and practicable to invite cooperation were advanced. The church felt at that time the work could be done, and the subsequent history of the new school has justified the hopes of those who backed the enterprise. The proposition laid before the three annual conferences by William L. Elder, a well-known business man of Indianapolis, to give, upon certain conditions, the land for a campus and to erect a college building thereon, met with favor in the conferences, and the college is the direct outgrowth of his proposition. The present beautiful and imposing administration building was erected and the property turned over to the board of trustees.

University Heights, the home of the college, is at the junction of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company, a little more than a mile south of the present city limits of Indianapolis.

Railway Facilities.—The great resources of Indianapolis have been made available as elements of progress by the development of transportation facilities that are exceptional in their completeness. The earliest years of the State's history preceded the railway era, and during those first years the towns that were located upon the Ohio river and the lower Wabash had a great advantage over any other of the locations in the State. Soon afterward came the canal building era, when American enterprise manifested itself all over the country in the endeavor to give convenient outlets to the products of the various sections through the medium of artificial waterways, Indiana especially participating in the extensive canal building activity by constructing the Wabash & Erie canal from Toledo to Evansville, 476 miles, which is the longest in the United States, part of which is being held by the slackwater navigation on the Maumee and Wabash rivers. The Whitewater canal, from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, to Hagerstown, was also built, and these waterways for many years constituted the principal features, outside of the Ohio river, in the transportation facilities of the State. The

Union Station, Indianapolis.

canals are still used to a considerable extent, although the section of the Wabash & Erie canal between Fort Wayne and Lafayette has not been used for many years. In 1847 the first railroad was completed into Indianapolis, and connected this city with the Ohio river at Madison. This was the beginning, and the transportation facilities have continued to increase, until now there are sixteen completed lines in Indianapolis, connecting in the State with many other lines, which all bring their passengers to one magnificent union station. The erection of the present union passenger station was begun in 1888. No capital city in any of the States is more advantageously situated with reference to convenience of access

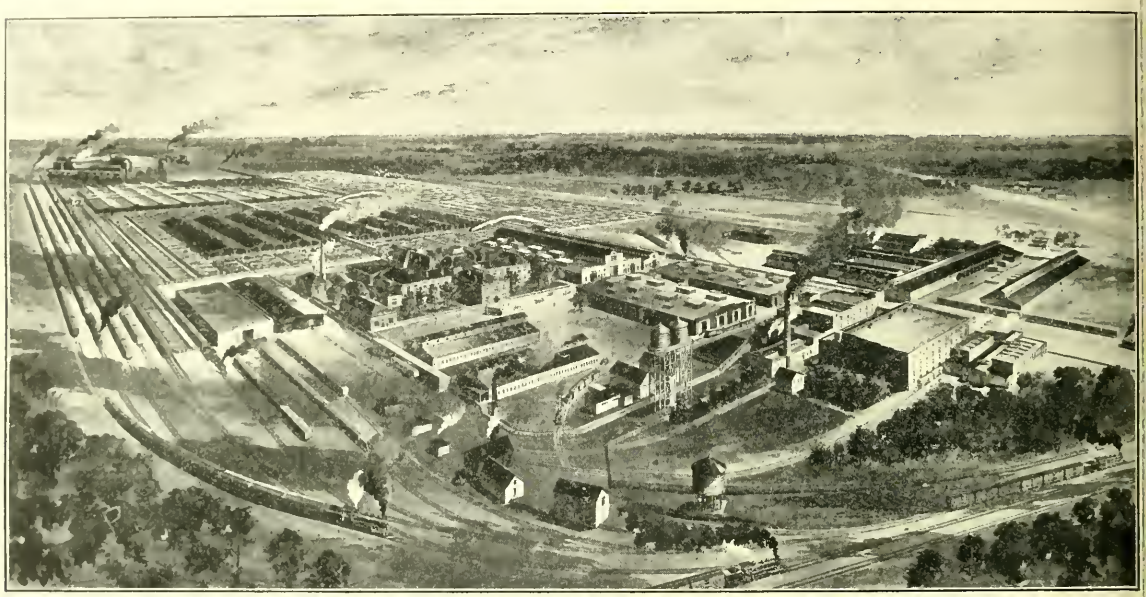
by the citizens of the State, and there are but few county seats in the entire State from which it is not possible to reach Indianapolis and return the same day.

Indianapolis Union Railway Company.—The Indianapolis Union Railway Company succeeded in 1883 to the enterprise inaugurated in 1853 by the Union Railway Company. The company operates fourteen miles of track known as the Belt railroad, which is double-tracked and extends around the city, and also has a mile of track in the city, connecting the Belt with the union passenger station, which is also owned by this company. The station is one of the finest in the United States, has a train shed 300 x 650 feet, and has a handsome three-story brick building surmounted by a lofty tower, which is a beautiful structure in Romanesque architecture, used for offices and waiting rooms of the station. Over one million freight cars are handled annually over the Belt railroad. It was the first switching railroad to be built in the country, and transfers freight from factory switches to all roads.

Interurban Railways.—Coming into its great terminal station, the finest in the world, are fourteen independent electric traction lines, connecting with more than twenty-five roads, which tap one of the richest and most densely populated sections of the country. Over 600 cars are operated in and out of Indianapolis every twenty four hours, and these carry more than 6,000,00 people annually.

Indianapolis secured its first interurban line in 1900, when two short lines were completed one between Indianapolis and Greenfield, a distance of sixteen miles, and between Indianapoli and Greenwood, a distance of twelve miles.

Indianapolis Terminal Station, for use of th electric roads entering Indianapolis, was the ide of Hugh J. McGowan, president of the Indian apolis Terminal and Traction Company. It i the greatest station of its kind in the world, an



Belt Railroad and Stock Yards.

was built at a cost of $1,000,000. The building in addition to being the terminal for all electri traction interests, is one of the finest office struc tures in the city.

The Indianapolis Terminal and Traction Company.—The completeness of the street ca service of Indianapolis is one of its most notabl features. Over 168 miles of track are in opera tion, reaching all sections of the city, parks an suburbs. The first street car line was built i this city in 1864, and from this grew the presen magnificent system. Under the management o the present company, which was organize August 4, 1902, many notable improvements an extensions have been made.

The Belt Railroad & Stock Yard Company of Indianapolis was organized in 1877. The geo

graphical location of the yards has made this the most important point in the country for the unloading, watering and marketing of stock destined for New England and export slaughter. The system of railroads centering at Indianapolis makes it the most accessible point in the country for live stock shippers. The great capacity of the yards and the facilities for unloading, resting and reshipping are unequaled by any other yards in the country, east or west.

Track Elevation in Indianapolis was started by the Commercial Club at a meeting held in 1894. The meeting authorized the appointment of a permanent commission on track elevation to continue the effort in Indianapolis until successful. The commission was headed in the beginning by Colonel Eli Lilly as chairman and William Fortune as secretary. On the death of Colonel Lilly in 1898, Mr. Fortune became the chairman, and has since continued at the head of the commission. In 1898 an ordinance was passed under the Taggart administration regarding elevation of tracks, but was defeated in the courts. Finally in 1905, under the Holtzman administration, track elevation at the Massachusetts avenue crossing was started.

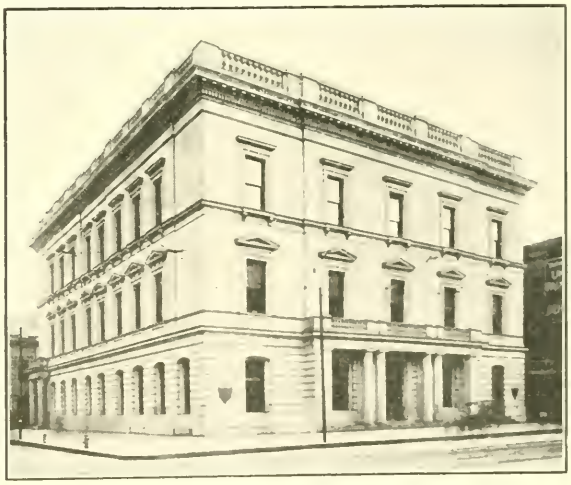
Early Banking in Indiana.—The history of banking in Indiana from the earliest settlement of the territory until the inauguration of the national banking system has furnished many interesting pages—vivid pictures of frenzied finance, with eras of artificial prosperity and wild speculation, to be followed by periods of depression and financial failure.

In the earlier days money was rarely seen. Peltries were used as currency and values were estimated in coon skins and other commodities. Many interesting anecdotes are related to illustrate the expedients to which the early settlers were driven to supply mediums of exchange. One that aptly describes the situation is told of a settler near Vincennes who required the services of a doctor. When time for settlement came he discharged the obligation by giving the doctor an agreed number of ax handles, the only commodity he had. The doctor in turn drove to town and made a purchase of bacon, flour, etc., paying the merchant in ax handles. After computing the value of the ax handles, as the amount was greater than the value of the merchandise purchased, the merchant gave the doctor two hatchet handles as change for the difference due him.

Indiana National Bank.

Indiana had no distinctive currency of its own. Spanish milled dollars and a few notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches and "cut silver," an attempted division of a dollar into five quarters, according to E. Chamberlain, an early historian, was the only circulating medium.

First Banks in Indiana.—In 1814, the Territorial Legislature chartered the Bank of Vincennes and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Madison, and on January 1, 1817, the Bank of Vincennes was adopted by the Legislature as a State bank. It was empowered conditionally to adopt the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Madison as one of its branches and to establish other branches at Brookville, Corydon and Vevay. Immediately upon its adoption, its man-



Fletcher American National Bank.

agers entered upon a system of frenzied finance, issuing more paper than the bank could possibly redeem, and embezzling $250,000 deposited in the bank by an agent of the United States for safekeeping. The notes of the bank became worthless, but the bills of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Madison were ultimately redeemed after passing at a depreciated value for many years.

In 1832, when the State began a vast scheme of internal improvements, witnessed another period of inflated currency. Cheap money, im-

Merchants' National Bank Building.

ported from Michigan by the contractors on the canals and other public works, was used by them in paying their laborers. It was paid out in vast sums and very little of any other kind of money was in circulation in Indiana. Merchants and millers and others also issued bills. Wm. H. Smith, in his history of Indiana, says: "As a rule these bills, or 'shin-plasters,' were redeemable only at the mill or the store of the issuer. . . . Most of the merchants or millers eventually became bankrupts and left thousands of dollars of their currency unredeemed." According to the same authority, Asbury University issued a great many of these "shin-plasters," all of which the university redeemed.

Present Financial Institutions.—According to the report of the Banking Department of the State of Indiana, of June 23, 1915, there were 258 national banks in operation in the State, with total resources of $244,134,274.76. Under State supervision, there were 378 State banks, total resources $103,441,098.16; there were 144 trust companies, total resources $126,116,750.76; there were 201 private banks, total resources $30,058,998.12; there were five savings banks, total resources $14,703,030.30, and 341 building and loan associations December 31, 1914, with total resources of $56,427,548.66. The grand total of all resources of building and loan associations and all banking institutions in Indiana according to this report was $575,242,318.61.

Banking in Indianapolis.—The history of banking in Indianapolis dates back to the early days of the city, when a private bank was started; but the first chartered bank was the State Bank of Indiana, which was chartered in 1834, with a capital of $1,600,000. The charter was to run twenty-five years and half of the capital stock was to be taken by the State, which raised the money by the sale of bonds. The State's share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund, and this was the foundation of the excellent endowment of Indiana's public schools. The investment ultimately yielded to the State $3,700,000 after the payment of the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis, beginning business November 26, 1832. The first president of this bank was Samuel Merrill, with whom were associated Calvin Fletcher, Seaton W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott as directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized with Hervey Bates president and B. F. Morris cashier. After the charter expired, the Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered, the interest of the State being withdrawn, and Hugh McCulloch, who was later secretary of the treasury of the United States, became president of the bank, which remained in business, with seventeen branches, until the inauguration of the national banking system

when the various branches were merged into different national banks in their respective localities. William H. English organized the first national bank that was established in Indianapolis May 11, 1863. It was known as the First National Bank of Indianapolis and was one of the first in the country to operate under the national banking act. The bank facilities of Indianapolis are furnished by six national banks, with resources of more than $55,000,000, and nine trust companies, with capital and resources in excess of more than $39,000,000, in addition to State banks, most of which are devoted more especially to investment banking and the loaning of money on mortgages for clients.

Beginning of Trust Companies.—The development of the trust company business in Indianapolis and throughout the State has been the most important feature of financial business during the past twenty years. The law authorizing the establishment of trust companies was passed by the Legislature in 1893, but prior to that time there had been several attempts to secure such a law. Forty years ago a tentative organization was formed for a safety deposit company with

Indiana Trust Company Building.

Union Trust Company Building.

some trust features, but the Legislature refused to grant the necessary rights, and the matter was dropped. In 1891 several citizens of Indianapolis, notable among whom were John H. Holliday and John P. Frenzel, seeing the need of such institutions, presented the matter to the Legislature, but without success. At the next session, in 1893, the matter was brought forward again by them, and a fair and substantial law was adopted. So good was it that few changes have been made in it since, only one of which, that permitting the organization of companies in smaller towns with smaller capital stock, has had any particular effect upon the business.

First Trust Companies.—Conditions were ripe in Indianapolis for the organization of two companies immediately, and the establishment of the Indiana Trust Company on April 4, 1893, and the Union Trust Company on May 31, 1893, speedily followed. This was followed by the Marion Trust Company, December 10, 1895, after which time nine others were established. Of these one failed and three have gone out of business by sale or consolidation, leaving nine in the field. Trust companies have also been established in almost every county seat, the principal towns having more than one.

The great factor in building up the business has been the lack of savings banks. The antiquated law authorizing such institutions has been prohibitory, and no successful savings bank has been started in more than sixty years. This has left a rich and virgin field which the trust com-

Fletcher Savings and Trust Company Building.

panies have occupied, thus satisfying "a long-felt want." This has been recognized and permitted by the authorities, although not specifically authorized in the fundamental law. It is safe to say that seventy-five per cent. of the trust company deposits are of this character or such that interest is paid on them. The trust companies, dealing mainly in time money, can afford to do this, and the benefit to the people of the State is incalculable. They are not only encouraged to save money by being provided with ample depositories and receive interest on it, but the enormous amount that is gathered in this way is made available for the uses of business. Indiana securities for many years went abroad, but now they are almost entirely absorbed by her own people, whose ability to take them has been greatly enhanced by the existence of trust companies. These companies have also proved of great value in their work of trusteeship in its varied necessities, and their use in this line will increase as wealth accumulates and their great advantages are realized.—*John H. Holliday.*

Journalism and Publishing.—Indianapolis had a newspaper before it had mail facilities, roads, or even the most primitive means of regular communication with the outside world. There are at present over ninety daily, weekly, bi-monthly, monthly and quarterly publications issued from this city. In class or industrial publications Indianapolis is exceptionally well represented, some of the most influential journals of their kind in the country being published here. In recent years this city has also become prominent as a book and music publishing center. In the mechanical and manufacturing branches of the printing business it has kept pace with the largest cities in the country, and it affords advantages in the production of blank books, coupon books, bank and county office supplies not excelled elsewhere. There are several large plants located here engaged in this work, and Indianapolis ranks third in size as a publishing center in this country.

The Indianapolis News, now the oldest daily paper published in Indianapolis, is located in the ten-story building constructed for its needs, in 1909, by Delavan Smith, one of its owners. The building is on the site of the old News building in Washington street and immediately in front of the News Mechanical building in Court street. The business and editorial offices of the paper are in the new building, while the manufacturing processes are carried on in the fireproof building

Indianapolis News Building.

constructed for that purpose in 1896. The News was founded by John H. Holliday in 1869, and has had a continuous existence from that date. It was the first two-cent (ten cents weekly) daily paper in the West. Though not an old paper, as compared with other publications in the East, yet its career spans practically the period of development of the modern newspaper.

The News has had but two owners, its founder and his associates, including Major W. Richards, and the present proprietor, Delavan Smith, with whom was associated for about twenty years Charles R. Williams as editor. Mr. Smith is now the publisher and sole owner. Louis Howland is the editor and Richard Smith the managing editor. There are employes in every department who have grown up with it, including the present general manager, Hilton U. Brown, who began as market reporter in 1881.

The Indiana Times was established on May 12, 1888, under the name of The Indianapolis Sun. It is a daily afternoon paper and for a period published a Sunday morning edition.

The Indianapolis Star was established in 1903, first issue appearing on June 6th. Immediately after it was started the Star associated itself with the Muncie Star and the Terre Haute Express, now the Terre Haute Star, the three forming the chain of papers known as the Star League. On June 8, 1904, the Star management bought the Indianapolis Journal, its morning contemporary, a high-class newspaper established as a weekly in 1823, and as a daily in 1850. The Journal was merged with the Star and some of its best features incorporated in the latter paper. In February, 1906, the Star bought the Sunday Sentinel and combined it with the Sunday Star. Thus the Star became the only Sunday and morning newspaper in Indianapolis. In June, 1907, the Indianapolis Star removed to its present quarters at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania

Indianapolis Star Building.

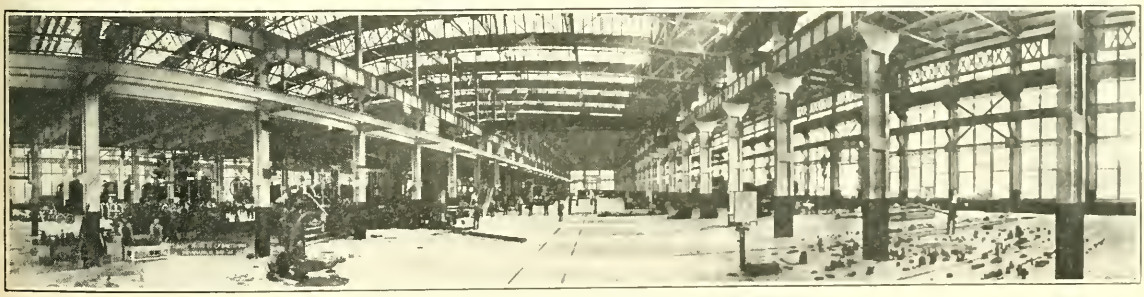
and New York streets, a building built especially for its use. John C. Shaffer is editor and publisher of the Star, B. F. Lawrence is business manager and Ernest Bross managing editor.

The German Daily Telegraph and Tribune.—Established 1865, is the only German and the oldest daily newspaper published in Indianapolis. It is independent-democratic in politics, and is a member of the Associated Press. It is published by the Gutenberg Co. The Sunday Spottvogel, a humorous and literary paper, established in 1865, is also published by this company. August Tamm is president of the company.

The Indianapolis Commercial.—Published daily by the Central City Publishing Co., makes a specialty of court news, financial matters, etc., and has a wide and influential circulation. It is considered the standard for newspapers of this class in the United States. Fred L. Purdy is the editor and O. L. Thayer secretary-treasurer.

The Indianapolis Daily Live Stock Journal is devoted to the interests of shippers and is published at the Union Stock Yards.

Other Publications are numerous, embracing weeklies, semi-monthly and monthly issues, among which are a number of the most influential trade journals in America.



Interior Big Four Railway Shops, Beech Grove.

MARSHALL COUNTY

PLYMOUTH, SEAT OF JUSTICE

MARSHALL COUNTY lies in the second tier of counties south of the Michigan-Indiana State line. It forms a square with an area of 441 square miles. The principal drainage stream of the county is Yellow river, which flows diagonally across its area from northeast to southwest. The southeastern portion is drained by the Tippecanoe river, which crosses the outlet through Pine creek into the Kankakee. There are a number of picturesque lakes, among them being Maxinkuckee, one of the largest and most beautiful in the State.

The surface of the county is composed of glacial drift, and when first settled most of it was covered with a fine growth of timber. By the labor of the sturdy pioneers the land has been cleared and drained, so that immense crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay and other products have been produced on the muck lands, which were formerly considered almost useless. It is bounded on the north by St. Joseph, on the east by Elkhart and Kosciusko, on the south by Fulton, on the west by Pulaski, Starke and Laporte counties.

Organization.—Marshall county, named after Chief Justice Marshall, was formally organized on April 1, 1836. Plymouth has been the county seat of Marshall county since its beginning.

Population of Marshall county in 1890 was 23,818; in 1900 was 25,119, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 24,175, of which 828 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,057 families in the county and 5,962 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Marshall county: Bourbon, Center, German, Green, North, Polk, Tippecanoe, Union, Walnut and West. The incorporated

Parade Grounds and Battalion Review, Culver Military Academy, Marshall County.

South Barrack, Culver Academy.

cities and towns are Plymouth, Argos, Bourbon, Bremen, Culver and LaPaz. Plymouth is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Marshall county was $7,710,705; value of improvements was $2,739,815, and the total net value of taxables was $18,975,070. There were 3,881 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 105 miles of improved roads in Marshall county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $189,426.40.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 113.24 miles of steam railroad operated in Marshall county by the B. & O. & Chicago; Indianapolis & Michigan City division of the L. E. & W.; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Michigan City division of the Vandalia railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Louis E. Steinbach, county superintendent of Marshall county, there were 123 schoolhouses, including ten high schools, in Marshall county in 1914, employing 201 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,991. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $97,638.05. The estimated value of school property was $392,475, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $62,000. In addition to the above, Marshall county has a Lutheran school in Bremen, a Catholic academy at Plymouth and Culver Military Academy on Lake Maxinkuckee, at Culver.

Agriculture.—There were in Marshall county in 1910 over 2,800 farms embraced in 268,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 95.3 acres. The value of all farm property was over $22,000,000, showing 75.4 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $58.76. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,200,000: Number of cattle 21,000, valued at $595,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,200,000; hogs 41,000, valued at $280,000; sheep 24,000, valued at $107,000. The total value of poultry was $104,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were eight industrial establishments in Plymouth, which furnished employment to 250 persons.

Culver Military Academy.—Culver was founded in 1894 by Henry Harrison Culver, a business man of St. Louis, Missouri, who had come to realize the lack of system, order and immediate obedience on the part of the young men whom he took into his employment. The first school opened in a frame building with twenty-

Black Horse Troop and Riding Hall, Culver Military Academy.

Cutter Race on Lake Maxinkuckee by Culver Naval School.

five pupils. This building was destroyed by fire, but was replaced with a fireproof brick barracks, which was opened in 1895. The following year, after the military academy at Mexico, Missouri, had burned, Mr. Culver succeeded in effecting a combination of the Indiana and Missouri schools under the management of Colonel A. F. Fleet, the founder of the Missouri Academy. Under his superintendency, the Culver Military Academy acquired an enrolment of nearly seven hundred cadets and achieved high rank as a military school. Colonel Fleet retired as superintendent in 1910, and was succeeded by Major Leigh R. Gignilliat, who had been commandant of cadets at Culver from 1896. Mr. Culver, the founder, dying in 1897, members of his family since that time have greatly strengthened the institution and beautified the grounds. Five barracks, for cadets, a gymnasium, riding hall, hospital, administration building, class rooms and laboratories, and a magnificent mess hall and kitchen, which Governor Marshall helped to dedicate in 1911, constitute the material equipment of the school. The academy is a member of the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges. The entire routine of the school is ordered closely on the lines followed at West Point. One of the favorite features of the work at Culver has been the cavalry drill and the Culver Black Horse Troop has made a reputation for horsemanship that has traveled beyond the United States. After President McKinley was inaugurated in 1896, the black horses used by his Ohio escort were sold to the Culver Academy and have always been replaced from time to time.* During the inauguration of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall, the Culver Black Horse Troop acted as personal escort to Mr. Marshall. The Culver Summer Naval School was established in 1902, with a session of eight weeks in which naval drills supplant the infantry drills of the winter school. The United States Navy Department supplies ten- and twelve-oar cutters for the use of the school. The instructions are under an Annapolis graduate and an act of the Legislature has also authorized the mustering in each summer of the cadets as the First Battalion of the Indiana Naval Militia. In 1912, a school of woodcraft was added to the Culver program with Daniel Carter Beard, founder of the Boy Scouts of America and chief scout commissioner, in charge of this department. The Culver Military Academy is located on the north shore of Maxinkuckee, overlooking Aubbenaubbee Bay.

* On October 24, 1915, many of these horses were lost in a disastrous fire which destroyed the barns.

MARTIN COUNTY

SHOALS, SEAT OF JUSTICE

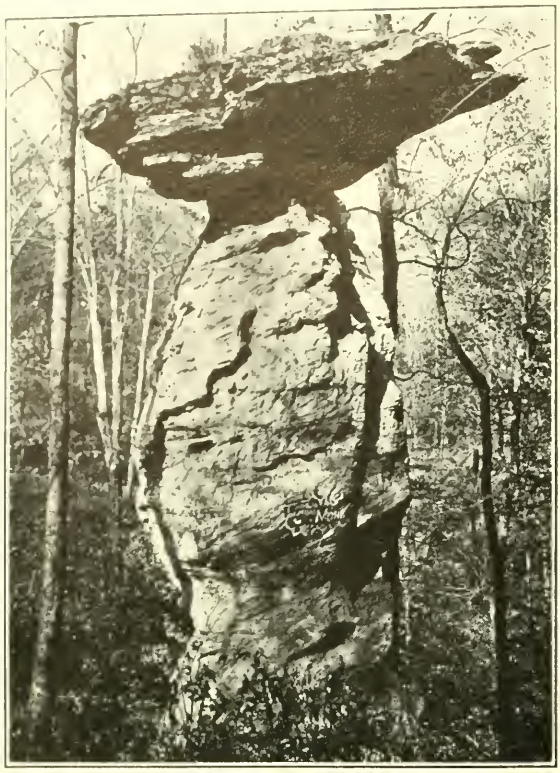
MARTIN COUNTY is located in the southwestern part of the State, about fifty miles north of the Ohio river and forty miles east of the Wabash, or western border of the State. The east fork of White river traverses the county from the northeast to the southwest. It is bounded on the north by Greene, on the east by Lawrence and Orange, on the south by Dubois and on the west by Daviess counties. Its surface is broken and hilly and the conditions render the county as a whole unsuitable for general farming, but there

is quite an amount of Martin county, which is bottom land, that is very fertile and produces all kinds of grain and grasses. In its original state, the county was very heavily timbered with black walnut, yellow poplar, white and red oak and other hardwoods. There is still quite an area that is heavily timbered, but the landowners, recognizing the agricultural possibilities, are reclaiming the waste lands by proper scientific methods and are establishing commercial orchards and going into the production of grains and grasses on an extensive scale and into stock raising and grazing. The soil in the major portion of Martin county is freestone soil, underlaid at varying depths from six to seventy-five feet in sandstone; also much of the lands are underlaid with a very fine grade of bituminous coal. There are many drift mines in the county and a few shaft mines. From the central portion of the county to the northern quarter there are found numerous iron deposits of red and blue hemastite. On one part, near the eastern border of the county, a company is mining a vein some forty feet in depth. The county is dotted with fine springs of pure, cold water. The renowned Trinity and Indian Mineral Springs and the famous LaSalle Springs are located here. In addition, nature has been lavish in carving out some of the most beautiful scenery that is to be found in America. "Jug Rock," which is located at the north boundary of the town of Shoals, takes its name from the resemblance to a jug, and stands seventy-six feet high. It stands alone and causes one who views it to be impressed with wonder how this marvelous curiosity was created. East of this rock, and within one-quarter of a mile, is what is known as "The Pinnacle," where a backbone extends out to the river's edge, affording a view to White river, 276 feet below. There is also "House Rock," the "Aquatic Rock," the "Cedar Cliff" and "Gormerly Bluff," all of which are beautiful.

Organization.—Martin county, named in honor of the late Major Martin, of Newport, Ky., was formally organized February 1, 1820. Martin county holds the record for the greatest number of county seat changes. It seems that the citizens of the county were hard to satisfy. When they failed to change the location of the county seat, they did the next best thing and changed the name of the town where the county seat was located. The first town to have the honor was Hindostan. Before a court-house was built, the county seat was changed to Mount Pleasant, where it remained until May, 1844, when it was removed to Memphis, the present site of Shoals, only to be moved in the fall of the same year to Harrisonville, near the site of Trinity Springs. On April 30, 1845, a new location was selected at Hillsboro, changing the name to Dover Hill by a legislative act of February 11, 1848. While the county buildings were being built at Dover Hill, the county seat was established at Mount Pleasant. After the building of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad through the county in 1856, for the sixth time an agitation was started to change the county seat and on December 11, 1869, the county seat was located on the west side of White river at Memphis, which was christened the town of "West Shoals," where business was opened July 4, 1871. On April 27, 1876, the court-house was destroyed by fire, and pending the erection of new buildings, the offices were moved across the river to Shoals. A few years later, the boundaries of West Shoals were dissolved and extended to take in that territory, thus placing the county seat at Shoals.

White River from Pinnacle Rock.

Hindostan Falls, Martin County.



Jug Rock, Shoals, Martin County.

Population of Martin county in 1890 was 13,973; in 1900 was 14,711, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 12,950, of which 105 were of white foreign birth. There were 2,840 families in the county and 2,791 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Martin county: Baker, Brown, Center, Halbert, Lost River, McCameron, Mitchelltree, Perry and Rutherford. The incorporated cities and towns are Loogootee, Shoals and West Shoals. Shoals is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Martin county was $1,782,770, value of improvements was $821,260 and the total net value of taxables was $4,474,544. There were 1,856 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were ninety-four miles of improved roads in Martin county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $98,279.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 31.44 miles of steam railroad operated in Martin county by the Baltimore & Ohio & Southwestern and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Charles O. Williams, county superintendent of Martin county, there were ninety-six schoolhouses, including five high schools, in Martin county in 1914, employing 115 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,273. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $44,424.57. The estimated value of school property in the county was $84,300, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $3,000. There is one parochial school at Loogootee.

Agriculture.—There were in Martin county in 1910 over 1,700 farms, embraced in 194,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 111.9 acres. The value of all farm property was over $5,500,000, showing 53.7 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $18.11. The total value of domestic animals was over $847,000: Number of cattle 9,700, valued at $212,000; horses 4,100, valued at $379,000; hogs 13,000, valued at $89,000; sheep 12,000, valued at $47,000. The total value of poultry was $51,000.

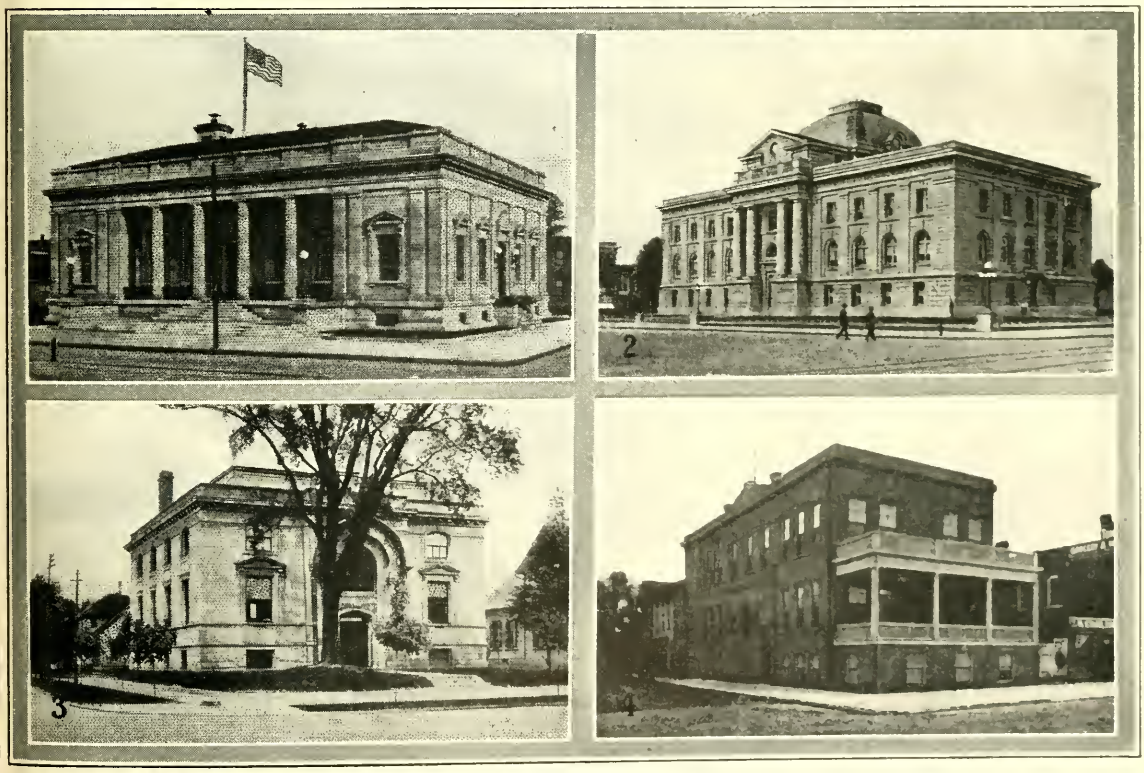
MIAMI COUNTY

PERU, SEAT OF JUSTICE

MIAMI COUNTY, which is located in the central part of the northern half of the State, is bounded on the north by Fulton, on the east by Wabash and Grant, on the south by Howard and on the west by Cass and Fulton counties. It contains 384 square miles and includes, within its borders, nearly every industry known to that section of the State. The county is rich agriculturally and the variety of its soil enables it to produce every crop which can be grown in Indiana. Across the southern end of the county extends a broad belt of black loam, through the center run the fertile valleys of the Wabash and Mississinewa and Eel rivers. Stock raising is engaged in generally, and there are many fine breeding farms in the county.

Organization.—Miami county began its career officially March 1, 1834, and was named after the tribe of Indians who once possessed this land and the adjoining parts of the State. The first county seat of Miami county was at Miamisport, a town laid out in 1828. It was on the same section of land that is now occupied by Peru, a section originally set aside as a reservation for John B. Richardville, the noted Miami Indian chief. He sold the east half to William N. Hood and the western half to Joseph Holman, and the two men then laid out the town of Miamisport. They failed to agree and Hood outbid Holman and secured the location east of Miamisport, where Peru now stands. The growth of Peru was such that Miamisport was taken within its limits and it was ordered vacated June, 1841. The first court-house was burned down March 16, 1843, destroying all of the county records but those of the county commissioners. The Legislature helped to straighten out the situation with the act of December 26, 1843.

Population of Miami county in 1890 was 25,823; in 1900 was 28,344, and according to



Peru—1. Postoffice. 2. Miami County Court-House. 3. Carnegie Library. 4. Y. M. C. A. Building.

United States Census of 1910 was 29,350, of which 1,245 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,339 families in the county and 7,190 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Miami county: Allen, Butler, Clay, Deer Creek, Erie, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, Peru, Pipe Creek, Richland, Union and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Peru, Amboy, Bunker Hill, Converse, Macy, North Grove, Ridgeview and South Peru. Peru is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Miami county was $7,665,740, value of improvements was $2,915,900 and the total net value of taxables was $17,444,250. There were 3,649 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 351 miles of improved roads in Miami county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $496,339.88.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 102.10 miles of steam railroad operated in Miami county by the Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago & Erie; C., I. & E. by the P., C., C. & St. L.; Indianapolis and Michigan City division of the L. E. & W.; Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L.; the Butler branch of the Vandalia, and the Wabash railroads. The Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company, Union Traction Company of Indiana and the Winona Interurban Railway Company operate 45.75 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of E. B. Wetherow, county superintendent of Miami county, there were 107 schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 215 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,920. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $115,122.47. Estimated value of school property in the county was $519,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $109,695.

Agriculture.—There were in Miami county in 1910 over 2,300 farms, embraced in 229,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 97.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $24,000,000, showing 86.7 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $78.46. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,300,000: Number of cattle 20,000, valued at $614,000; horses 10,000, valued at $1,200,000; hogs 54,000, valued at $329,000; sheep 15,000, valued at $67,000. The total value of poultry was $98,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were thirty-one industries in Peru, furnishing employment to 692 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $1,654,050. Value of products, $1,097,156; value added by manufacture, $614,707.

MONROE COUNTY

BLOOMINGTON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

MONROE COUNTY, the center of population of the United States, is located near the center of the southern half of the State, and is bounded on the north by Morgan and a part of Owen, on the east by Brown and Jackson, on the south by Lawrence and on the west by Greene and Owen counties, and contains 450 square miles. It excels not only in the quarrying of limestone for building and ornamental purposes but also in preparing it for the market. This stone is shipped all over the United States and Canada, and aside from Lawrence county, Monroe has no competitors in the amount of quarry products.

This county excels in its public schools, and Indiana University, which is located in Bloomington, is doing a work second to no other in the middle west.

Organization.—Monroe county, named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth President of

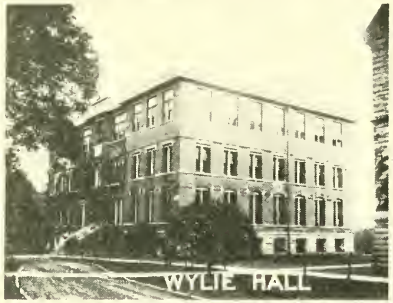
STUDENT HALL

LIBRARY BUILDING

MAXWELL HALL

BIOLOGY BUILDING

SCIENCE HALL


WYLIE HALL

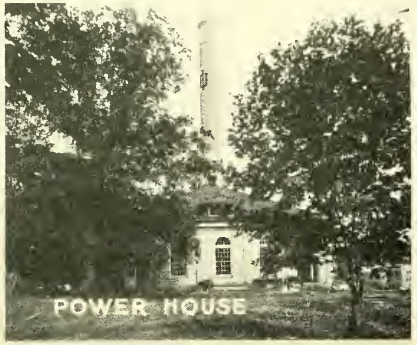
OWEN HALL

KIRKWOOD HALL

WELL HOUSE

MEN'S GYMNASIUM

KIRKWOOD OBSERVATORY


POWER HOUSE

the United States, was organized April 10, 1818, when it began its official existence. Bloomington has been the county seat since its organization.

Indiana University, the head of the common school system of the State, was established at Bloomington in 1820. This act was taken in accordance with a provision of the first Constitution of the State, which provided for a general system of education ascending in regular gradation from the township school to the University. The first building was erected in 1824, and its doors were opened for the reception of students that year when ten boys entered. The attendance from 1824 to 1884 varied from ten to 194. It was not until 1886 that the attendance exceeded 200. In 1885 the elective course was established and from that date the attendance rapidly increased. The attendance for 1915 was 2,644. Almost six thousand degrees have been conferred by the University.

The school was made co-educational in 1867. For many years the number of men and women has remained relatively constant at a ratio of two to one. For many years every county in the State has been represented, and a large number of students from other states and foreign countries are in attendance annually.

The University consists of the College of Liberal Arts, the School of Education, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the Graduate School and the Extension Division. In the combined faculties there are more than 200 members.

There are ten large buildings on the campus at Bloomington, nearly all of which are of native stone. The campus consists of 125 acres, and is recognized as one of the most beautiful in the United States. The buildings and campus are valued at one million dollars. The President of the University is William Lowe Bryan.

Population of Monroe county in 1890 was 17,673; in 1900 was 20,873, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 23,426, of which 273 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,556 families in the county and 5,373 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Monroe county: Bean Blossom, Benton, Bloomington, Clear Creek, Indian Creek, Marion, Perry, Polk, Richland, Salt Creek, Van Buren and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Bloomington, Ellettsville, Perry City and Stinesville. Bloomington is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Monroe county was $3,967,760, value of improvements was $3,157,060 and the total net value of taxables was $11,016,332. There were 3,675 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 328 miles of improved roads in Monroe county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $267,721.19.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 69.57 miles of steam railroad operated in Monroe county by the Bloomington Southern; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, and the Indianapolis branch of the Illinois Central.

Educational.—According to the report of William H. Jones, county superintendent of Monroe county, there were 110 schoolhouses, including four high schools, in Monroe county in 1914, employing 191 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,774. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $94,483.27. The estimated value of school property in the county was $471,845, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $140,000.

Agriculture.—There were in Monroe county in 1910 over 2,200 farms, embraced in 228,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 103.9 acres. The value of all farm property was over $7,800,000 showing 52.2 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $22.02. The total value of domestic animals was $974,000. Number of cattle 10,000, valued at $257,000; horses 5,800, valued at $506,000; hogs 13,000, valued at $91,000; sheep 9,000, valued at $31,000. The total value of poultry was $55,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were thirty industrial establishments, furnishing employment to over 1,200 persons, principally employed in the production of stone in its various forms. There is one large furniture factory in Bloomington which employs nearly 400 persons.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CRAWFORDSVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY lies in the richest agricultural section of the State, ess than forty miles northwest from the State apital, and contains 504 square miles. It is ounded on the north by Tippecanoe, on the east y Clinton, Boone and Hendricks, on the south y Putnam and Parke and on the west by Foun- ain and Parke counties. Aside from being a reat agricultural and stock raising center, the ounty has an inexhaustible supply of shale, vhich is manufactured into paving and fancy uilding brick.

Perhaps no county in the Union is more favor- bly known in the field of education than Mont- omery county. It was the home of Caleb Mills, he founder of the great public school system of he State. It is also the home of the late General ew Wallace and Maurice Thompson, whose omes were in Crawfordsville, which is the site f Wabash College.

Organization.—Montgomery county, named n honor of General Richard Montgomery, began s official existence March 1, 1823. Crawfords- ille has been the county seat since its organi- ation.

Wabash College.—This institution owes its rigin to a few friends of sound learning who ere the first settlers of the upper Wabash val- ey. When it was founded there were but two olleges in the State, and both in the southern art. Educated men themselves—among them raduates of Dartmouth in the east and Miami n the west—the founders felt the necessity of ringing the college to the doors of the sons of ioneers here who could not afford the expense f seeking the older and more distant institu- ions.

So it was that in the fall of 1832 a meeting as held in Crawfordsville, at which "it was re- olved unanimously that such an institution be stablished, at first a classical and English high chool, rising into a college as soon as the wants f the country demand." Trustees were chosen, frame building was erected—which still stands -and in December, 1833, the first classes were formed under the direction of the Reverend Caleb Mills, a graduate of Dartmouth and An- dover Theological Seminary. He was known as the father of the "Public School System of In- diana."

It was first chartered as "Wabash Manual Labor College and Teachers' Seminary," and in 1838 it conferred the degree of A. B. on two men, and since that time has turned out its quota of full-fledged graduates annually, with the ex- ception of one year, 1841. The manual labor fea- ture seems never to have been carried out fully, perhaps for want of suitable equipment. Very soon Wabash was offering the regular curricu- lum, which was the standard among colleges.

Many of the professors have served long terms, John Lyle Campbell having been a mem- ber of the faculty fifty-five years, from 1849 to 1904.

Wabash is one of the few western colleges which does not admit women, and its list of graduates numbers more than 1,200, which is only a small fraction of those who have studied here one, two or three years. Among its alumni are Vice-President Marshall and Judge Ander- son, and among those no longer living were Judge William Allen Woods, John A. Finch, John May- nard Butler and General John Coburn. Among its nongraduates were General Lew Wallace, E. R. S. Canby and Bayless W. Hanna.

From the first Wabash has been a Christian college without being under the control of any denomination. George L. Mackintosh, an alum- nus of the college, is the president.

Population of Montgomery county in 1890 was 28,025; in 1900 was 29,388, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 29,296, of which 333 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,685 families in the county and 7,445 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Montgomery county: Brown, Clark, Coal Creek, Franklin, Madison, Ripley, Scott, Sugar Creek, Union, Walnut and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Craw-

fordsville, Mamo, Darlington, Ladoga, Linden, Newmarket, New Richmond, New Ross, Waveland, Waynetown and Wingate. Crawfordsville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Montgomery county was $13,363,669, value of improvements was $4,753,145 and the total net value of taxables was $28,090,155. There were 4,969 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 520 miles of improved roads in Montgomery county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $793,857.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 119.21 miles of steam railroad operated in Montgomery county by the Central Indiana Railway Company; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Western division of the Peoria & Eastern; Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and the Michigan division of the Vandalia railroads. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 24.63 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Karl C. James, county superintendent of Montgomery county, there were fifty schoolhouses including thirteen high schools, in Montgomery county in 1914, employing 193 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,880. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $132,771.55. Estimated value of school property in the county was $833,900, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $362,991.94.

Agriculture.—There were in Montgomery county in 1910 over 2,800 farms, embraced in 307,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 109.6 acres. The value of all farm property was over $34,000,000, showing 92.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $87.45. The total value of domestic animals was $2,800,000: Number of cattle 18,000, valued at $596,000; horses 13,000, valued at $1,300,000

Wabash College and Campus, Crawfordsville.

hogs 100,000, valued at $621,000; sheep 30,000, valued at $139,000. The total value of poultry was $119,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were twenty-five industrial establishments, furnishing employment to 700 persons. Its largest industry is engaged in making wire, nails and tanks.

MORGAN COUNTY

MARTINSVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

MORGAN COUNTY, which lies directly southeast and adjoining Marion county, is bounded on the north by Hendricks and Marion, on the east by Johnson, on the south by Brown and Monroe and on the west by Owen and Putnam counties. It contains 453 square miles and is in the valley of the west fork of White river. Morgan county is an agricultural, rich, fertile body of highly cultivated soil. The only natural resources are fine sandstone and hard brick shale that is being manufactured into hard paving brick, and its wonderful hardwoods —oak, yellow poplar and black walnut timber— and the sugar camps so common to the early settlers of Indiana. After the discovery of natural gas in eastern Indiana, the citizens of Martinsville, now familiarly known as the "Artesian City" of medicated waters, bored a well 700 feet deep, which produced a flowing well. This has been followed by many others, and several sanatoriums have been erected, where thousands of afflicted people come to partake of the waters and get relief for their ailments.

Organization.—Morgan county, which was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, began its official existence February 15, 1822, and Mar-

Pioneer Well on a Farm in Morgan County. This type of well is rapidly disappearing.

Martinsville has been its county seat since the day of its organization.

Population of Morgan county in 1890 was 18,043, in 1900 was 20,457, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 21,182, of which 178 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,320 families in the county and 5,216 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Morgan county: Adams, Ashland, Baker, Brown, Clay, Green, Gregg, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Ray and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Martinsville, Brooklyn, Mooresville, Morgantown and Paragon. Martinsville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Morgan county was $6,765,700, value of improvements was $2,599,690 and the total net value of taxables was $13,378,020. There were 3,374 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 278 miles of improved roads in Morgan county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $370,723.90.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 42.71 miles of steam railroad operated in Morgan county by the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville; Indianapolis branch of the Illinois Central, and the Vincennes division of the Vandalia railroads. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 16.30 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of William D. Curtis, county superintendent of public instruction, there were ninety-seven schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in Morgan county in 1914, employing 183 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,796. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $92,014.08. Estimated value of school property in the county was $347,500, and total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, $99,031.10.

Grassy Fork Farm, Morgan County, Largest Goldfish Hatchery in United States.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were seventeen industrial establishments in Martinsville, furnishing employment to nearly 400 persons. The largest industries are engaged in the manufacture of rustic chairs and furniture, cooperage, wooden ware, and building and paving brick.

Agriculture.—There were in Morgan county in 1910 over 2,700 farms, embraced in 240,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 87.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $17,000,000, showing 96.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $53.47. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,700,000: Number of cattle 13,000, valued at $432,000; horses 9,200, valued at $876,000; hogs 32,000, valued at $229,000; sheep 11,000, valued at $46,000. The total value of poultry was approximately $85,000.

NEWTON COUNTY

KENTLAND, SEAT OF JUSTICE

NEWTON COUNTY, located in the northwestern part of the State, is bounded on the north by Lake county, the Kankakee river being the dividing line between the two counties; on the east by Jasper, on the south by Benton and on the west by the State of Illinois. It contains a little over 400 square miles, and the south half of the county is a rolling prairie, with skirts of timber along the banks of the streams. It is very fertile, producing as fine crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay as are raised in the State. In recent years there has been a great production of small fruits, vegetables and melons, and the indications are that this county will become the "truck-patch" for Chicago and the northern part of Indiana. Three miles east of Kentland, along the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is a quarry said to be the finest road-building limestone in the State; the foundation of the quarry being peculiar, as it stands on edge instead of lying flat, evidently caused from some volcanic upheaval. The stone is very hard and flintlike, and when crushed and placed on the roadway becomes almost as solid as cement. Here also is located the celebrated Orchard Lake stock farm, home of the greatest herd of Hereford cattle in the world, the head of which is "Perfection Fairfax," the bull that was given the title, "King of Hereford Sires."

Organization. — Newton county, the last county organized in the State of Indiana, began its official existence December 9, 1859. It was first organized by the act of 1838 and later joined to Jasper county and continued as a part of that county for twenty years, until December 8, 1859, when the commissioners of Jasper county made the final border defining the boundaries of the new county. Kent, a town two miles from the southern line of the county, was made the county seat. From that period there were many efforts made to relocate the county seat until the election held June 19, 1900, when Kentland was made the permanent county seat.

Population of Newton county in 1890 was 8,803; in 1900 was 10,448, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 10,504, of which 597 were of white foreign birth. There were 2,516 families in the county and 2,490 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Newton county: Beaver, Colfax, Grant, Iroquois, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake,

Orchard Lake Farm, Newton County, Home of the Greatest Herd of Hereford Cattle in the World.

Lincoln, McClellan and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Brook, Goodland, Kentland, Morocco and Mt. Ayr. Kentland is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Newton county was $7,715,410, value of improvements was $1,601,170 and the total net value of taxables was $13,758,800. There were 1,658 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 300 miles of improved roads in Newton county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $412,071.90.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 96 miles of steam railroad operated in Newton county by the Brazil and LaCrosse divisions of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Danville and Kankakee divisions of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern; Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, and the Effner branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Wm. O. Schanlaub, county superintendent of Newton county, there were sixty schoolhouses, including five high schools, in Newton county in 1914, employing 105 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,162. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $55,-421.37. The estimated value of school property in the county was $151,500, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $28,846. St. Joseph's Parochial School is located in Kentland.

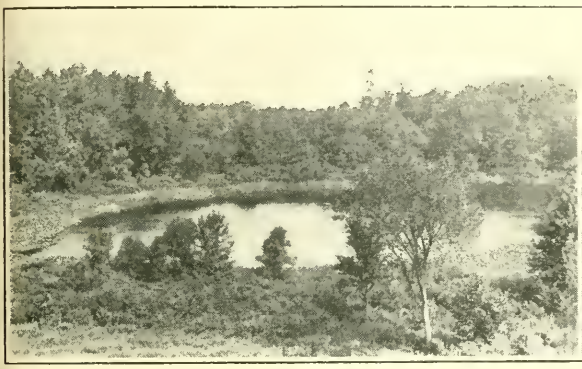
Agriculture.—There were in Newton county in 1910 over 1,000 farms, embraced in 231,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 231.5 acres. The value of all farm property was over $24,000,000, showing 94.2 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $87.21. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,500,-000: Number of cattle 14,000, valued at $420,-000; horses 7,100, valued at $844,000; hogs 17,000, valued at $149,000; sheep 5,300, valued at $25,000. The total value of poultry was $50,000.

View of Orchard Lake Stock Farm, Newton County.

NOBLE COUNTY

ALBION, SEAT OF JUSTICE

NOBLE COUNTY is located in the northeastern part of the State and is separated from the State of Michigan on the north by the county of Lagrange, and is bounded on the east by Dekalb, on the south by Allen and Whitley and on the west by Kosciusko and Elkhart counties. It contains 420 square miles, the surface of which is marked by twenty-three lakes, ranging in area from eleven acres to 1,100 acres, besides numerous small lakes. Those of the northeastern part of the county flow into the Elkhart river, while the drainage of the lakes of the southwestern half of the county is into the Tippecanoe river. With the exception of the artificial lake at Rome City, known as Sylvan lake, there are no important summer resorts in the county.



A Noble County Jewel.

Woodland Beach, Noble County.

Organization.—Noble county was first included in Randolph county, next in Allen county, then in Lagrange county and finally in 1836 Noble county was organized as it stands to-day, except for a strip two miles wide, which was joined to Whitley. The county seat was first located in Sparta township on the old Fort Wayne and Goshen trail. Next, came Augusta, near Albion. In 1844 it was located at Port Mitchell, and some buildings were constructed. In 1846, by a vote of the people, it was changed to "The Center," which was afterward called Albion, where it has since remained. The county was named after Noah Noble, Governor of Indiana from 1831 to 1837.

In the early history of Indiana there was a famous band of horse thieves and counterfeiters who had headquarters in this county. They were called "Blacklegs." This gang was notorious all over the United States, and every township was infested with them, but the safest place was in the northeastern part around Rome City at a spot called "The Tamarock." Here is where they made their bogus money. In 1852 the State Legislature enacted a law authorizing the formation of companies of "Regulators" to put a stop to their operation. Several companies were formed in Noble county who soon overthrew the "Blacklegs."

Many evidences of Mound Builders are found all over the county. The Indian tribes here were the Miamis and Pottawatomies, and their villages were in the county as late as 1848.

Population of Noble county in 1890 was 23,359; in 1900 was 23,533, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 24,009, of which 942 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,201 families in the county and 6,090 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Noble county: Albion, Allen, Elkhart, Green, Jefferson, Noble, Orange, Perry, Sparta, Swan, Washington, Wayne and York. The incorporated cities and towns are Kendallville, Ligonier, Albion, Avilla, Cromwell, Wolcottville. Albion is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to

the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Noble county was $7,501,505, value of improvements was $3,306,455 and the total net value of taxables was $19,460,245. There were 3,701 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were no improved roads in Noble county in 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $12,000.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 77.50 miles of steam railroad operated in Noble county by the B. & O. & Chicago; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Montpelier & Chicago, by the Wabash and the Butler branch of the Vandalia railroads. The Fort Wayne & Northwestern Railroad Company operates 8.12 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of C. V. Kilgore, county superintendent of Noble county, there were eighty-seven schoolhouses, including nine high schools, in Noble county in 1914, employing 176 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,023. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $97,828.07. The estimated value of school property in the county was $378,750, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $96,866. In parochial schools there were 208 pupils enrolled, under control of Catholic, German Lutheran and Adventist denominations.

Agriculture.—There were in Noble county in 1910 over 2,700 farms, embraced in 266,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 93 acres. The value of all farm property was over $22,000,000, showing 80.3 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $59.79. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,400,000: Number of cattle 20,000, valued at $620,000; horses 9,800, valued at $1,200,000; hogs 45,000, valued at $313,000; sheep 41,000, valued at $175,000. The total value of poultry was $104,000.

OHIO COUNTY

RISING SUN, SEAT OF JUSTICE

OHIO COUNTY is situated in the southeastern corner of the State and is bounded on the north by Dearborn, on the east by the State of Ohio, on the south by Switzerland and on the west by Switzerland and Ripley counties. It is the smallest county in the State, containing but ninety square miles. The surface is very broken and marked by several ranges of rugged hills and the soil is very fertile. The Ohio river flows along the southern border of the county. There are no railroads in the county and all products are shipped and brought by boats which ply the Ohio from Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg and Louisville and other neighboring cities.

Organization.—Ohio county was organized by a legislative act January 15, 1844, and its origin was undoubtedly due to the county seat contest in Dearborn county. The question arising as to the constitutionality of its organization has been waived to meet the convenience of the public. Rising Sun has been the county seat since the organization. Automobile bus and mail lines have been established between Rising Sun and Aurora, which is ten miles distant.

Population of Ohio county in 1890 was 4,955; in 1900 was 4,724, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 4,329, of which 119 were of white foreign birth. There were 1,127 families in the county and 1,109 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are four townships in Ohio county: Cass, Pike, Randolph and Union. Rising Sun is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Ohio county was $907,580, value of improvements was $500,195, and the total net value of taxables was $2,026,090. There were 690 polls in the county.

Improved Roads. — There were forty-two miles of improved roads in Ohio county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $20,141.25.

Educational.—According to the report of Charles H. French, county superintendent of Ohio county, there were twenty-three schoolhouses, including one high school, in Ohio county in 1914, employing thirty-four teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 602. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $13,949.55. The estimated value of school property in the county was $29,200, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, $5,400.

Agriculture.—There were in Ohio county in 1910 over 652 farms, embraced in 54,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 81 acres. The value of all farm property was over $2,500,000, showing 39.3 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $29.95. The total value of domestic animals was over $292,000: Number of cattle 3,200, valued at $78,000; horses 1,500, valued at $145,000; hogs 2,600, valued at $22,000; sheep 4,300, valued at $18,000. The total value of poultry was $20,000.

ORANGE COUNTY

PAOLI, SEAT OF JUSTICE

ORANGE COUNTY, which is located in the center of the southern part of the State, is bounded on the north by Lawrence, on the east by Washington and a very small section of Crawford, on the south by Crawford and on the west by Dubois and Martin counties, and is about twenty miles north of the Ohio river. The country is of a very rugged nature and the surface broken with hills, a condition that makes it unsuitable for farming. Fruit growing, dairying and stock raising is receiving marked attention, and in recent years has made considerable progress.

The great resources of Orange county are its mineral waters that have made it world famous, and the magnificent establishments, the most noted of which are the French Lick hotel at French Lick Springs, and the West Baden hotel, at West Baden, besides many others more or less notable. Countless thousands from all over the

French Lick Hotel, Orange County.

The Famous Pluto Spring, French Lick.

world have visited these institutions, enjoyed their hospitality, departing with health and vigor restored and converts to the charms of this ideal spot. Nature has given a touch of the mystic to this region, with its underground caverns and channels, about which have been woven many stories. Here is the wonderful Lost river, with its curious blind fish, that ripples along, only to be swallowed up, disappearing into the earth to rise again some miles away.

Organization.—Orange county was named by the early settlers who came from North Carolina after the county by that name from which they hailed. Its formal organization became effective February 1, 1816, and Paoli has been the seat of justice from its beginning.

Population of Orange county in 1890 was 14,678; in 1900 was 16,854, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 17,192, of which seventy were of white foreign birth. There were 4,011 families in the county and 3,924 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Orange county: French Lick, Greenfield, Jackson, North East, North West, Orangeville, Orleans, Paoli, South East and Stampers' Creek. The incorporated cities and towns are French Lick, Orleans, Paoli and West Baden. Paoli is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Orange county was $2,846,780, value of improvements was $1,711,645 and the total net value of taxables was $6,557,520. There were 2,737 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 300 miles of improved roads in Orange county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $190,125.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 34.16 miles of steam railroad operated in Orange county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Orleans, West Baden and French Lick branch of the C., I. & L.; and the Jasper and French Lick branch of the Southern Railroad Company. The French Lick & West Baden Street Railway Company operates 1.90 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Claude E. Cogswell, county superintendent of Orange county, there were ninety-two schoolhouses, including four high schools, in Orange county in 1914, employing 139 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,426. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $61,764.28. The estimated value of school property in the county was $148,100, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $55,903.81. The schools of Orleans township are consolidated with those of the town, making a joint school between the two corporations. In no other townships are the schools combined.

Agriculture.—There were in Orange county in 1910 over 2,300 farms, embraced in 260,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 100.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $7,400,000, showing 79.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $19.87. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,000,000: Number of cattle 10,000, valued at $249,000; horses 5,600, valued at $502,000; hogs 16,000, valued at $108,000; sheep 12,000, valued at $54,000. The total value of poultry was $69,000.

Woodland Scene, French Lick Hotel Grounds.

Bridle Path Above Pluto Springs, French Lick.

Bowles' Spring, French Lick.

Walks and Grounds, French Lick Hotel.

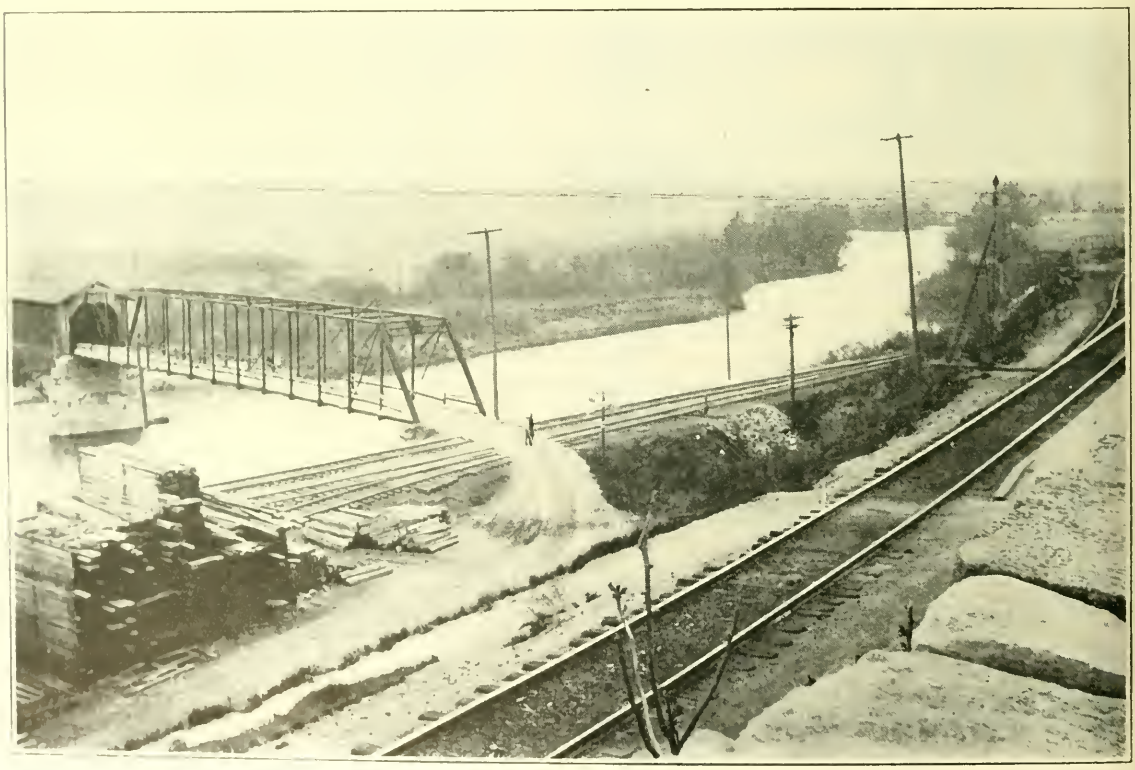
OWEN COUNTY

SPENCER, SEAT OF JUSTICE

OWEN COUNTY.—One hundred years ago that part of the White river valley in which Owen county is located was an unbroken wilderness, but even in that time the county was noted far and wide among the Indians for its beauty and its healthy climate. To-day there are yet to be seen through the magnificent forests frequent signs that show where "Sweet Owen" now is, which was then a favorite camping place for the Indians. There is also much in evidence that this locality was formerly inhabited by prehistoric peoples, as their mounds and burial places testify. It is certain that in latter times the Delaware, Eel River, Miami and Pottawatomie Indians swarmed the hills and valleys.

Owen county is located in the northern edge of southern Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Putnam and a small section of Morgan, on the east by Morgan and Monroe, on the south by Greene and on the west by Clay counties. It contains 396 square miles, rich in natural resources and blessed with ideal conditions, well balanced between hill land and rich creek and river bottoms. The soil is diversified and very productive, and is unsurpassed for tobacco raising. This county is best known, however, for its stone and coal output. At Romona is found the famous Bedford oolitic limestone, used extensively in the construction of Government buildings and sold throughout America. Owen county's coal has been pronounced by the State Geologist as Indiana's best coal. It exceeds any other bituminous coal in heat units and shows only 15 per cent. ash. The county is beginning to be recognized as a splendid fruit growing locality.

Organization.—Owen county was named after Colonel Abraham Owen, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe while serving as volunteer aid to General Harrison. It was organized January 1, 1819. The first county seat of Owen was located about a half mile up the river from the



White River at Gosport, Owen County.—*Photo by Wm. M. Herschell.*

Upper Falls on Eel River, Owen County.—*Photo by Wm. M. Herschell.*

Cataract Falls on Eel River, Owen County.—*Photo by Wm. I. Hoffmann.*

present town of Spencer on 150 acres that were donated by John Dunn. The place was called Lancaster. On account of a defect in the title to the land, commissioners were appointed to change the location, and the present site was selected and Spencer became the county seat February 12, 1820. Eel river falls, which are located in this county, are among the most remarkable of nature's handiwork in the State. They are three-fourths of a mile apart. The upper fall is forty-five feet within a short distance and the lower thirty-five feet perpendicular.

Population of Owen county in 1890 was 15,040; in 1900 was 15,149, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 14,053, of which 136 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,476 families in the county and 3,320 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Owen county: Clay, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Lafayette, Marion, Montgomery, Morgan, Taylor, Washington and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Gosport and Spencer. Spencer is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Owen county was $2,966,935, value of improvements was $1,136,070 and the total net value of taxables was $6,808,061. There were 2,099 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 240 miles of improved roads in Owen county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $165,659.08.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 63.96 miles of steam railroad operated in Owen county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Indianapolis and Louisville branch of the C., I. & L.; Evansville & Indianapolis, and the Vincennes division of the Vandalia railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of W. H. Stone, county superintendent, there were ninety-one schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Owen county in 1914, employing 130 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,645. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $50,768.16. Estimated value of school property in the county was $147,550, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $50,410.

Agriculture.—There were in Owen county in 1910 over 1,900 farms, embraced in 251,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 116.6 acres. The value of all farm property was over $9,000,000, showing 62.3 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $26.57. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,000,000: Number of cattle 11,000, valued at $275,000; horses 5,800, valued at $520,000; hogs 15,000, valued at $106,000; sheep 15,000, valued at $58,000. The total value of poultry was $57,000.

PARKE COUNTY

ROCKVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

PARKE COUNTY is located in the central part of the tier of counties on the Wabash river in the western part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Fountain, on the east by Montgomery and Putnam, on the south by Clay and Vigo and on the west by Vermilion counties. It contains about 440 square miles. It is an agricultural county, that being the principal resource. Coal mining is carried on to some extent and, according to the State Mine Inspector's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were five mines in operation under his jurisdiction that produced 339,682 tons of coal. Parke county has become familiar to thousands of lovers of natural beauty by Bloomingdale Glens and Turkey Run. An effort has been made to preserve this region for the future as a State park.

Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.—By an act approved March 8, 1907, the General Assembly authorized the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary

Scenes in Turkey Run, Parke County, Indiana.

tuberculosis. The commission created by the act selected a site, containing 504 acres, three miles east of Rockville and purchased it in September, 1908.

Organization.—Parke county, named in honor of Benjamin Parke, the first member of Congress for the Territory, and afterward a territorial and then district judge, was organized January 9, 1821. The first county seats were located temporarily at Roseville and Armiesburg. In 1823 the locating commissioners named Rockville as the permanent seat of justice. No county buildings were erected until 1826, when a log courthouse was built, which served the dual purpose of a temple of justice and a house of worship.

Rockville has become famous as the home of Mrs. Juliet V. Strauss, familiarly known as "The Country Contributor," one of Indiana's most prolific writers.

Population of Parke county in 1890 was 20,296; in 1900 was 23,000, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 22,214, of which 856 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,414 families in the county and 5,349 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Parke county: Adams, Florida, Greene, Howard, Jackson, Liberty, Penn, Raccoon, Reserve, Sugar Creek, Union, Wabash and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Bloomingdale, Diamond, Judson, Marshall, Montezuma, Rockville and Rosedale. The county seat of Parke county is situated at Rockville.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Parke county was $6,782,720, value of improvements was $2,214,725 and the total net value of taxables was $11,815,715. There were 3,333 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 710 miles of improved roads in Parke county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $416,549.98.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 91.45 miles of steam railroad operated in Parke county by the Central Indiana Railway, Brazil and Terre Haute divisions of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Springfield division of the C., I. & W.; St. Louis division of the Big Four; Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and the Michigan division of the Vandalia railroads. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 4.16 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Homer J. Skeeters, county superintendent of Parke county, there were 104 schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in Parke county in 1914, employing 170 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,707. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $77,001.75. The estimated value of school property in the county was $251,500, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $65,275. Friends' Bloomingdale Academy at Bloomingdale offers a high school course of commissioned high school grade. In addition to the academic work strong courses in manual training, domestic science and agriculture are offered.

Agriculture.—There were in Parke county in 1910 over 2,400 farms, embraced in 256,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 104.7 acres. The value of all farm property was over $18,000,000, showing 87.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $51.27. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,800,000: Number of cattle 14,000, valued at $464,000; horses 9,100, valued at $890,000; hogs 43,000, valued at $297,000; sheep 18,000, valued at $89,000. The total value of poultry was $90,000.

PERRY COUNTY

CANNELTON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

PERRY COUNTY is situated on the Ohio river, just west of a central line dividing the State from north to south. It contains about 400 square miles and is bounded on the north by Dubois and Crawford counties, on the east and south by the Ohio river and on the west by Spencer and Dubois counties. It is in the coal belt and has an almost inexhaustible supply of coal which has not been extensively developed, excepting along the river. According to the State Mine Inspector's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there was one mine in operation in Perry county, under his jurisdiction, which produced 3,250 tons of coal. Clay and sandstone are also found in paying quantities. The county is primarily an agricultural one, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The abundant and easily accessible veins of coal in Perry county early attracted the attention of capitalists to this section. The Legislatures of the early thirties granted liberal charters, and many large enterprises, with several million dollars' capital, were launched, notable among which were the Indiana Cotton Mills and the American Cannel Coal Company. This latter company purchased 7,000 acres of land and proceeded to lay out the town of Cannelton, on a site of 1,000 acres on a bend of the Ohio river. It became the home of the early "boomer," and some of the optimistic claims made at that time have a familiar ring to-day. Regarding one of the enterprises that was being exploited the following was published: . . . The mill is to contain 2,000 spindles and make coarse ticking and flannel. . . . This enterprise is intended to be but the beginning of a movement which may result in giving the control of the price of cotton to the country where it is produced. It may, too, operate as a check to overproduction by giving planters other means of investment besides lands and slaves, and may result in changing the character of the present cotton manufacturing districts of the world, for the coal districts in this vicinity and the fertile and healthy regions around present opportunities for the increase of manufactures to an unlimited extent. The wealth of Indiana may be eventually concentrated in this part of the State, which was so long overlooked by the emigrants." And to this an early historian added: "The home market that will here be made for our agricultural products, and the capital and population which will be attracted from abroad by this affluent combination of manufacturing advantages, warrants the anticipation that Cannelton at no distant day will become a large and important manufacturing city." Thus Perry county holds the record for first bringing Indiana and its lavish opportunities before the world.

Organization. — Perry county, which was named after Commodore Oliver H. Perry, was the fourth county organized, in 1814, and the thirteenth and last county to be created before the Territory of Indiana applied to Congress for an enabling act. In November of the same year the commissioners chose a site on the Ohio river for the new county seat and gave it the classical name of Troy; later it was moved to Washington, which changed its name to Franklin, and in September, 1819, found the county seat moved to Rome. Here it remained until December 7, 1859, when it was moved to Cannelton, where a new court-house had been built and donated as an inducement to move by an enterprising coal company that was interested in booming the town.

Population of Perry county in 1890 was 18,240; in 1900 was 18,778, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 18,078, of which 753 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,919 families in the county and 3,814 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are seven townships in Perry county: Anderson, Clark, Leopold, Oil, Tobin, Troy and Union. The incorporated cities and towns are Cannelton, Tell City and Troy. Cannelton is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Perry county was

$1,526,180 value of improvements was $1,379,010 and the total net value of taxables was $4,164,500. There were 2,608 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were fourteen miles of improved roads in Perry county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $66,500.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 8.41 miles of steam railroad operated in Perry county by the Southern Railway Company.

Educational.—According to the annual report of Lee B. Mullen, county superintendent of Perry county, there were 109 schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 152 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,900. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $67,493.27. Estimated value of school property in the county was $139,683, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $22,104.93.

Agriculture.—There were in Perry county in 1910 over 1,900 farms, embraced in 212,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 109.3 acres. The value of all farm property was over $5,100,000, showing 82.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $14.29. The total value of domestic animals was over $762,000: Number of cattle 7,300, valued at $139,000; horses 4,500, valued at $431,000; hogs 9,900, valued at $68,000; sheep 3,900, valued at $12,000. The total value of poultry was $41,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912 there were eight industrial establishments in Cannelton, furnishing employment to over 200 persons. The principal products are cotton sheeting and sewer pipe. At Tell City there are sixteen industries, which employ over 500 persons. The principal products are furniture, desks and wood hames.

PIKE COUNTY

PETERSBURG, SEAT OF JUSTICE

PIKE COUNTY is situated in the southwestern section of the State. It is bounded on the north by Knox and Daviess, on the east by Dubois, on the south by Warrick and on the west by Gibson counties. It contains 337 square miles, part of which is hilly, while the western part is rolling and contains much fine bottom land. Great interest is taken in farming and stock raising, and this is said to be one of the largest live stock shipping points in Indiana. Pike county is rich in bituminous coal deposits, most of the land being underlaid with fine workable veins of from four to nine feet in thickness. According to the State Mine Inspector's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were thirteen mines in operation under his jurisdiction, from which 602,032 tons were produced.

Organization.—Pike county which was named in honor of General Z. M. Pike, who fell at the capture of York April 27, 1813, was organized on February 1, 1817, with Petersburg as the county seat since its organization.

Population of Pike county in 1890 was 18,544; in 1900 was 20,486, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 19,684, of which 164 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,522 families in the county and 4,468 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Pike county: Clay, Jefferson, Lockhart, Logan, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Patoka and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Petersburg and Winslow. Petersburg is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Pike county was $3,578,320; value of improvements was $1,215,010, and the total net value of taxables was $7,347,910. There were 2,909 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were seventy-eight miles of improved roads in Pike county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $156,887.60.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are

28.72 miles of steam railroad operated in Pike county by the Evansville & Indianapolis and the Southern Railway Company of Indiana.

Agriculture.—There were in Pike county in 1910 over 2,400 farms embraced in 194,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 79.8 acres. The value of all farm property was over $9,700,000, showing 63.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $33.10. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,300,000: Number of cattle 9,700, valued at $238,000; horses 7,500, valued at $696,000; hogs 26,000, valued at $167,000; sheep 9,400, valued at $35,000. The total value of poultry was about $73,000.

Educational.—According to the report of Andrew Jewell, county superintendent of Pike county, there were ninety-seven schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Pike county in 1914, employing 152 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,758. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $57,264.68. Estimated value of school property in the county was $159,300, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $39,270.

Scene on the Patoka River. Rises in northern part of Orange county and flows west through Crawford, Dubois, Pike and Gibson counties, and empties into the Wabash River below the mouth of White River.—*Photo by Wm. M. Herschell.*

PORTER COUNTY

VALPARAISO, SEAT OF JUSTICE

PORTER COUNTY, located in the northwestern part of the State, bordering on Lake Michigan, is bounded on the east by Laporte, on the south by Jasper and on the west by Lake counties. It is divided into three sections; the southern contains the great Kankakee marsh; the central part, the Morainic hills, and the northern section the three beaches of old Lake Chicago and the present beach of Lake Michigan. It contains 575 square miles. For many years the Kankakee marsh was considered almost worthless, but since it has been drained it forms one of the most valuable parts of the county, much of which has been given to the raising of hay. Hebron, a thriving town of 800, has the distinction of shipping more native hay than any other town in the world. The proximity of Chicago has encouraged dairy farming and the county ships daily over 10,000 gallons of milk. Valuable clay deposits are found in the county, the different kinds producing several of the best varieties of brick.

The scenic beauty of the county is notable; the two most attractive features being the group of Morainic-basin and kettle-hole lakes around Valparaiso, and the magnificent range of sand hills near Lake Michigan.

Valparaiso University was founded September 16, 1873, by Henry B. Brown. Two years after the university was started, Oliver P. Kinsey became associated with Mr. Brown, and together they applied to their problem all of their knowledge on the subject. Valparaiso University has an enrolment of more than 5,000 students, twenty-two departments, eleven school buildings, including three in Chicago for medical and dental work and a library containing over 12,000 works of reference. The classes are in session the entire year. Its largest department is the normal college, which gives instruction to more than 1,100 students annually, and a large percentage of the students earn all or a part of their expenses at Valparaiso. The university has no secret societies, nor does it compete with other institutions in the field of athletics. It is one of the largest universities in the United States in point of attendance and its students come from all over the United States and foreign countries.

Organization.—Porter county, organized February 1, 1836, was named in honor of Commodore David Porter, of the United States Navy. The county seat has always been at Valparaiso, although the first plat dated July 7, 1836, bears the name of Portersville. The name of the county seat was changed to Valparaiso during the first year and it seems to have been done by the local authorities.

Population of Porter county in 1890 was 18,052; in 1900 was 19,175, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,540, of which 2,939 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,544 families in the county and 4,396 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Porter county: Boone, Center, Jackson, Liberty, Morgan, Pine, Pleasant, Portage, Porter, Union, Washington and Westchester. The incorporated cities and towns are Valparaiso, Chesterton, Hebron and Porter. Valparaiso is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Porter county was $6,938,790; value of improvements was $2,841,160, and the total net value of taxables was $21,950,810. There were 2,516 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 280 miles of improved roads in Porter county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $707,526.50.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 187.82 miles of steam railroad operated in Porter county by the B. & O. & Chicago; C. & O.; C. & E.; LaCrosse branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Dune Park extension of the C., I. & S.; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Grand Trunk & Western; L. S. & M. S.; Michigan Central; Montpelier & Chicago by the Wabash; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pere Marquette;

Valparaiso University, Porter County.

Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L.; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Indiana Harbor Belt railroads. The Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend and the Gary & Interurban Railroad Companies operate 42.50 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Fred H. Cole, county superintendent of Porter county, there were ninety-one schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in Porter county in 1914, employing 164 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,540. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $102,388.42. Estimated value of school property in the county was $392,745, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $99,310.79.

Agriculture.—There were in Porter county in 1910 over 1,900 farms embraced in 239,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 125 acres. The value of all farm property was over $19,000,000, showing 78.3 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $58.09. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,700,000: Number of cattle 21,000, valued at $664,000; horses 8,200, valued at $869,000; hogs 17,000, valued at $141,000; sheep 7,700, valued at $38,000. The total value of poultry was $68,000.

POSEY COUNTY

MOUNT VERNON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

POSEY COUNTY is located in the extreme southwestern corner or "pocket" of the State, is bounded on the north by Gibson county, on the east by Vanderburg, on the south by the Ohio river, the north bank of which separates it from the State of Kentucky, and on the west by the Wabash river, the dividing line between Indiana and Illinois. The county contains 420 square miles, and the surface is level or slightly rolling, with a few sand-clay hills, due to the action of the wind. The soils of the county are well adapted to the raising of grains and vegetables of all kinds, including watermelons and muskmelons, for which the county has become noted.

Within the borders of Posey county, fifty miles from the mouth of the Wabash, is the famous town of New Harmony, which was first settled in 1814, by Frederick Rapp and a German colony from western Pennsylvania. Here he cleared an immense farm of 17,000 acres, planted fine orchards and vineyards and erected mills and manufactories, 200 neat and comfortable houses in the town, among which were two churches, one of which was then much the largest in the State. In 1825, the celebrated Robert Owen purchased the town and a considerable part of the land for the purpose of making an experiment of his "social system," and Rapp and his company returned to Pennsylvania.

Organization.—Posey county was organized November 1, 1814, and was the twelfth in order

of organization. It was named after Thomas Posey, the second and last Governor of Indiana Territory, who aided in the creation of the county.

Posey county had three county seat changes within the first ten years of its history, and built a new court-house at each place. The first location was at Blackford, in the northeastern corner of Mars township, the town being named after Judge Isaac Blackford, a famous lawyer in Indiana for more than forty years. In 1817, it was removed to Springfield, near the town of Harmonie, where Frederick Rapp and his colony of Rappites lived. Here it remained until, by the legislative act of February 12, 1825, it was removed to Mount Vernon, which has remained the county seat ever since.

Population of Posey county in 1890 was 21,529; in 1900 was 22,333, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 21,670, of which 710 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,063 families in the county and 4,984 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Posey county: Bethel, Black, Center, Harmony, Lynn, Mars, Point, Robb, Robinson and Smith. The incorporated cities and towns are Mount Vernon, Cynthiana, Griffin, New Harmony and Poseyville. Mount Vernon is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Posey county was $8,501,580; value of improvements was $2,797,105, and the total net value of taxables was $15,705,991. There were 3,079 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 210 miles of improved roads in Posey county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $499,111.86.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 72.80 miles of steam railroad operated in Posey county by the Evansville, Mount Carmel & Northern branch of the Big Four; Mount Vernon branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Peoria division and the New Harmony branch of the Illinois Central, and the Louisville & Nashville railroads. The Evansville Railways Company operates 11.69 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of

Laboratory of Dr. David Dale Owen, New Harmony, Posey County.

Library, Workingmen's Institute, New Harmony, Posey County.

G. E. Behrens, county superintendent of Posey county, there were seventy-eight schoolhouses, including six high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 164 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,381. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $90,431.67. Estimated value of school property in the county was $427,350, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $117,007.65.

Agriculture.—There were in Posey county in 1910 over 2,100 farms embraced in 238,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 112 acres. The value of all farm property was over $18,000,000, showing 56.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $58.65. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,400,000: Number of cattle 8,000, valued at $190,000; horses 6,500, valued at $619,000; hogs 27,000, valued at $123,000; sheep 4,600, valued at $20,000. The total value of poultry was $48,000.

PULASKI COUNTY

WINAMAC, SEAT OF JUSTICE

PULASKI COUNTY is located in the north central part of Indiana. It is bounded on the north by Starke, on the east by Fulton, on the south by Cass and White and on the west by Jasper counties. It contains 432 square miles and is now considered among the best farming counties in the State. The soil is clay, sand, muck or loam, and corn is the principal product. Through it flows the Tippecanoe, one of the most beautiful rivers in Indiana.

Organization.—Pulaski county began its official existence May 6, 1840, and was named after the celebrated Polish soldier, Count Pulaski, who, failing to sustain the independence of his own country, came to America during the Revolutionary war, was appointed a brigadier-general, and fell mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah in 1779. Winamac was selected as the county seat May 6, 1839. The town was named in honor of Winamac of the Pottawatomies, who lived at this place.

Population of Pulaski county in 1890 was 11,233; in 1900 was 14,033, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 13,312, of which 825 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,036 families in the county and 3,006 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Pulaski county: Beaver, Cass, Franklin, Harrison, Indian Creek, Jefferson, Monroe, Rich Grove, Salem, Tippecanoe, Van Buren and White Post. The incorporated cities and towns are Francesville, Medaryville, Monterey and Winamac. The county seat is Winamac.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Pulaski county was $4,314,610; value of improvements was $1,289,235, and the total net value of taxables was $9,601,490. There were 2,111 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 302 miles of improved roads in Pulaski county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $332,823.85.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 56.27 miles of steam railroad operated in Pulaski county by the Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago & Erie; Michigan City branch of the C., I. & L., and the Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Homer L. Rogers, county superintendent of Pulaski county, there were seventy-five schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in Pulaski county in 1914, employing 123 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,839. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $53,657.14. The estimated value of school property in the county was $362,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $93,100.

Agriculture.—There were in Pulaski county in 1910 over 1,800 farms embraced in 258,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 136 acres. The value of all farm property was over $16,000,000, showing 105.2 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $47.97. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,500,000: Number of cattle 16,000, valued at $424,000; horses 8,000, valued at $856,000; hogs 18,000, valued at $143,000; sheep 12,000, valued at $53,000. The total value of poultry was $90,000.

PUTNAM COUNTY

GREENCASTLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

PUTNAM COUNTY, popularly known as the Blue Grass county of Indiana, comprises 480 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Montgomery, on the east by Hendricks and Morgan, on the south by Owen and Clay, and on the west by Parke counties. Its principal stream, Walnut creek, traverses the county in a southwesterly direction, and just before passing into Clay county is joined by Deer and Mill creeks and thus forms Eel river. The surface of the land in the northern half of the county is generally level, but south of Greencastle it becomes undulating and, in some cases, hilly and precipitant. The soil is known as rich calcareous loam or clay, especially adapted to grain or grass, and to the profitable cultivation of fruits. In two other items, however, Putnam county is greatly in the lead of other counties—live stock and limestone rock. Its pre-eminence in the development of live stock dates from 1853, when the late Dr. Alexander C. Stevenson visited England and succeeded in bringing across the Atlantic from that country several head of pedigreed shorthorn or Durham cattle, the first of the kind to reach this part of the country. From this modest beginning has sprung the many valuable strains of cattle for which the county has long been noted.

The State Farm for Misdemeanants is located in Putnam county. It contains 1,600 acres.

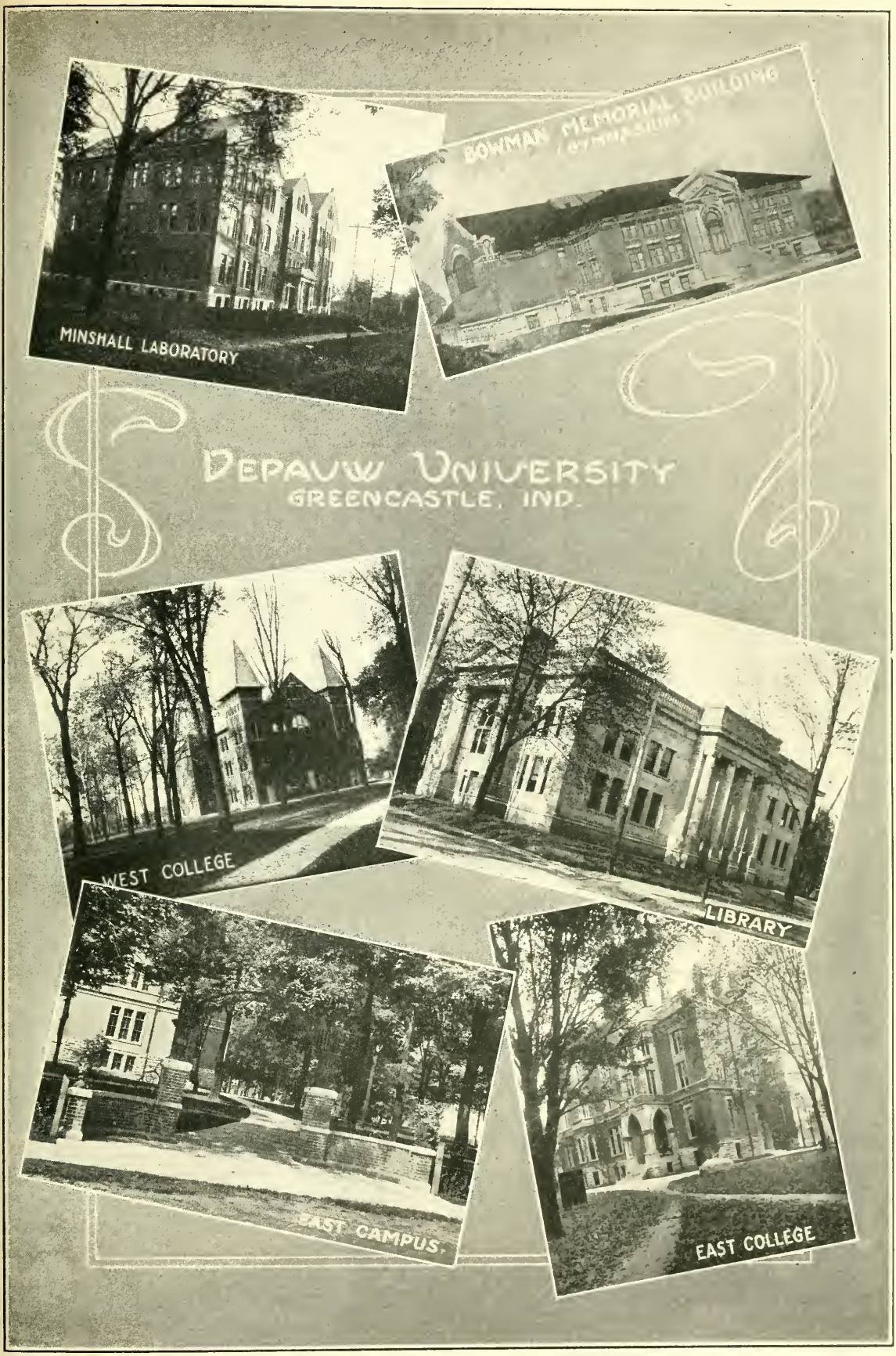
De Pauw University.—With the breaking of the ground in 1915 for the new $100,000 gymnasium, "The Thomas Bowman Memorial," which followed a campaign placing the active endowment beyond $1,000,000, De Pauw University, at Greencastle, has become one of the best equipped institutions in the Middle West. According to an early record, the college was first conceived and advocated as early as 1832, but it was not until 1836, at the session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that it was finally determined upon. As the largest subscriptions were procured at Greencastle, this location was selected as the site for the college.

The name of the university at the time of its founding was "Indiana Asbury University," which name it was given in honor of Francis Asbury, the great pioneer bishop. This name was changed to De Pauw University in 1884, in recognition of liberal gifts from Washington T. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind.

Ten buildings scattered over a campus of twenty-five acres, in the heart of Greencastle, are given over to the work of De Pauw University. The college library contains over 41,000 bound volumes and several thousand pamphlets. It numbers among its alumni Daniel W. Voorhees, Albert G. Porter, John Clark Ridpath, Albert J. Beveridge and other distinguished men. Dr. George R. Grose is the president of the university.

Organization.—Putnam county was organized April 1, 1822, and was named in honor of General Israel Putnam of the war of the Revolution. Greencastle, the county seat of Putnam county, was so named at the suggestion of Ephraim Dukes, one of the donors of the land on which the county seat was established, after Greencastle, Pa., his native town.

Population of Putnam county in 1890 was 22,335; in 1900 was 21,478, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,520, of which 201 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,317 families in the county and 5,199 dwellings.



DePauw University (Formerly Asbury), Greencastle.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Putnam county: Clinton, Cloverdale, Floyd, Franklin, Greencastle, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Mill Creek, Monroe, Russell, Warren and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Greencastle, Bainbridge, Cloverdale, Roachdale and Russellville. Greencastle is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Putnam county was $7,660,835; value of improvements was $2,757,325, and the total net value of taxables was $17,283,771. There were 3,368 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 800 miles of improved roads in Putnam county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $646,126.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 89.42 miles of steam railroad operated in Putnam county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; St. Louis division of the Big Four, and the St. Louis division of the Vandalia railroads. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 20.33 miles of electric lines in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of L. G. Wright, county superintendent of Putnam county, there were 104 schoolhouses, including eighteen high schools, in Putnam county in 1914, employing 183 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,506. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $73,144.02. The estimated value of school property in the county was $255,219, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $50,299.

Agriculture.—There were in Putnam county in 1910 over 2,900 farms embraced in 292,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 98.7 acres. The value of all farm property was over $20,000,000, showing 71.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $49.41. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,300,000: Number of cattle 16,000, valued at $581,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,000,000; hogs 58,000, valued at $393,000; sheep 25,000, valued at $116,000. The total value of poultry was $114,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1915, there were eleven industrial establishments in Greencastle which employ nearly 200 persons. The leading industries are engaged in the production of lumber and veneer, kitchen cabinets and lightning rods.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

WINCHESTER, SEAT OF JUSTICE

RANDOLPH COUNTY is situated in the east central part of the State and is marked by the highest altitude in Indiana. The highest of surveyed points is on the Springfield division of the Big Four, about four miles west of Lynn and is 1,285 feet above sea level. It is quite probable that the highest point in the State is north and east of this point about three miles at the head of the west fork of White river. The entire county is a level plateau, there being no hills of any consequence whatever. The natural resources of Randolph county consist of gas, oil and stone. The gas and oil are about exhausted, but the limestone is being used more than ever. The quarry and crusher are at Bridgeville and are among the largest in the State. Randolph county contains 450 square miles and is bounded on the north by Jay, on the east by the State of Ohio, on the south by Union and Fayette, and on the west by Henry and a small section of Fayette county. In or near this county are the head waters of the Big Miami, White Water, Blue river, White river, the Mississinewa, the Salamonie, Wabash and St. Marys, all of which run in different directions.

Organization.—Randolph county is said to have been named at the request of the settlers after the county in North Carolina from which

they emigrated, though it is said also that the name was given in honor of Thomas Randolph, attorney-general of the territory, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. It was organized August 10, 1818, and Winchester has been the county seat since its organization.

Population of Randolph county in 1890 was 28,085; in 1900 was 28,653, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 29,013, of which 555 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,354 families in the county and 7,260 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Randolph county: Franklin, Green, Greens Fork, Jackson, Monroe, Nettle Creek, Stony Creek, Ward, Washington, Wayne, West River and White River. The incorporated cities and towns are Union City, Winchester, East Modoc, West Modoc, Farmland, Losantville, Lynn, Parker City, Ridgeville and Saratoga. Winchester is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Randolph county was $10,442,230; value of improvements was $4,101,820, and the total net value of taxables was $23,267,290. There were 4,718 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 515 miles of improved roads in Randolph county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $621,221.16.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 87.33 miles of steam railroad operated in Randolph county by the Chesapeake & Ohio; Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne; Indianapolis division of the Big Four; Eastern division of the Peoria & Eastern; Grand Rapids & Indiana, and the Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Union Traction Company of Indiana operates 23.49 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Lee L. Driver, county superintendent of Randolph county, there were eighty-seven schoolhouses (twenty-four of which were not in use), including eighteen high schools, in Randolph county in 1914, employing 239 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 5,441. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $120,462.61. The estimated value of school property in the county was $598,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $229,077.

Randolph county has twenty consolidated schools, fifteen of which are consolidated high schools, to which last year 2,144 pupils were transported, by ninety-one school wagons and interurban. Of the ninety-seven abandoned district schools of this county, twenty-one have been abandoned because of lack of attendance, the remaining seventy-six were abandoned upon petition of the patrons. The high school attendance in township schools has increased in eight years from sixty-one to 601. The per cent. of eighth-year graduates to enter high school has increased in the same length of time from 21 per cent. to 50 per cent. before consolidation to 93 per cent. to 100 per cent. since consolidation, varying in the different corporations.

Agriculture.—There were in Randolph county in 1910 over 3,200 farms embraced in 280,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 85.1 acres. The value of all farm property was over $29,000,000, showing 106.7 per cent. increase over 1,900. The average value of land per acre was $78.03. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,750,000: Number of cattle 21,000, valued at $636,000; horses 13,000, valued at $1,500,000; hogs 81,000, valued at $472,000; sheep 18,000, valued at $84,000. Total value of poultry $131,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were seventeen industrial establishments in Winchester, which furnish employment to over 600 persons. The largest industry is engaged in the manufacture of glass bottles and bottle packages.

RIPLEY COUNTY

VERSAILLES, SEAT OF JUSTICE

RIPLEY COUNTY is in the southeastern part of Indiana, and contains 440 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Decatur and Franklin, on the east by Dearborn and Ohio, on the south by Switzerland and Jefferson and on the west by Jennings counties. It is situated in the Ohio valley approximately fifteen miles from the Ohio river. A small tributary of the Ohio, the Laughrey, drains the greater part of the county. Its source is in the north central part and flows directly south of southeast, cutting a picturesque channel through a bed of limestone. Although, as one approaches the Ohio river, the surface is undulating, the contour in general is level. The top soil is of three types, that formed by glaciation, that formed by decaying limestone, and that formed by overflow of the streams. This, together with the temperate climate, is favorable for the production of grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Many valuable and dense forests are still found in this section and poultry and dairy products are extensive. While farming is the leading industry, quarrying is a profitable one on account of the abundance of limestone.

Organization.—Ripley county, which was named in honor of General E. W. Ripley, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812, was organized April 10, 1818. The first courts in Ripley county were held at Marion, as a county seat was not selected until April 27, 1818. The place selected was the present site of Versailles, now the county seat, on land donated by John Paul, of Jefferson county. The first lots were sold on September 21, 1818, and temporary provisions were made for holding the courts in the spring of 1819. A court-house was not built until 1821.

Population of Ripley county in 1890 was 19,350; in 1900 was 19,881, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 19,452, of which 1,019 were of white foreign birth. There

The Muscatatuck River. Rises in Ripley county and flows into White River near west lines of Washington and Jackson counties; one of its branches rises within two miles of the Ohio River, near Hanover.—*Photograph by Wm. M. Herschell.*

were 4,796 families in the county and 4,701 dwellings.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Ripley county was $3,569,965; value of improvements was $1,902,175, and the total net value of taxables was $8,680,560. The county had 3,126 polls.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in Ripley county: Adams, Brown, Center, Delaware, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Laughrey, Otter Creek, Shelby and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Batesville, Milan, Osgood, Sunman, Versailles. The county seat is Versailles.

Improved Roads.—There were 283 miles of improved roads in Ripley county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $266,639.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 30.29 miles of steam railroad operated in Ripley county by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago division of the Big Four railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Charles R. Hertenstein, county superintendent of Ripley county, there were 100 schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in Ripley county in 1914, employing 137 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,500. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $57,-470.51. The estimated value of school property in the county was $187,660, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $33,744.

Agriculture.—There were in Ripley county in 1910 over 3,000 farms embraced in 273,000 acres. Average acres per farm, ninety-one acres. The value of all farm property was over $12,-000,000, showing 74.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $27.11. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,500,000: Number of cattle 18,000, valued at $455,000; horses 8,300, valued at $825,000; hogs 19,000, valued at $134,000; sheep 6,200, valued at $24,000. The value of poultry, $118,000.

RUSH COUNTY

RUSHVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

RUSH COUNTY is situated in the second tier of counties east of Indianapolis and is bounded on the north by Hancock and Henry, on the east by Fayette and Franklin, on the south by Decatur and on the west by Shelby and Hancock counties. It contains 414 square miles of the most fertile land in the State. The county is given particularly to the most advanced type of farming and stock raising. A special feature for which the county is noted is the importing and breeding of Jersey cattle. Several large stock farms of national reputation are conducted here that are devoted to this particular industry. Many fine orchards are in the county that have won prizes for their apples in America and Europe. Hundreds of farmers are doing excellent work, adding to the fame of Rush county in the raising of all classes of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Organization.—Rush county was organized by an act of the Legislature December 31, 1821, which became effective April 1, 1822. At the suggestion of Dr. Laughlin it was named in honor of Dr. Rush, as well as the town of Rushville, which has been the county seat since the organization.

Population of Rush county in 1890 was 19,034; in 1900 was 20,148, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 19,349, of which 214 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,994 families in the county and 4,895 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Rush county: Anderson, Center, Jackson, Noble, Orange, Posey, Richland, Ripley, Rushville, Union, Walker and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Rushville, Carthage and Glenwood. Rushville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the

Ford on Flat Rock. Rises in northeast corner of Henry County, flows through Rush, Decatur, Shelby and Bartholomew counties, and empties into east fork of White River. The Indian name is Puck-op-ka. —*Photograph by Wm. M. Herschell.*

total value of lands and lots in Rush county was $10,775,375; value of improvements was $3,346,285, and the total net value of taxables was $20,957,525. There were 3,377 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 280 miles of improved roads in Rush county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $579,937.90.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 77.10 miles of steam railroad operated in Rush county by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; Big Four over Lake Erie & Western; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; Indianapolis division and Cambridge City branch of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville railroads. The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company operates 18.73 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Chester M. George, the county superintendent, there were fifty-seven schoolhouses, including nine high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 146 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,059. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $88,231.12. Estimated value of school property in the county was $561,500, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $187,960.

Agriculture.—There were in Rush county in 1910 over 2,100 farms embraced in 253,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 118.5 acres. The value of all farm property was over $31,000,000, showing 92.4 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $95.45. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,700,000: Number of cattle 14,000, valued at $505,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,300,000; hogs 122,000, valued at $782,000; sheep 15,000, valued at $65,000. The total value of poultry, $96,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were twenty-three industrial establishments in Rushville, furnishing employment to over 500 persons. The principal articles manufactured are furniture and lumber.

SCOTT COUNTY

SCOTTSBURG, SEAT OF JUSTICE

SCOTT COUNTY, the fourth smallest county in the State, is located a little to the east of the central part of the southern section of Indiana. It contains about 200 square miles and is bounded on the north by Jackson and Jennings, on the east by Jefferson, on the south by Clark and on the west by Washington, Jackson and a small section of Clark counties. There are three distinct kinds of land in the county: hill table and bottom land. Few counties contain more real good bottom land compared with its areas. Straightening, shortening and cleaning the streams have been resorted to in relieving the low lands of surplus rainfall, one of the most

notable improvements being the shortening of Stucker creek from fourteen to seven miles in length. Numerous good-sized streams afford excellent drainage facilities, and the soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of farm and garden products. The breeding and raising of horses and mules is carried on extensively.

Organization.—Scott county, which was named in honor of General Charles Scott, a distinguished officer of the army of the Revolution, then in the Indian wars and afterward Governor of Kentucky, was organized January 12, 1820. For more than fifty years the county seat was located at the town of Lexington. Several appeals were made to the Legislature to relocate the county seat and this was not done until the building of a railroad through the county in 1871 was accomplished. A new town was laid out on the railroad March 27, 1871, named Scottsburg, in honor of Thomas Scott, president of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad, to which the seat of justice was removed after completion of the new court-house. A statue of the late William H. English, who was born in Scott county, has been erected in the court-house yard.

Population of Scott county in 1890 was 7,833; in 1900 was 8,307, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 8,323, of which fifty-three were of white foreign birth. There were 1,980 families in the county and 1,967 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are five townships in Scott county: Finley, Jennings, Johnson, Lexington and Vienna. Scottsburg is the county seat.

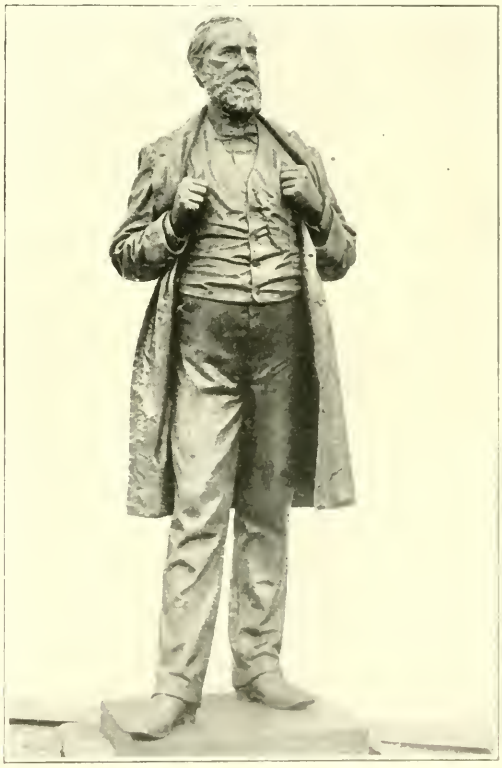
Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract from the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Scott county was $1,432,700; value of improvements was $638,110, and the total net value of taxables was $3,626,590. There were 1,279 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 153 miles of improved roads in Scott county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $124,640.86.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 21.35 miles of steam railroad operated in Scott county by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern; Big Four, and the Louisville division of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Company operates 12.09 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of William S. Griffith, county superintendent of Scott county, there were forty-six schoolhouses, including three high schools, in Scott county in 1914, employing sixty-eight teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 1,643. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $25,441.72. The estimated value of school property in the county was $115,500, and the amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $33,289.46.

Agriculture.—There were in Scott county in 1910 over 1,300 farms embraced in 111,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 85.3 acres. The value of all farm property was over $4,600,000, showing 97.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $26.90. The total value of domestic animals was over $572,000: Number of cattle 3,800, valued at $97,000; horses 3,300, valued at $317,000; hogs 6,100, valued at $44,000; sheep 2,000, valued at $9,000. The total value of poultry was $39,000.

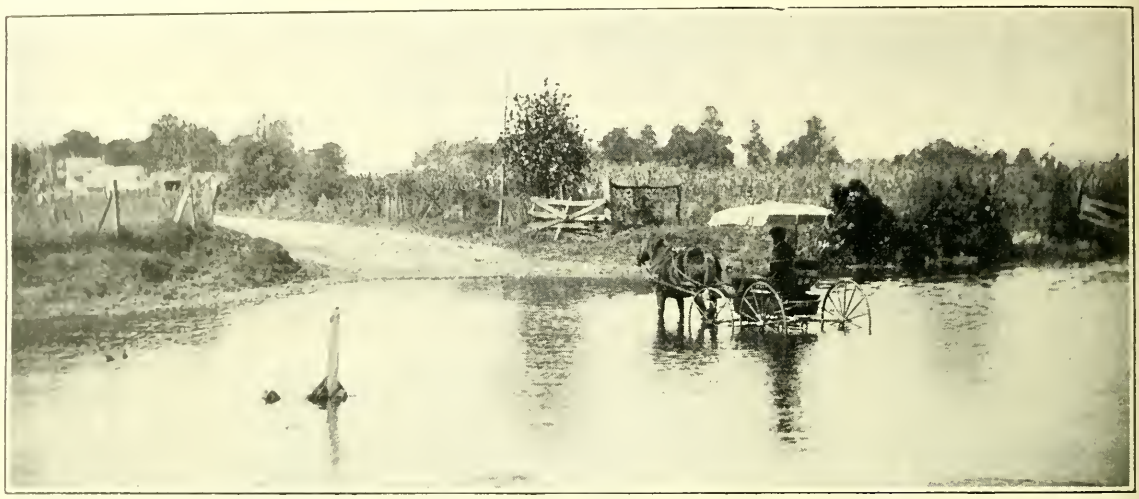


Statue of Wm. H. English on Court-House Grounds, Scottsburg.

SHELBY COUNTY

SHELBYVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

SHELBY COUNTY adjoins Marion county on the southeast and contains about 408 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Hancock, on the east by Rush and Decatur, on the south by Bartholomew and a very small section of Decatur, and on the west by Marion and Johnson. The soil is very fertile and there is practically no waste land. The county is traversed by small rivers and creeks, affording fine drainage, insuring bountiful crops of all farm products.



Ford on the Brandywine. The Brandywine rises in Hancock county, flows through and empties into Blue River in Shelby county.

Organization.—Shelby county, which was named in honor of Isaac Shelby, an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war and in that of 1812, also Governor of Kentucky, was organized April 1, 1822. It was formerly a part of Delaware county and was occupied by the Miami Indians, but vacated by them before the organization of the county. Shelbyville was made the seat of justice at the organization. It is now one of the State's most important manufacturing centers, devoted largely to the manufacture of furniture.

Population of Shelby county in 1890 was 25,154; in 1900 was 26,491, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 26,802, of which 401 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,905 families in the county and 6,779 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fourteen townships in Shelby county: Addison, Brandywine, Hanover, Hendricks, Jackson, Liberty, Marion, Moral, Noble, Shelby, Sugar Creek, Union, Van Buren and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Shelbyville and Morristown. Shelbyville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Shelby county was $12,477,000; value of improvements was $3,833,930, and the total net value of taxables was $23,646,356. There were 4,993 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 332 miles of improved roads in Shelby county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $243,608.20.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 58.10 miles of steam railroad operated in Shelby county by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; Chicago division of the Big Four; Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville, and the Cambridge City

branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads. The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company operates 32.13 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of William Everson, the county superintendent, there were ninety-three schoolhouses, including six high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 201 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,655. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $112,951.71. Estimated value of school property in the county was $524,300, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $167,946.

Agriculture.—There were in Shelby county in 1910 over 2,700 farms embraced in 251,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 93.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $31,000,000, showing 91.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $98.81. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,100,000: Number of cattle 15,000, valued at $462,000; horses 12,000, valued at $1,250,000; hogs 49,000, valued at $306,000; sheep 10,000, valued at $46,000. The total value of poultry was $111,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were twenty-two industrial establishments in Shelbyville, which employ nearly 1,600 persons. Shelbyville is one of the largest furniture manufacturing centers in Indiana.

SPENCER COUNTY

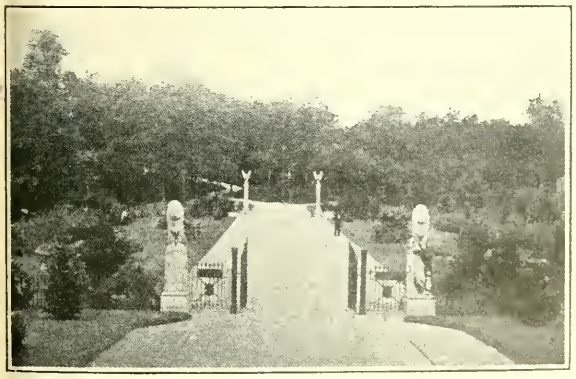
ROCKPORT, SEAT OF JUSTICE

SPENCER COUNTY, situated upon the Ohio river, reaches as far south as any other county in the State. It contains about 410 square miles, and leads all other counties in the State in the production of tobacco, and much corn is raised on the rich bottom lands along the river. In the northern part of the county are some rich beds of coal, one mine being in operation in 1914 under the jurisdiction of the State mine inspector.

Organization.—Spencer county, which was first settled by Kentuckians, was organized by an act of the Legislature, which became effective February 1, 1818. It was named in honor of Captain Spier Spencer, of Harrison county, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Rockport has been the seat of justice since the organization of the county. Spencer county has the distinction of having been the home of Abraham Lincoln, and the site of his father's log cabin is still pointed out by old settlers about Lincoln City.

St. Meinrad's Abbey, Spencer county, Indiana, is the name of that flourishing branch of the great and venerable Benedictine Order, which some sixty years ago was transplanted from Europe to America.

The name which this institution of piety and learning bears is taken from the holy man and hermit, St. Meinrad, born in the year 797, a mem-



Nancy Hanks Park and Monument, Lincoln City, Spencer County.

ber of the noble house of Hohenzollern (the same that to-day in the person of Emperor William II rules in Germany). For years he lived as a hermit a life of prayer and penance at a spot which to-day is the world-renowned place of pilgrimage in Switzerland—Maria Einsiedeln (Our Lady of the Hermits). There he died as a martyr in the year 861, being slain by two robbers, who falsely thought that the holy man had concealed in his hut rich gifts received from the pilgrims. Although aware of the impending danger, he nevertheless extended to them the hospitality of his humble cell, thus falling a victim to his own charity.

It was by this famous Abbey of Einsiedeln in Switzerland that the Abbey of St. Meinrad in Spencer County, Indiana, was founded. In 1852 the Rev. Joseph Kundeck, of Jasper, Ind., upon the urgent request of Bishop de Saint Palais, of Vincennes, Ind., secured from Einsiedeln several Benedictine recruits for the American missions—the Rev. Bede O'Connor and the Rev. Ulrich Christin, who arrived in New York January 31, 1853. Shortly after, more recruits were sent from the mother house, and on March 21, 1854, full possession was taken of the new Benedictine colony established at St. Meinrad. The Rev. Kundeck dedicated the little log cabin, held solemn celebration of high-mass in the open air, and preached to the throng that had gathered from all directions. Soon frame buildings and a church were erected; missions, together with a school (college and seminary), were begun; and by re-enforcement of members the new settlement was able, in 1866, to count in its family twenty religieux, all ready to sacrifice their time, their strength and even their lives for the good cause. Many were the hardships and struggles during these years; but in spite of all adversity, the Benedictine colony progressed so satisfactorily that it was deemed feasible to have it elevated by Rome to the title of an independent Abbey, with all rights and privileges; this was effected on September 30, 1870. The Rev. Martin Marty, up to this time Prior, became its first Abbot; but in 1880 he was appointed Bishop of all the Dakotas, where he accomplished an immense amount of good work for the Indian cause, settling many a difference between the Indians and the government. He died as Bishop of St. Cloud in 1896.

With this elevation to the title and rank of an Abbey, a period of great activity set in for the institution under the leadership of Abbot Marty. In 1872 the corner-stone of the new Abbey building was laid, and in 1874 the community abandoned their old frame buildings and occupied their new stately edifice constructed of sandstone from its own quarry. The successor of Abbot Marty was Abbot Fintan (1880-1898), under whose administration the large and spacious college building of stone was erected; he also founded a new Benedictine colony at St. Benedict's in the State of Arkansas, and one at St. Joseph's in the State of Louisiana.

Affairs had thus made marked progress at St. Meinrad. Its missions, as well as college and seminary, were in a flourishing condition; the institution enjoyed a great increase of members not only in the community, but also in all departments of the student body; when of a sudden, on September 2, 1887, at the noon hour, a terrific disaster fell upon the Abbey, bringing gloom and desolation with it. On that day the Abbey buildings, church, library, college, seminary and all workshops were destroyed by fire. What had taken many years of labor and self-sacrifice to build up, an unexpected conflagration of an hour or two turned into a waste of smoldering ruins. The community immediately set to work for the reconstruction of the new Abbey buildings, and on the second anniversary day of the fire, September 2, 1889, the new Abbey was ready for occupancy.

In 1898, after the death of Abbot Fintan, the third incumbent of the abbatial chair was elected, the choice falling upon the rector of the seminary—Reverend Athanasius Schmitt, O. S. B. His chief aim was to erect a church large enough to accommodate choir members, priests, clerics, brothers, students of the college, philosophers, theologians and a large number of lay people. This church is a huge structure of solid stone masonry built in the pure Romanesque style of architecture, 200 feet long by 72 feet wide, with two beautiful towers containing a chime of six bells. These towers are covered with copper shingles, whilst the roofing of the church proper is of slate. The magnificent art glass windows were imported from Munich, Germany. The high altar, a unique, gorgeous structure of Italian marble and fire-gilt bronze, hails likewise from

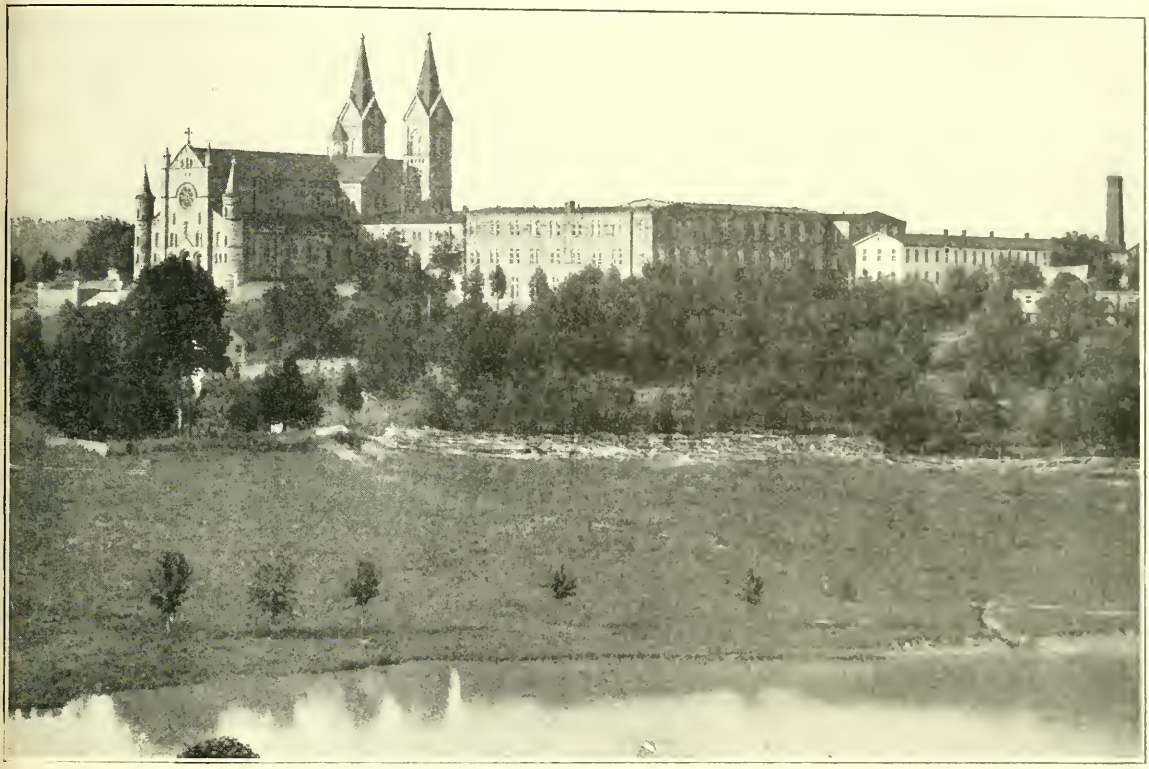
the art studios of Germany and Italy. Beneath the chancel there is a crypt containing four different grottoes; these grottoes are built of natural stone obtained from a cave in Ohio. The church contains fourteen altars, with baptismal chapel and a chapel of Our Lady near the entrance. The mammoth double organ is an instrument of fifty-five registers and 3,015 pipes.

After completion of the beautiful church a new four-story library 125 feet by 30 feet and a new seminary 200 feet by 40 feet, five stories high, built entirely of sandstone (from the monastery's own quarry), reinforced concrete and with tile roofs were added; also a reinforced concrete water tank, containing 500,000 gallons of water for supply and fire protection purposes was erected.

The membership of the Abbey at present is as follows: Priests, fifty-five; clerics, twelve; lay-brothers, forty; students of the college, 120; of the seminary, seventy; besides workingmen and employes, averaging about 300 all in all.

A Benedictine family is an industrious colony in itself, with agricultural facilities and practically all kinds of trades represented in the lay-brethren, to-wit: carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, gardeners, butchers, shoemakers, tailors, bookbinders, cooks, electricians, tinners, mechanics, painters, scientists, musicians, etc., and is again proof, as in past centuries, that such settlements become centers of industry, art, science, learning and piety, all of which naturally will exercise an influence upon its surroundings.

St. Meinrad's College, which was first opened for the education of young men on January 1, 1857, has developed since its establishment into an institution with three distinct departments and faculties: St. Meinrad's Seminary, St. Meinrad's College, and Jasper College. The three departments of this institution are conducted by the Fathers of the Benedictine Order, and are connected with the Abbey of St. Meinrad: the first two (for ecclesiastical students) at St. Meinrad, Ind., the last named (for secular students) at Jasper, Ind. All three departments were incorporated in the year 1890 under the title of "St. Meinrad's Abbey," subject to the laws of incorporation of the State of Indiana, and empowered to confer Collegiate degrees.



St. Meinrad Abbey, St. Meinrad, Spencer County.

Population of Spencer county in 1890 was

22,060; in 1900 was 22,407, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 20,676, of which 527 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,819 families in the county and 4,700 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Spencer county: Carter, Clay, Grass, Hammond, Harrison, Huff, Jackson, Luce and Ohio. The incorporated cities and towns are Rockport, Chrisney, Dale, Gentryville, Grandview and St. Meinrad. Rockport is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Spencer county was $4,358,750; value of improvements was $1,541,760, and the total net value of taxables was $8,105,790. There were 3,005 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were forty-two miles of improved roads in Spencer county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $81,483.50.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 41.52 miles of steam railroad operated in Spencer county by the Southern Railroad Company. The Evansville Railways Company operates 21.77 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Joseph W. Strassell, county superintendent of Spencer county, there were 111 schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in Spencer county in 1914, employing 182 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,001; elementary high schools, 315. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $74,655. The estimated value of school property in the county was $179,835, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $38,662. Spencer county has just begun to consolidate her district schools. Seven wagons are used to transport the children. In Luce township there remain but five district schools out of twenty-three. Three consolidated graded buildings have been erected in their stead. It has increased the general school efficiency and reduced the cost per capita from $22 to $14.

Agriculture.—There were in Spencer county in 1910 over 2,800 farms embraced in 236,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 83.3 acres. The value of all farm property was over $13,000,000, showing 103.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $38.59. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,270,000: Number of cattle 10,000, valued at $208,000; horses 7,400, valued at $677,000; hogs 18,000, valued at $112,000; sheep 3,000, valued at $9,900. The value of poultry was estimated to be $65,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were eight industrial establishments in Rockport, which employ nearly 200 persons. The leading industries are the manufacture of tile and pearl buttons.

STARKE COUNTY

KNOX, SEAT OF JUSTICE

STARKE COUNTY is located in the northern part of the State, west of the dividing line from north to south, and contains about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the north and northwest by Laporte and St. Joseph, on the east by Marshall, on the south by Pulaski, and on the west by Jasper counties. Up to the time of its organization it was situated mostly in the marshes of Kankakee and was at that time not supposed to have any particular value except for stock raising. In the late '90s, a system of dredge ditches were established and every year since that time more and more of the lowlands have been brought under cultivation. Prior to that time, only the highlands were tilled and no one even suspected the value of the black soil that lay between the sand hills, beneath from one to four feet of water. Fully one-third of the county surface is covered with a deposit of muck from one to ten feet deep. On it can be grown

any kind of a crop, the most valuable one, however, being onions, $1,800 of which it is said have been sold off of one acre of this muck land.

Organization.—Starke county, named in honor of General John Starke, the victor in the battle of Bennington, was organized by an act of the Legislature of January 15, 1844, but the organization was not made effective until January 15, 1850. The locating commissioners established the county seat on April 1, 1850, at the present site of Knox. There was no town there at the time, but the site was chosen because of its central location. There are a number of beautiful lakes in the county. The best known and one of the largest lakes in Indiana is Bass lake, which lies in the southern part of the county and has an area of over 1,600 acres. The early surveyors called it Cedar lake and it was known by this name for many years.

Views of Bass Lake, Starke County.

Population of Starke county in 1890 was 7,339; in 1900 was 10,431, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 10,567, of which 1,484 were of white foreign birth. There were 2,481 families in the county and 2,460 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Starke county: California, Center, Davis, Jackson, North Bend, Oregon, Railroad, Washington and Wayne. The incorporated cities and towns are Hamlet, Knox and North Judson. Knox is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Starke county was $2,429,885; value of improvements was $907,660, and the total net value of taxables was $8,271,910. There were 1,729 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 288 miles of improved roads in Starke county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $283,711.44.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 99.36 miles of steam railroad operated in Starke county by the Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago & Erie; Michigan City division of the C., I. & L.; Kankakee division of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Logansport division of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Carroll W. Cannon, county superintendent of Starke county, there were fifty-five schoolhouses, including six high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 101 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,395. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $51,874.02. Estimated value of school property in the county was $178,500, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $47,650.

Agriculture.—There were in Starke county in 1910 over 1,300 farms embraced in 158,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 114.3 acres. The value of all farm property was over $8,900,000, showing 64.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $40.64. The total value of domestic animals was over $751,000: Number of cattle 9,300, valued at $232,000; horses 4,300, valued at $432,000; hogs 8,000, valued at $63,000; sheep 1,400, valued at $7,100. The total value of poultry was $40,000.

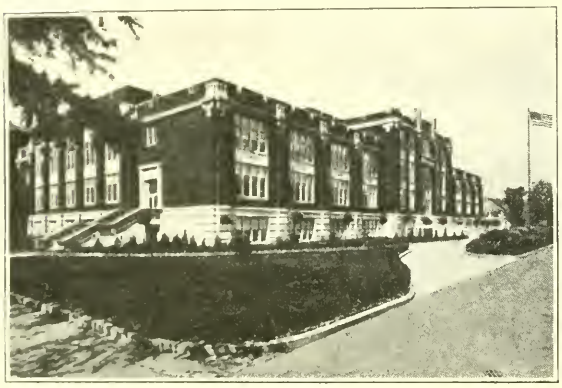
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

SOUTH BEND, SEAT OF JUSTICE

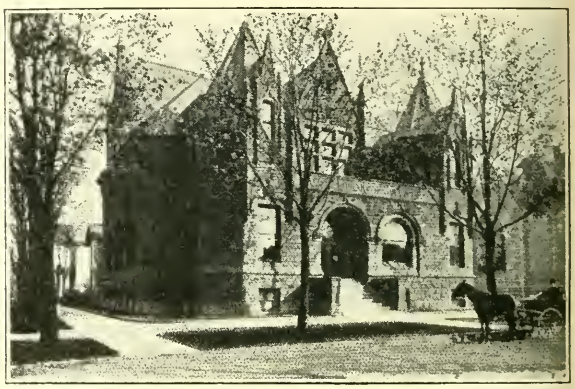
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, which is situated in the northern part of the State, is bounded on the north by the State of Michigan, on the east by Elkhart, on the south by Marshall and Starke and on the west by Laporte counties. This county is at the division of the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence river and the Gulf of Mexico. It contains 477 square miles, and the soil is well adapted for the cultivation of crops of all kinds and the raising of fruit.

Organization.—St. Joseph county was organized January 29, 1830, the organization becoming effective April 1, 1830. The first county seat was located on a farm owned by William Brookfield a few miles southwest of South Bend, in German township. However, it is known that the first board of justices met at the house of Alexis Coquillard, at South Bend, and the courts were also held in his house. Judge Timothy A. Howard, in his history of St. Joseph county, says: "Theoretically, the county seat was for a time on the farm owned by William Brookfield, at the town laid out by him at the portage of the St. Joseph river. This town was called St. Joseph. Though named as the first county seat, it was never more than a town on paper. The location of the county seat at St. Joseph on May 21, 1830, was made by the commissioners under section 3 of the act for the formation of St. Joseph and Elkhart counties." By an act of February 1, 1831, five commissioners were named to relocate the county seat, which was done September 7, 1831, when South Bend was chosen as the seat of justice.

The county owns and maintains one of the best county asylums in the State. The courthouse is also a modern substantial building costing $184,246. The largest manufacturers of farm tools, wagons, plows, windmills, gas engines, automobiles and watches are located in St. Joseph county. Within the county are numerous springs, lakes and streams that are popular as summer resorts.



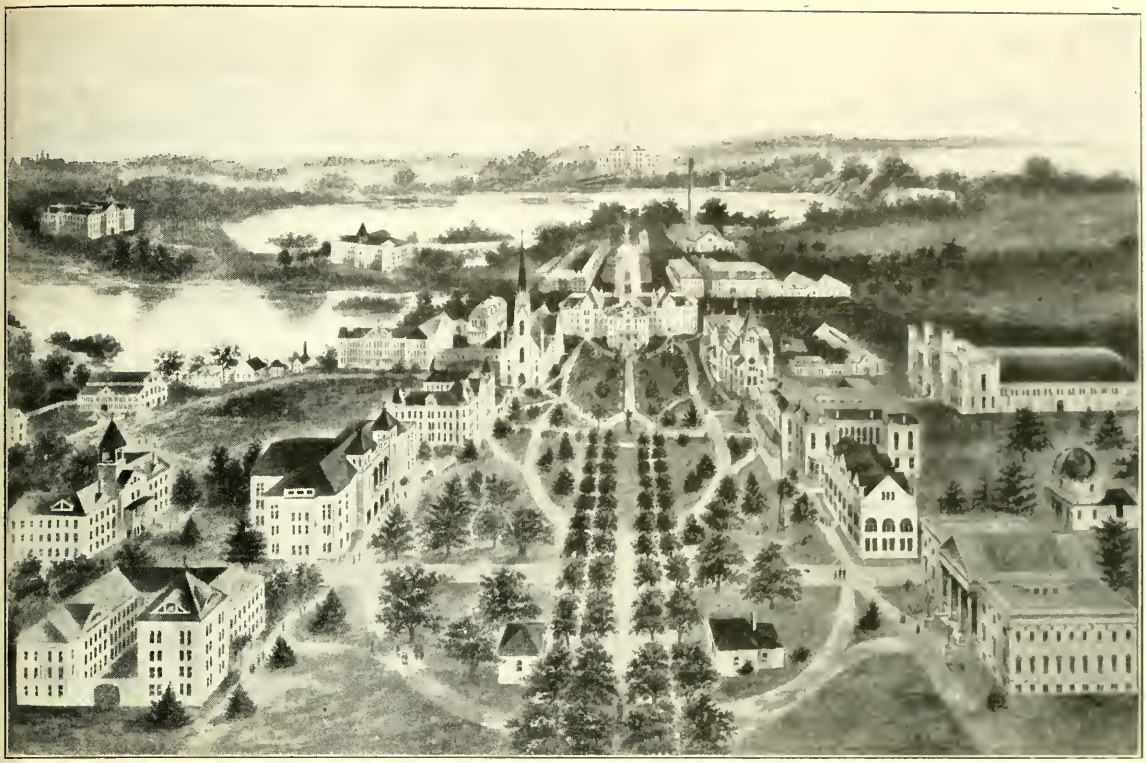
High School, South Bend.



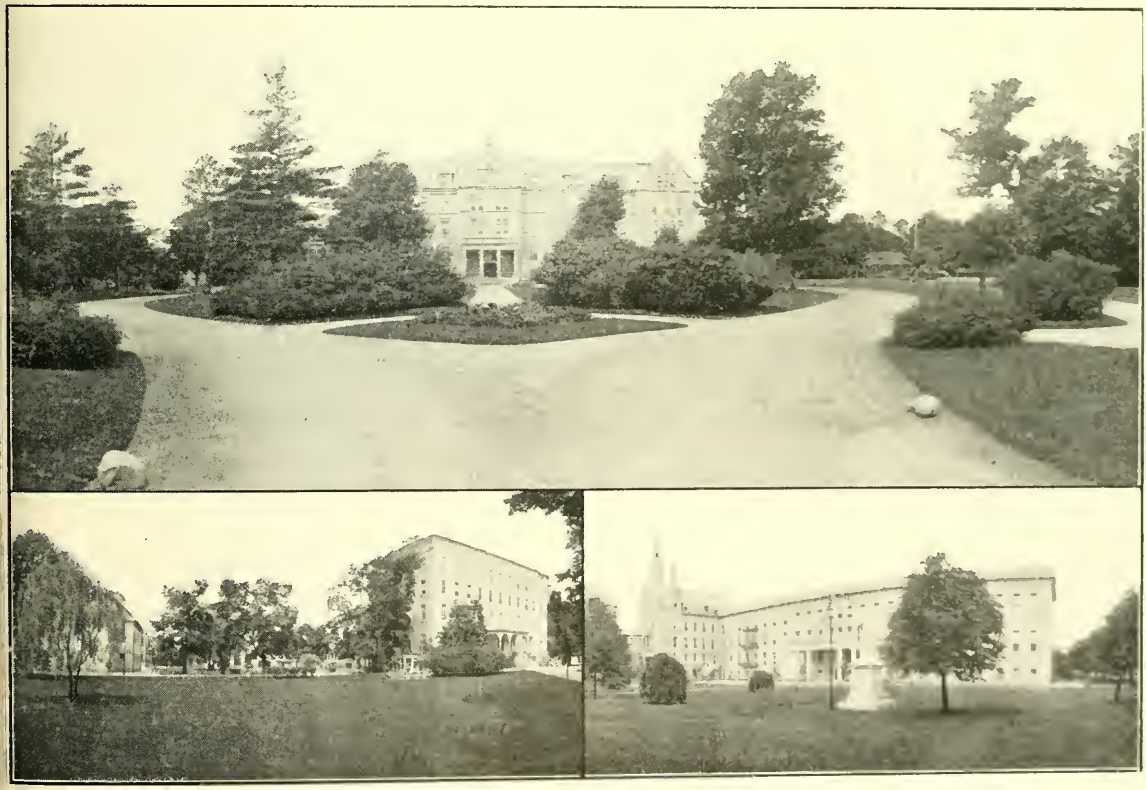
Public Library, South Bend.

South Bend, the county seat, is the intersecting point of six railroads and the terminal point of three steam railroads and two interurbans. According to the United States Census of 1910, it was the fourth largest city in the State, with a population of 53,684. South Bend maintains thirteen public parks and playgrounds with a total area of 204 acres for park purposes. The city has its own water plant, the water being taken from deep artesian wells and furnished free to seventeen public schools, nine private and parochial schools, and for other public purposes. On July 25, 1911, the city adopted a free public market, which is kept open three days each week at the city's expense.

The University of Notre Dame, which is situated adjoining the city, was founded in 1842 by the Very Reverend Edward Sorin, the late superior general of the Congregation of Holy



View of Notre Dame University.



St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame.

Cross. The Legislature, in 1844, gave the university power to grant degrees. From one college program of studies in 1842 leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the University has expanded to six distinct colleges, offering twenty-two different programs in arts, letters, sciences, engineering, architecture and law. The equipment, especially in technical lines, is complete and of the latest type. The main library has 75,000 volumes and 16,000 manuscripts. There are department libraries equally well supplied. In the general museum the historical collection is especially noteworthy and valuable. In the scientific museum the department of botany has, in the Edward Lee Green collection, the most valuable herbaria in America.

St. Mary's Academy, located one mile west from Notre Dame, is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross and is one of the largest and best equipped institutions of its kind in the United States. The early history of St. Mary's is touchingly interesting, brightened by the faith that is endured through hardships. St. Mary's as it stands to-day is a realization of the hopes and dreams of Father Sorin, made possible by the co-operation of the great Mother Angela, a woman fitted by nature, grace and education to dare and to do. The community itself may be said to have had its beginning with the four Sisters of the Holy Cross, who came from France in 1843 in response to an invitation from Father Sorin, the founder of Notre Dame. Bringing with them the statue of Our Lady, which is still sacredly preserved in the Sisters' Infirmary at St. Mary's, these humble-hearted women became founders of a community and school destined to be beacon lights in the history of religious orders and Catholic education in the United States.

St. Mary's of to-day is a city in itself, including in its system of buildings, connected, yet distinct, the college, academy, music hall, convent, novitiate, conventual chapel, loretto, presbytery, St. Joseph's hall or students' infirmary, St. Angela's hall, used for gymnasium and commencement exercises; Sisters' infirmary, laundry, St. Basil's hall, and rosary hall—the latter a plain, strong brick building which is used for kitchen, dairy and industrial purposes. The college is built in the form of a "T." Every room in the college is an "outside room" with an abundance of daylight and fresh air.

Population of St. Joseph county in 1890 was 42,457; in 1900 was 58,881, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 84,312, of which 16,866 were of white foreign birth. There were 19,067 families in the county and 18,004 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in St. Joseph county: Center, Clay, German, Green, Harris, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison, Olive, Penn, Portage, Union and Warren. The incorporated cities and towns are Mishawaka, South Bend, Lakeville, New Carlisle, North Liberty, Osceola and Walkerton. South Bend is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in St. Joseph county was $25,187,250; value of improvements was $14,145,460, and the total net value of taxables was $50,917,230. There were 16,804 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were thirty-one miles of improved roads in St. Joseph county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $149,550.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 159.03 miles of steam railroad operated in St. Joseph county by the B. & O. & Chicago; Kankakee division of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern; Chicago & South Bend; C., W. & M.; Elkhart & Western by the L. S. & M. S.; Grand Trunk Western; Indiana Northern; Indianapolis & Michigan City division of the L. E. & W.; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Air Line by the Michigan Central; Michigan Central over the L. S. & M. S. and the C., I. & S.; New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois; St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern by the Michigan Central; Michigan division of the Vandalia, and the Montpelier & Chicago by the Wabash railroads. The Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railroad Company; Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and the Southern Michigan Railroad Company operate 61.60 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Ralph Longfield, county superintendent of St. Joseph county, there were 138 schoolhouses, including six high schools, in St. Joseph county in

View of Notre Dame from St. Mary's Lake, St. Joseph County.

1914, employing 541 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 12,800. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $375,007.54. The estimated value of school property in the county was $2,230,600, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $680,500.

Agriculture.—There were in St. Joseph county in 1910 over 2,400 farms embraced in 253,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 103 acres. The value of all farm property was over $25,000,000, showing 51.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $73.55. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,900,000: Number of cattle 18,000, valued at $555,000; horses, 9,600, valued at $1,100,000; hogs 20,000, valued at $168,000; sheep 12,000, valued at $57,000. The total value of poultry was $84,000.

Industrial.—According to the U. S. Census of 1910, there were 218 industries in South Bend, furnishing employment to 13,609 persons. Total amount of capital employed $41,466,882. Value of products, $27,854,527; value added by manufacture, $12,601,359. At Mishawaka, there were forty-two establishments employing 3,934 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $14,223,645. Value of products, $10,882,846; value added by manufacture, $5,612,884.

STEUBEN COUNTY

ANGOLA, SEAT OF JUSTICE

STEUBEN COUNTY, frequently spoken of as "the Switzerland of Indiana" because of its more than fifty sparkling lakes, is located at the extreme northeastern corner of the State and contains 330 square miles. The surface of Steuben county is somewhat broken, especially in the central portion. The west part is rolling and level and is composed of what was originally called "openings" and prairie land. The soil is generally good, being especially adapted to the raising of stock and cereals. The lowlands being especially adapted to the raising of onions and peppermint, industries that are growing rapidly.

The county is widely known for its fresh water

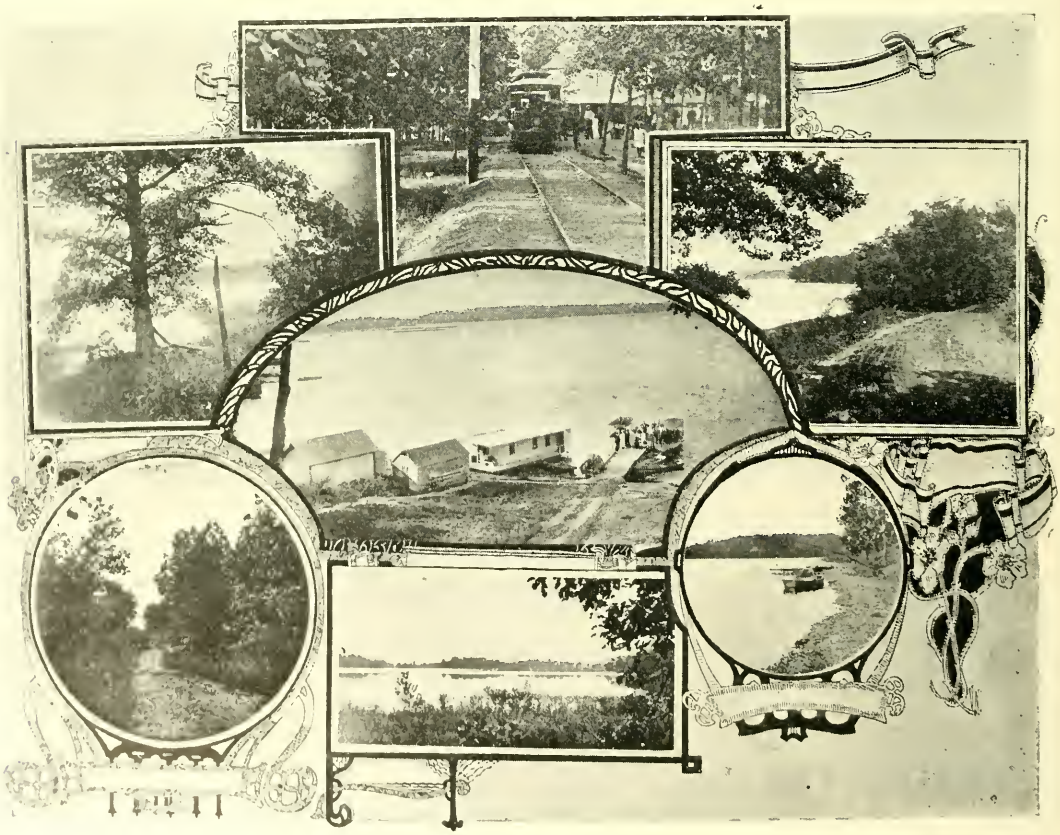
lake, teeming with bass, blue gills, perch and other good fish. P. T. Barnum, traveling with his show through the county, with wagons over forty years ago, coming to the shore of beautiful Lake James, exclaimed as he drove into the lake to water his team: "This is the most beautiful body of water I have ever seen, and all that Steuben county needs is advertising." This statement has proven to be true, for thousands of people come here from all over the United States seeking pleasure and erecting their summer homes here.—*O. F. Rakestraw.*

Organization.—Beginning with February 2, 1832, the territory was included in the organization of Lagrange county and so continued until May 1, 1837, when Steuben county was formally organized. Two sites were offered the locating commissioners on which to locate the county seat, but Angola was accepted and has been the county seat since the organization of the county. The county was named after Baron Steuben, who joined the American army during the Revolutionary war.

Before the white men came, the Indians, attracted by the many lakes and good fishing, were here in great numbers. They were Pottawatomies, and their chief was BawBeese. Indian mounds and burials places are found on all the shores of larger lakes, indicating that this had been their favorite resort for ages. They left Steuben in 1840.

Tri-State College.—The Association was formed July 23, 1823, at Angola. L. M. Smith, the first president, has remained at the head of the school for thirty-two years. Tri-State is a college of respectable departments planted and grown wholly by private enterprise, receiving no assistance from church or State, nor has it any income through the beneficence of the rich. All its expenses, including teachers' salaries, are obtained from the tuition fees. It is rated by the State Board of Education as a standard normal school. The enrolment varies from 350 to 650 students, usually being greatest in the spring and summer terms, when teachers' training classes add to the attendance.

Population of Steuben county in 1890 was 14,478; in 1900 was 15,219, and according to



Scenes in Steuben County.

United States Census of 1910 was 14,274, of which 195 were of white foreign birth. There were 3,997 families in the county and 3,931 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Steuben county: Clear Lake, Fremont, Jackson, Jamestown, Mill Grove, Otsego, Pleasant, Richland, Salem, Scott, Steuben and York. The incorporated cities and towns are Angola, Ashley, Fremont and Hudson. Angola is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Steuben county was $4,558,055, value of improvements was $1,897,625, and the total net value of taxables was $9,217,960. There were 2,371 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There was but one mile of improved roads reported in Steuben county in 1915 and no road bonds outstanding.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 51.67 miles of steam railroad operated in Steuben county by the Fort Wayne & Jackson by the L. S. & M. S.; Montpelier & Chicago by the Wabash, and the St. Joseph Valley railroads. The Indiana Utilities Company operates 3.70 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of H. Lyle Shank, the county superintendent, there were ninety-one schoolhouses, including seven

Tri-State College, Angola.

high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 130 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,664. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $58,405.29. Estimated value of school property in the county was $284,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $35,632.

Agriculture.—There were in Steuben county in 1910 over 1,800 farms, embraced in 183,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 96.8 acres. The value of all farm property was over $13,700,000, showing 71.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $47.34. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,650,000: Number of cattle 11,000, valued at $353,000; horses 6,200, valued at $731,000; hogs 40,000, valued at $293,000; sheep 58,000, valued at $262,000. The value of poultry was $80,000.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

SULLIVAN, SEAT OF JUSTICE

SULLIVAN COUNTY is situated in the western part of the State in the central part of the southern section of Indiana and is bounded on the north by Vigo, on the east by Clay and Greene and a small part of Knox, on the south by Knox and on the west by the State of Illinois, the Wabash forming the boundary line. Sullivan county is one of the largest coal-producing counties in the State. According to the report of the State Mine Inspector of September 30, 1914, there were twenty-four coal mines in operation under his jurisdiction that produced 3,152,083 tons of coal. The western half of the county is devoted almost wholly to agriculture. It is noted for its luscious melons and many acres are cultivated in this industry. The mines are located in the eastern half of the county and are of every character, some with the most improved machinery, while others are simply "strip mines." Union Christian College of Merom is located in this county and is situated on the bluff of the Wabash, visible for miles in every direction.

Organization.—Sullivan county was organ-

ized by an act of the Legislature which became effective January 15, 1817, and was named after Daniel Sullivan, who was killed by the Indians on the road from Vincennes to Louisville while carrying an express in the public service between those places. The first county seat of Sullivan county was Carlisle, from where it was moved to Merom, a town on the Wabash, in 1819. For twenty-nine years it remained at this point. On February 15, 1841, the Legislature passed an act which provided for a board of commissioners to select a new seat of justice, to be located as near the center of the county as possible. The present site of Sullivan, then an unbroken wilderness, was selected and the present town was platted. The formal transfer of records took place in 1843. The Sullivan county court-house, with all its records, was destroyed February 6, 1850.

Wabash River, Sullivan County.

Population of Sullivan county in 1890 was 21,877; in 1900 was 26,005, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 32,437, of which 1,474 were of white foreign birth. There were 7,571 families in the county and 7,473 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Sullivan county: Cass, Curry, Fairbanks, Gill, Haddon, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson and Turman. The incorporated cities and towns are Sullivan, Carlisle, Dugger, Farmersburg, Hymera, Merom and Shelburn. Sullivan is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Sullivan county was $9,043,155, value of improvements was $4,003,530 and the total net value of taxables was $19,968,170. There were 5,951 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 464 miles of improved roads in Sullivan county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $714,681.36.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 72.59 miles of steam railroad operated in Sullivan county by the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Sullivan branch of the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Evansville division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Indianapolis

and Louisville division of the C., I. & L.; Indianapolis branch of the Illinois Central, and the Green County Coal branch of the Vandalia railroads. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 11.46 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Richard Park, county superintendent of Sullivan county, there were 119 schoolhouses, including 115 high schools, in Sullivan county in 1914, employing 233 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 6,952. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $118,932.95. The estimated value of school property in the county was $453,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $203,378.

Sullivan county has consolidated schools at Fairbanks, Graysville, New Lebanon, Merom and Paxton. A large joint high school (Carlisle and Haddon townships) is located at Carlisle. Every township has at least one high school within its borders.

Agriculture.—There were in Sullivan county in 1910 over 2,900 farms, embraced in 255,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 87.5 acres. The value of all farm property was over $18,000,000, showing 66.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $51.46. The total value of domestic animals was $1,800,000: Number of cattle 13,000, valued at $378,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,000,000; hogs 36,000, valued at $239,000; sheep 19,000, valued at $80,000. The total value of poultry was $90,000.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY

VEVAY, SEAT OF JUSTICE

SWITZERLAND COUNTY, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, part of which extends east of the meridian which forms the boundary between Ohio and Indiana, fully deserves its name, as the most beautiful scenery is found along the Ohio, which forms its eastern and southern boundaries. This river also affords the best means of transportation in the county, no part of which is more than twelve miles from it. Lying, as it does, along the edge of the break of the river valley, the surface is broken and is drained by several large creeks. It contains about 225 square miles and is bounded on the north by Ohio and a very small portion of Ripley, and on the west by Jefferson counties. Along the creeks and the rivers are large alluvial bottoms, thousands of acres in extent, while the uplands are fertile and form excellent pasture and meadow lands. Formerly, the whole county was very heavily wooded with valuable timber. Only a few tracts of this timber remains standing, and these are being gradually used by a furniture factory at Vevay, which makes goods for exportation to Mexico.

Organization.—Switzerland county was organized formally October 1, 1814, and derived its name from a settlement of Swiss who came within the bounds of the county in 1802 and there began the cultivation of grapes. The leader of the colony was John James DuFour, who procured a grant of land from the United States for his little colony on long credit, and by this means about 200 acres of land was procured for each of the original settlers. They were very industrious and prudent, and they and their posterity have been prosperous. Vevay has been the seat of justice since the organization of the county. It constitutes a part of the tract of land sold by the United States for the Swiss settle-

Home in Which Edward Eggleston Was Born, Vevay.

ment in 1802. It was laid out in 1813 by the brothers, J. J., J. F. and Daniel DuFour and received the name of a town in Switzerland from the vicinity from which they had emigrated.

Population of Switzerland county in 1890 was 12,514; in 1900 was 11,840, and according to the United States Census of 1910 was 9,914, of which 123 were of white foreign birth. There were 2,521 families in the county and 2,487 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are six townships in Switzerland county: Cotton, Craig, Jefferson, Pleasant, Posey and York. The incorporated cities and towns are Vevay, Moorefield and Patriot. Vevay is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of land and lots in Switzerland county was $1,599,875, value of improvements was $749,375 and the total net value of taxables was $3,325,885. There were 1,600 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 124 miles of improved roads in Switzerland county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $61,373.40.

Educational.—According to the report of Oliver M. Given, county superintendent of Switzerland county, there were seventy-six schoolhouses, including three high schools, in Switzerland county in 1914, employing ninety-five teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 1,641.6. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $35,840.02. The estimated value of school property in the county was $69,250, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $13,245.

Agriculture.—There were in Switzerland county in 1910 over 1,700 farms, embraced in 136,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 76.4 acres. The value of all farm property was over $5,600,000, showing 43 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $23.77. The total value of domestic animals was $750,000: Number of cattle 7,000, valued at $179,000; horses 4,200, valued at $432,000; hogs 5,700, valued at $42,000; sheep 7,900, valued at $36,000. The total value of poultry was $49,000.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY

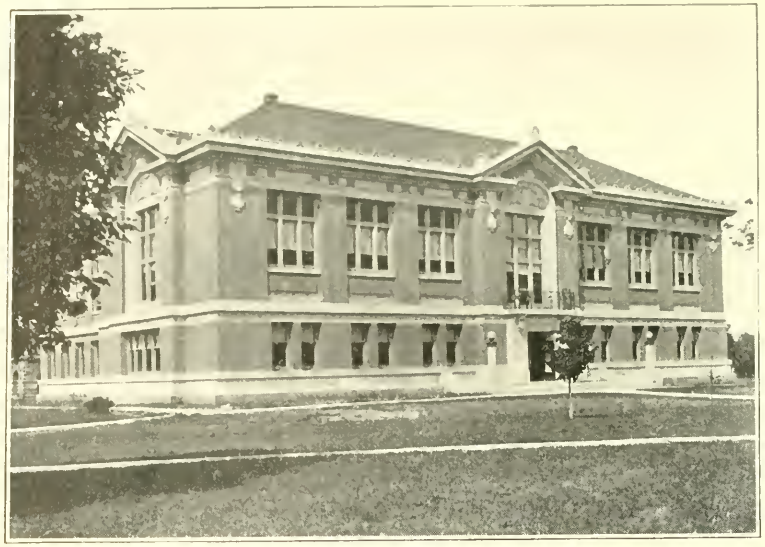
LAFAYETTE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, located in the second tier of counties northwest of Indianapolis, is bounded on the north by White and Carroll, on the east by Carroll and Clinton, on the south by Montgomery and on the west by Fountain, Warren and Benton counties. It contains 504 square miles. The surface of the county in most parts is comparatively level. There are, however, along the Wabash and its tributaries many ranges of hills from 50 to 200 feet in height that spread out into table-lands and present much beautiful scenery. The Wabash river flows through the county from the northeast corner to the middle of the west side. The soil of the county is peculiarly adapted to the production of corn, as well as wheat and oats. Here, within the county, is the famous "Battle Ground," where the battle of Tippecanoe was fought by General William Henry Harrison on November 7, 1811.

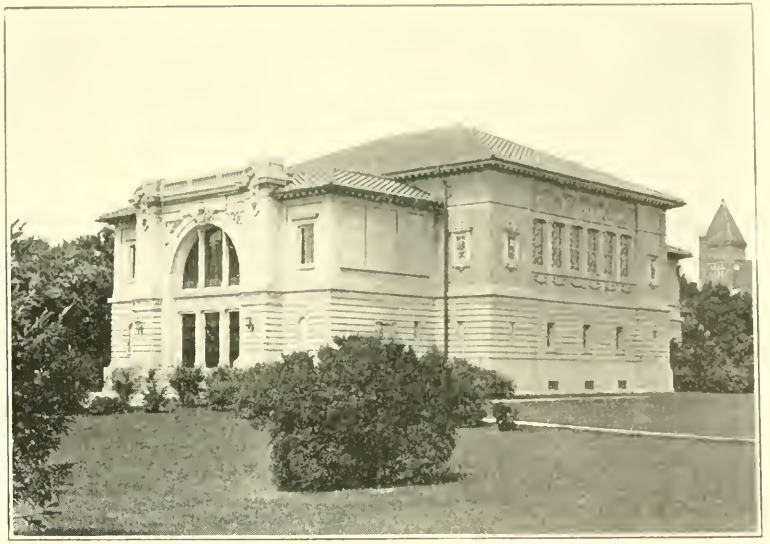
At West Lafayette is the seat of Purdue University, one of the greatest technical schools in the United States.

Organization.—Tippecanoe county was formally organized March 1, 1826, and Lafayette, which has been the seat of justice since the county was organized, was laid out in 1825 by William Digby. It is situated near the center of the county on the east bank of the Wabash. According to the United States Census of 1910 it had a population of 20,081, and is the only incorporated city in the county.

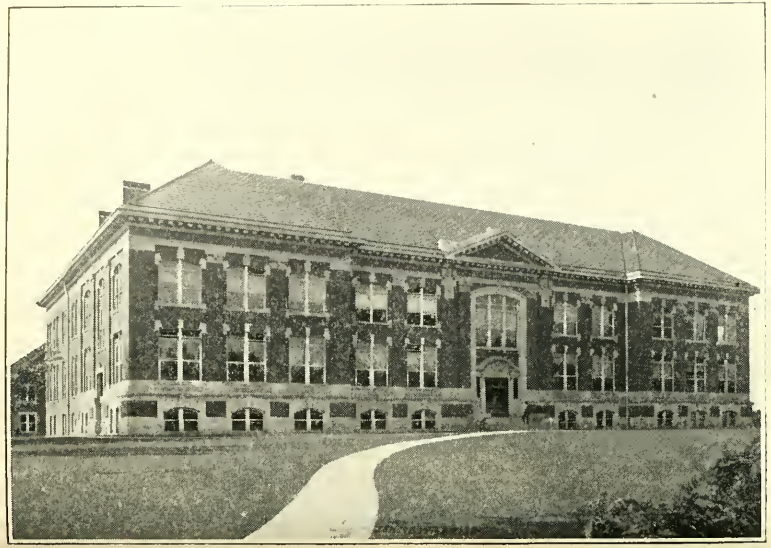
Population of Tippecanoe county in 1890 was 35,078; in 1900 was 38,659, and according to



Library, Purdue University.



Eliza Fowler Assembly Hall, Purdue University.



United States Census of 1910 was 40,063, of which 3,111 were of white foreign birth. There were 9,814 families in the county and 9,401 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are thirteen townships in Tippecanoe county: Fairfield, Jackson, Lauramie, Perry, Randolph, Sheffield, Shelby, Tippecanoe, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne and Wea. The incorporated cities and towns are Lafayette, Battle Ground, Clarks Hill and West Lafayette. Lafayette is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the

Public Library, Lafayette.

total value of lands and lots in Tippecanoe county was $15,581,775, value of improvements was $8,830,545 and the total net value of taxables was $36,170,290. There are 6,861 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 597 miles of improved roads in Tippecanoe county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $377,826.78.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 110.55 miles of steam railroad operated in Tippecanoe county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Chicago division of the Big Four; Big Four over the Lake Erie & Western; Lafayette Union; Lake Erie & Western; Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and Wabash railroads. The Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operate 43.11 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Brainard Hooker, county superintendent of Tippecanoe county, there were seventy-three schoolhouses, including fifteen high schools, in Tippecanoe county in 1914, employing 282 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 6,245. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $193,409.06. The estimated value of school property in the county was $1,236,997.05, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $335,740.

Six of the thirteen townships are completely consolidated. But one township remains under the old district system completely; the remaining townships are in various stages of evolution from the district to the consolidated system of schools.

There were 1,386 children transported to school last year at public expense in more than a hundred wagons at a total expense of $31,864.87, or an average cost per pupil of $22.99. The per cent. of pupils transported varied from 7 per cent. in the township under the district system to 99 per cent. in Union and in Wea townships. The average transportation for the county was 41 per cent.

Three townships have had medical inspection with excellent results.

St. Ignatius Academy (Catholic) is located here, besides several parochial schools, both Catholic and Lutheran; also Lafayette Vocational School (public), and the Lafayette Business College (private).

Agriculture.—There were in Tippecanoe county in 1910 over 2,400 farms, embraced in 299,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 121.9 acres. The value of all farm property was over $34,000,000, showing 90.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $90.03. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,500,000: Number of cattle 16,000, valued at $552,000; horses 13,000, valued at $1,460,000; hogs 53,000, valued at $365,000; sheep 8,400, valued at $38,000. The total value of poultry was $88,000.

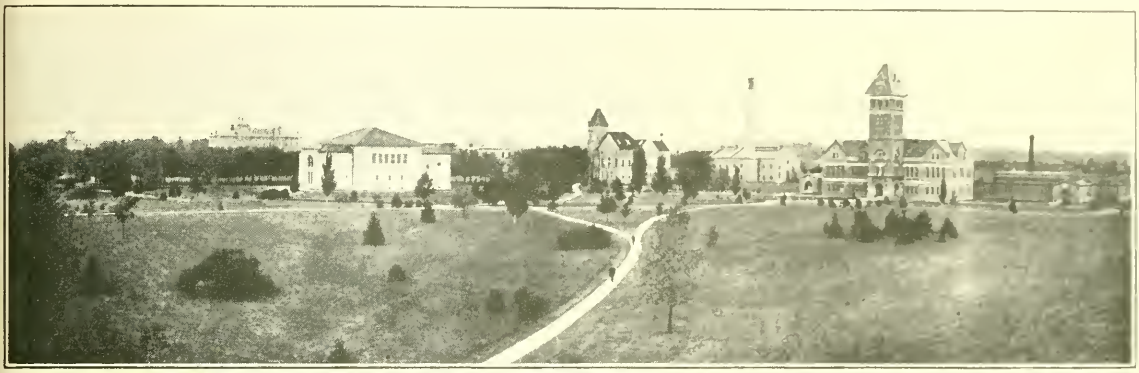
Industrial.—According to the U. S. Census of 1910 there were sixty-nine industries in Lafayette, furnishing employment to 1,660 persons. Total amount of capital employed was $3,913,788. Value of products, $5,541,966; value added by manufacture, $2,096,232.

The Lafayette Public Library was established in November, 1882, under the Indiana State law passed in 1881. The beginning was made possible at that time by the gift of $10,000 from Mr. J. J. Perrin. This gift enabled the library to start with 8,000 volumes. It has now increased to some 28,000, and its magazine list includes the leading periodicals. The library also houses and circulates what is probably the best collection of missionary books in the State, and the collection is constantly growing. These books are the property of the First Baptist church of Lafayette and are the gift of Mr. Frank Levering, a missionary worker in India.

Among the historic possessions of the library is an interesting portrait of William Digby, the founder of the city of Lafayette. The painting was made in the first half of the last century and is the work of Mr. George Winter. An old plat of the city, dating from 1844, and a colored print showing the place about ten years later are also objects of interest. Other treasures are an autograph letter written by the Marquis de Lafayette, a bronze medallion and an old engraving, both portraits of the distinguished Frenchman.

For some years the library occupied a part of the high school building; but it now has as its home an old residence, the gift of Mrs. W. F. Reynolds in 1901. This building was at one time one of the handsomest homes in Lafayette, and is surrounded by considerable ground; though it is not adapted to the needs of a library, there is a certain quaintness and charm about the place that appeals to the æsthetic sense. The library is not large, but it is rich in history, literature and reference books. Last year there were taken out for home use 61,500 books, and there is also much unrecorded work done for schools, clubs and individuals.

State Soldiers' Home.—After the Soldiers' and Seamen's Home at Knightstown was burned in 1871, the State made no provision for the care of this class of citizens until the Indiana State Soldiers' Home was opened in July, 1896, at Lafayette. This home is "an institution for the support of disabled or destitute soldiers, sailors, and marines and their wives or the destitute widows of such soldiers, sailors and marines." It was established by an act approved February 23, 1895. In 1905 the Legislature authorized the admission also of disabled or destitute army nurses. The institution buildings include a number erected by the State and several frame cot-



Campus, Purdue University, 1908.

tages constructed by counties or private funds. The State appropriates $16 per month for each inmate, officer and employe residing at the home and is reimbursed by the United States government at the rate of $100 per annum for each soldier.

Purdue University.—Situated on the banks of the Wabash at West Lafayette, this university stands as an exponent of the opportunities offered for the practical education of the youth of the land. Purdue belongs to the group of land-grant colleges, one of which has been established in each State under the Morrill act of Congress of 1862. This bill donated public lands to each State accepting the act for the "endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading subject shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts." On July 2, 1862, the act received

the signature of President Lincoln and became a law.

Indiana was quick to accept the provisions of the act. On March 6, 1865, the formal acceptance by the State was made. In accordance with provisions contained, which granted each State 30,000 acres of land for every senator and representative to which the State was entitled, following the census of 1860, Indiana received a tract of 390,000 acres as its share. From this source was realized the sum of $340,000, which has since remained as a permanent endowment, the interest of which is guaranteed by the State under the provisions of the Morrill act. Immediately following the State's acceptance a board composed of five trustees was appointed to provide for the management of the school and act as its supervisors.

The location of the institution created rivalry, and it was not until 1869 that the location of the institution at West Lafayette was determined upon. By this action the institution received a sum of $150,000 from John Purdue, a donation of 100 acres of land from the citizens of West Lafayette, a donation of $50,000 from Tippecanoe county, together with numerous minor gifts, and, as a mark of its appreciation, the Legislature elected John Purdue a life member of the board of trustees and agreed to call the institution by the name of Purdue University.

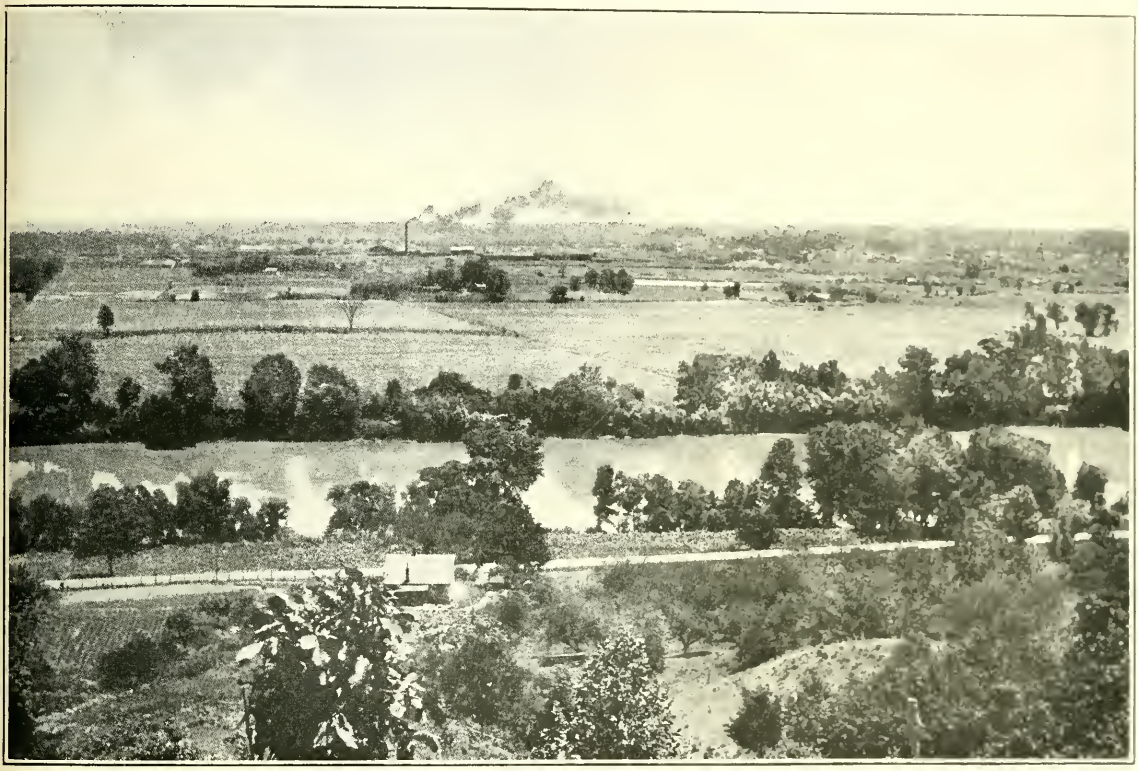
On account of unforeseen events and delays the work of construction was not begun until the spring of 1874, and then only in a provisional way, in order to meet conditions of the federal government.

The university derives its support from Federal and State appropriations, from fees from students and from its endowment fund. While the State has, from time to time, made special appropriations for buildings and equipment, a large part of the actual support of the institution as well as the property now owned by the State at Purdue, has come from Federal and private sources. During the forty years of existence it has received from the United States treasury for its department of instruction a sum aggregating $1,400,000, and for the experiment station $510,000. Beginning with 1915 it will receive a regular appropriation to the Department of Agricultural Extension of $10,000, which in a few

View of Lafayette from Point Lookout.

years will amount to $100,000 annually. From private sources it has received gifts aggregating more than $500,000.

The university offers instruction in agriculture, applied sciences, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, chemical engineering and pharmacy. The following general departments of instruction are maintained in connection with the above: English, mathematics, home economics, modern languages, history, economics, education and military science.



View of Lafayette from Point Lookout.

In addition to the departments of instruction, he university has two other branches of great mportance to the public: The Agricultural Experiment Station, organized under the act of Congress, approved in 1887, "to promote scienific investigation and experiments respecting the rinciples and applications of agricultural scince." The experiment station is a scientific ureau not concerned with teaching students, but n independent staff of scientific workers with eparate funds and an extensive plant of offices nd laboratories. Its functions are closely reated to the school of agriculture.

The third co-ordinate branch of the university is the Department of Agricultural Extension, organized under the act of the Legislature of 1911, and has for its function the extension of knowledge, carrying the work of the experiment station and the school of agriculture to persons not in attendance at the university. This department has made most rapid expansion during the past three years and is an important factor in bettering agricultural conditions of the State.

The university is equipped with over a score of fine buildings, fitted with complete laboratories and shops. The important buildings are: Fowler hall, containing a large auditorium for public exercises; general library, erected in 1912 at a cost of $100,000; university hall; Purdue hall; ladies' hall; memorial gymnasium, erected in 1908 in memory of the football team that lost their lives in the wreck in 1903; mechanical engineering building, which the university owes largely to Amos Heavilon, a citizen of Clinton county; electrical engineering building; civil engineering building; practical mechanics building; chemistry hall; physics hall; science hall; pharmacy building; agricultural experiment station; agricultural hall; Smith hall, the new fifty-thou-

-and-dollar dairy building with a twenty-eight-thousand-dollar equipment, made possible by the bequest of the late W. C. Smith, of Williamsport; farm mechanics building; dairy cattle barn; live-stock judging pavilion; serum plant and farm

John Purdue.

buildings. A thirty-thousand-dollar greenhouse is the latest addition to the resources of the institution. The extensive equipment and the use of the laboratories in every department, and the facilities offered for students to study their specialties in contact with real machines and apparatus such as is actually used in commercial business life, viz., the locomotive, known to every Purdue student as "Old Schenectady"; the shops, the electric test car, the dairy laboratories with extensive working equipment, the fine herds, experimental fields and the general library are all features of the laboratory equipment. Professor W. E. Stone is president of Purdue University.

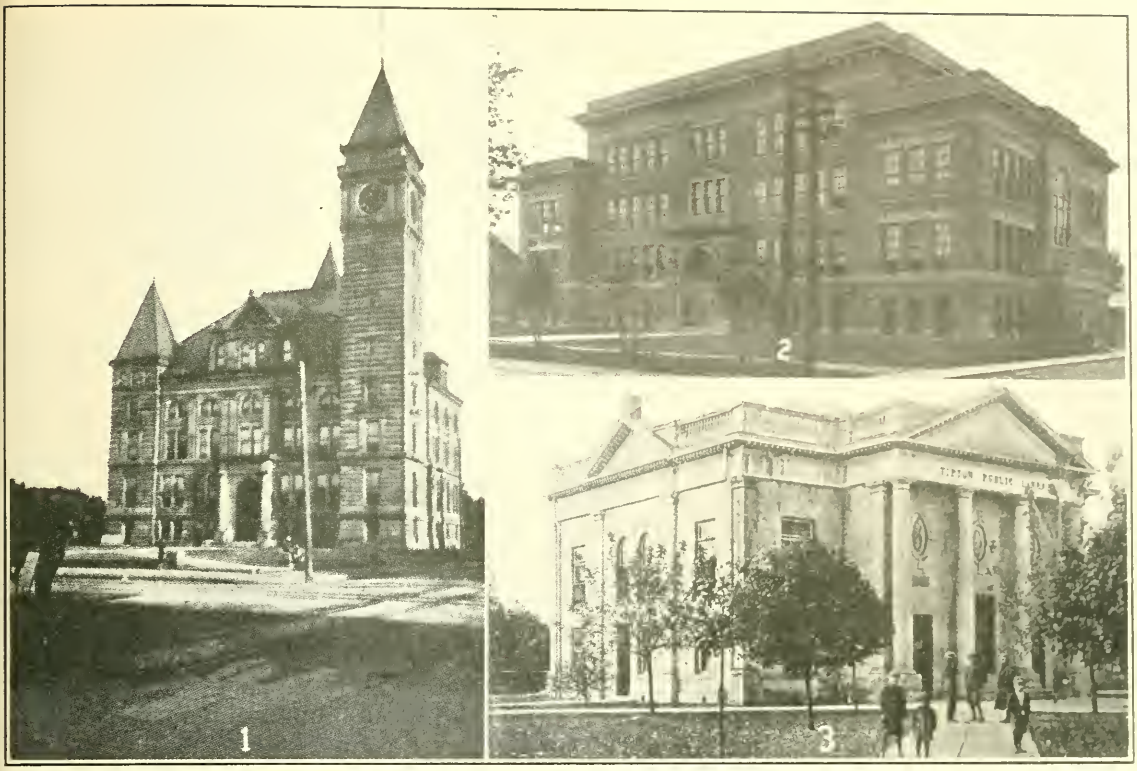
John Purdue.—The founder of Purdue University was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1802, of a pioneer family in very humble circumstances. His early years were spent in Marion county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He came to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1837, and opened a store of general merchandise in 1839. By thrift and good judgment he acquired a fortune. During the controversy which arose between various sections of the State for the location of the college provided for in the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, Mr. Purdue's donation was the deciding factor. On May 6, 1869, the State Legislature voted to accept his donation of $150,000 and in consideration thereof the institution "shall have the name and style of Purdue University and the faith of the State is pledged that such name and style shall be a permanent designation of said institution without addition thereto or modification thereof." John Purdue died September 12, 1876, and his body rests upon the campus of the University.

TIPTON COUNTY

TIPTON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

TIPTON COUNTY is located near the center of the north half of Indiana and is bounded on the north by Howard, on the east by Grant and Madison, on the south by Hamilton and on the west by Boone, Clinton and a small section of Howard counties. It contains 260 square miles. The surface of the county is level, and in an early day was covered with water except on the higher levels. By a system of public and private ditches the marshes have been drained, and to-day is looked upon as one of the garden spots of Indiana. On account of the fertility of the soil Tipton county ranks high in the production of all grains and vegetables. "Corn is King," an average of from 75 to 80 bushels per acre not being an unusual yield, and the county has held the highest rank in the State on several occasions in the yield per acre of corn. In recent years the cultivation of peas, sugar corn and tomatoes for the canning factories located in the county has become a profitable and important industry.

Organization.—Tipton county was organized May 1, 1844, and was named in honor of General



1. Tipton County Court-House. 2. High School. 3. Public Library.

St. Joseph's Academy, Tipton.

John Tipton, a distinguished citizen of the State and a United States senator from 1832 until his death in 1839. Tiptontown, which was named after him, also has been the county seat since the organization of the county.

St. Joseph's Academy, a noted Catholic educational institution, is located about a mile north of Tipton. It is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph and was opened September 18, 1891. The academy is located in a quiet vale, surrounded by a large campus, skirted by forests and shady groves. Its location makes it peculiarly beautiful and healthful, and the pure country air and the delights of the rustic scenery contribute to make it an ideal home for the student. It is far enough removed from the city to insure the quiet surroundings so necessary to student life, yet it is, at the same time, easily accessible by the Lake Erie & Western railroad, the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania lines and the Indiana Union Traction system. The building, which is an academy for young ladies, has a frontage of over 150 feet and a depth of 53 feet, and is five stories high, including the basement. The object of the institution is to form the hearts of the students to virtue, order and industry. The aim of the sisters is to surround the children, committed to their care, with a quiet influence of a Christian home; to strengthen their bodies by regular hours, exercise and wholesome food; to adorn their minds with culture and their manners with refined grace, and above all to develop in their youthful minds the principles of virtue and religion, which alone can render education profitable.

Tipton Public Library was organized in 1901 under the laws of the State of Indiana and was the first one in the State to be organized under the new law. The library was opened in 1901. A year later, in answer to a request by Mrs. Sam Mathews, a letter was received from Andrew Carnegie offering a gift of $10,000 for a library, with the understanding that the city guarantee $100,000 for its maintenance. Later Mr. Carnegie made a gift of $3,000. The cornerstone of the new library was laid on October 15, 1902, the Masonic order of Tipton having charge of the ceremony. On invitation by the city, Mrs. Sam Mathews placed the first brick in the structure. Within a year after the dedication of the building the library was perpetually endowed with a gift of $5,000 by Mrs. Nannie R. Shirk as a memorial to her late husband, E. H. Shirk.

Population of Tipton county in 1890 was 18,157; in 1900 was 19,116, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 17,459, of which 206 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,325 families in the county and 4,242 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are six townships in Tipton county: Cicero, Jefferson, Liberty, Madison, Prairie and Wild Cat. The incorporated cities and towns are Kempton, Tipton and Windfall. Tipton is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Tipton county was $7,491,055, value of improvements was $2,343,440 and the total net value of taxables was $14,152,390. There were 3,036 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 665 miles of improved roads in Tipton county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $376,487.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 45.37 miles of steam railroad operated in Tipton county by the main line of the Indianapolis and Michigan City division of the Lake Erie & Western; the Richmond division of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the P., C., C. & St. L. over the Lake Erie & Western railroads. The Union Traction Company of Indiana operates 23.79 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Larkin D. Summers, county superintendent, there were sixty schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in Tipton county in 1914, employing 124 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,142. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $62,840. Estimated value of school property in the county was $270,140, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $66,260. The schools in Jefferson township are all consolidated at Kempton and Goldsmith, with the exception of two large district schools on the south side of the township. In addition to the public schools in Tipton county the Catholics maintain St. Joseph's and St.

Mary's Academy and St. John's School for Children. The German Lutherans also maintain a school for grade children.

Agriculture.—There were in Tipton county in 1910 over 2,000 farms, embraced in 163,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 79.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $23,600,000, showing 116.6 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $113.94. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,900,000: Number of cattle 13,000, valued at $401,000; horses 9,200, valued at $1,049,000; hogs 60,000, valued at $360,000; sheep 12,000, valued at $62,000. The total value of poultry was $90,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection there were nineteen industrial establishments in Tipton, employing nearly 500 persons. The principal industry is the canning of vegetables.

UNION COUNTY

LIBERTY, SEAT OF JUSTICE

UNION COUNTY is located in the southeastern part of the State, and contains 168 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Wayne, on the east by the State of Ohio, on the south by Franklin and on the west by Fayette counties. The eastern portion of the county is level, and there are large areas of level land in the north, central and southern portions. The western part of the county is undulating or hilly. The east fork of White Water river flows from north to south through the western part. Beautiful scenery is found along the streams and among the hills. The soil of the eastern portion of the county is a deep, rich, fertile, dark loam. Other parts have mostly a clay with a slight mixture of sand and gravel. An abundance of limestone suitable for building purposes is found in the western part of the county. Where once stood forests of oak, ash, maple, poplar, beech and walnut now grow abundant crops of cereals and fruits, pasture lands and meadows.

Organization.—Union county was organized February 1, 1821, deriving its name from the hope that it would harmonize the difficulties that existed in relation to the county seats in Wayne and Fayette counties. Brownsville, located in the northwestern part of the county, was the first county seat, but within a year an agitation was started to change it to Liberty, in the center of the county. This was done by the legislative act of December 21, 1822, the change being made to Liberty in 1823, and it has been the seat of justice since that period.

Population of Union county in 1890 was 7,006; in 1900 was 6,748, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 6,260, of which 105 were of white foreign birth. There were 1,743 families in the county and 1,704 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are six townships in Union county: Brownsville, Center, Harmony, Harrison, Liberty and Union. The incorporated cities and towns are Liberty and West College Corner. Liberty is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Union county was $3,284,510, value of improvements was $1,032,990 and the total net value of taxables was $6,400,510. There were 875 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 120 miles of improved roads in Union county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January

Union County Court-House, Liberty.

1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $44,680.30.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 30.34 miles of steam railroad operated in Union county by the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Charles C. Abernathy, county superintendent of Union county, there were thirty-two schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in Union county in 1914, employing fifty teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 1,053. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $23,862.56. The estimated value of school property in the county was $148,500, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $29,500.

Agriculture.—There were in Union county in 1910 over 817 farms, embraced in 102,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 125 acres. The value of all farm property was over $9,400,000, showing 65.4 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $66.38. The total value of domestic animals was over $989,000: Number of cattle 7,300, valued at $222,000; horses 3,500, valued at $394,000; hogs 38,000, valued at $290,000; sheep 8,100, valued at $35,000. The total value of poultry was about $33,000.

VANDERBURG COUNTY

EVANSVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

VANDERBURG COUNTY, located in the southwest part of the State, on the Ohio river, is one of the leading counties in Indiana. Its importance is due to location, soil and proximity to ready markets for its products. It contains 240 square miles. The extreme width of the county is twelve and one-half miles, yet more than thirty miles of its southern border is washed by the waters of the Ohio. Farming and manufacturing are the principal occupations of the people and coal mining is carried on to a limited extent. According to the State Mine Inspector's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were four mines in operation in the county, under his jurisdiction, which produced 295,469 tons of coal. The county is bounded on the north by Gibson, on the east by Warrick and on the south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, with the exception of a small tract of land adjoining the city of Evansville. This particular spot is unique, as it is the only place in Indiana from which one can go into Kentucky without crossing the Ohio river.

Organization.—Vanderburg county was organized February 1, 1818, in honor of Henry Vanderburg, who had been a captain in the Revolution, a member of the Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory and a judge of the first court ever formed in the Indiana Territory. Evansville was selected as the county seat, which enjoys the unique distinction of being the only town in the State which has been the county seat of two counties, it having been the county seat

Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

Notable Buildings in Evansville.

Notable Buildings in Evansville.

of Warrick county up to September 1, 1814. According to the United States Census of 1910 Evansville had a population of 69,647, and was rated as the second largest city in the State. As a manufacturing city it stands pre-eminent in the central west, with 400 factories, notable in the production of furniture, flour, stoves, plows, brooms, lumber, buggies, beer, steam shovels, pottery and locomotive headlights. The average number of wage-earners employed in the factories of Evansville is 12,000; the average value of products is $27,000,000 annually; the amount of capital invested is $24,500,000. It is the largest exclusive winter wheat market in the world, with five flour mills having an output of 6,500 barrels daily. It is the second largest hardwood lumber market in the world, with seven saw mills that cut and ship lumber to all parts of this country and Europe, and is second in rank in the production of furniture in the United States. Several of its factories are the largest of their kind in the world. Evansville has forty-five miles of street railway, seven steam railroads, six traction lines and six steamboat lines. It has eighty-eight miles of water mains, 250 miles of sidewalk, over fifty miles of improved streets and over forty-seven miles of sewer, a new improved Holly system of water works, with a total pumping capacity of 30,000,000 gallons and perfect filtration plant. It has three public libraries, twenty-five school buildings, including a junior high school and a manual training school, in addition to sixteen private and parochial schools.

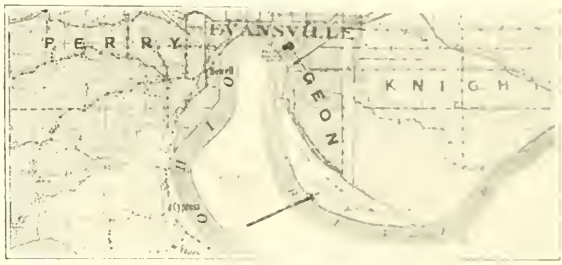
Southern Hospital for the Insane. — The Southern Hospital for the Insane, "Woodmere," was the only one of the three "additional hospitals" whose location was fixed by the Legislature. The law approved March 7, 1883, stated that one of these should be located at or near Evansville. The site purchased on January 3, 1884, is four miles east of the city. The original building is an arrangement of wings radiating from the central block. Additional wings have been added from time to time. The first patients were admitted October 30, 1890. The hospital receives patients from what is known as the southern district for the insane, composed of the sixteen counties which form the southwestern part of the State.

Green River Island.—It is not generally known that Kentucky can be reached from Indiana without some means of crossing the Ohio River. To do so, however, requires but a few minutes' walk from Evansville.

Green River Island, a part of the State of Kentucky, is taxed by Henderson county. It adjoins Vanderburg county and by reason of its being north of the Ohio river is generally credited with being Indiana territory. The island contains approximately 2,800 acres of bottom land and is about seven miles long and a mile wide at the widest point.

It has an interesting history, in that it was created by a peculiar change in the course of the Ohio river and has been the subject of dispute between the States of Indiana and Kentucky.

Many years ago the Ohio, which, in the region of the mouth of Green river, has always had a



Map of Green River Island, a Part of Kentucky Adjoining Vanderburg County, Indiana. Arrow points to Green River Island.

tendency to cut into the Kentucky shore during flood times, gradually wore a new channel for a distance of six or seven miles through the northern part of Henderson county, Ky., deserting the original bed along a part of the southern border of Vanderburg county. The new channel cut into the State of Kentucky at a point about a mile below the mouth of Green river and emerged again into the original bed about a mile above the Port of Evansville. The old bed became a slough and filled with water only at flood times.

After this change in the river channel a question arose as to whether Indiana or Kentucky should rule the island formed by the old and new beds. The contention grew, Indiana claiming, since the river was the dividing line between the two States that she had gained so much territory by the change in the stream's course, while the Blue Grass State was reluctant to give up the land, and insisted that it was hers originally, and should remain so.

The question dragged on for several years until

the two States finally agreed that the original river bed was properly the dividing line and, in legal parlance, an "agreed" suit was filed in the federal courts to legally establish the boundary which had been in question.

The question dragged along for several years until a suit was commenced in the Supreme Court of the United States (Indiana vs. Kentucky, 136 U. S. 479) to establish the boundary. At that time a commissioner came from Washington to Evansville to take testimony which in printed form is now part of the records in the case now on file in Washington.*

An old river pilot, who had steamboated on this part of the Ohio for years, was produced and testified that he had piloted boats on the river when it flowed in its old bed on the north side of the island. His testimony satisfied the engineer that the slough was the original river bed and as such should remain the boundary between the two States.

This hearing was held about thirty years ago, in the office of United States Commissioner Wartmann, the present commissioner, who was then young in his career as clerk of the United States District Court at Evansville.

After the decision of the federal agent a new survey was run on the north side of the old bed and the line between the only part of the two States that join, is now fixed by small stone markers, on one side of which is chiseled the word Indiana and on the opposite side Kentucky.

Most of the island is owned by Henderson, Ky., people. Despite the officially established boundaries complications not infrequently arise. Recently what proved to be an accidental shooting occurred on the island. The police of this city were notified and, for purposes of investigation, took the man who did the shooting into custody. Not until after he had been held an hour or more did it develop that the shooting had taken place in Kentucky. The man arrested was about to be turned over to Henderson authorities when it was satisfactorily proved the shooting was accidental.

Henderson county seldom needs to give attention to the island and it has gradually taken on an atmosphere of being a little province of its own.

Population of Vanderburg county in 1890 was 59,809; in 1900 was 71,769, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 77,438, of which 4,944 were of white foreign birth. There were 17,779 families in the county and 16,807 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eight townships in Vanderburg county: Armstrong, Center, German, Knight, Perry, Pigeon, Scott and Union. The incorporated cities and towns are Evansville and Howell. Evansville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Vanderburg county was $18,266,680, value of improvements was $17,909,230 and the total net value of taxables was $50,740,190. There were 19,267 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 201 miles of improved roads in Vanderburg county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $345,180.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 77.06 miles of steam railroad operated in Vanderburg county by the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans; Evansville division and Evansville belt of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Evansville & Indianapolis; Evansville, Mt. Carmel and Northern branch of the Big Four; Peoria division of the Illinois Central; Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis over the Louisville & Nashville; the Louisville & Nashville, and the Evansville branch of the Southern Railway Company. The Evansville Railways Company, the Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Company and the Public Utilities Company operate 57.89 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Floyd C. Ragland, the county superintendent, there were ninety-one schoolhouses, including two high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 418 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 10,401. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $318,611.40. Estimated value of school property in the county was $1,347,900, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $101,450.

Agriculture.—There were in Vanderburg

* Report W. A. Ketcham, Atty. Gen. Ind., 1897-98, page 23.

county in 1910 over 1,700 farms, embraced in 132,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 74.6 acres. The value of all farm property was over $13,000,000, showing 54.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $68.02. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,000,000: Number of cattle 8,800, valued at $225,000; horses 3,900, valued at $404,000; hogs 11,000, valued at $63,000; sheep 900, valued at $3,300. The value of poultry was $38,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were 299 industries in Evansville, furnishing employment to 10,162 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $20,092,572. Value of products, $22,929,024; value added by manufacture, $10,135,180.

VERMILION COUNTY

NEWPORT, SEAT OF JUSTICE

VERMILION COUNTY, located west of the Wabash river in the central part of the western border of the State, bounded on the north by Warren, on the east by Fountain and Parke, on the south by Vigo county and on the west by the State of Illinois, is commonly known as the "Shoe String County." Its length is approximately thirty-seven miles, with an average width of six miles. It contains about 222 square miles. The surface is high and generally level, except near the streams. All of the soil is excellent for agricultural purposes, and the raising of Shetland ponies, as well as fruit raising, in the county has been well developed. Underlying all the ridge or uplands, between Highland on the south and Newport on the north, are veins of "block coal." The same seam underlies the greater part of the county still farther south from the Indiana blast furnace to the Horse Shoe on the Little Vermilion river. The total thickness of the bed ranges from five to seven feet, and is separated into two or more seams of shale or fire clay. According to the State Mine Inspector's report for the year ending September 30, 1914, there were seventeen mines in operation in the county under his jurisdiction, which produced 2,388,182 tons of coal.

Organization.—Vermilion county, named so from the color of the stream by that name which flows through it, was organized January 2, 1824. Newport has been the county seat since the organization of the county. The court-house at Newport was destroyed by fire on two occasions, January 24, 1844, and on January 5, 1866. At neither time, fortunately, were the county records lost.

Population of Vermilion county in 1890 was 13,154; in 1900 was 15,252, and according to United States Census in 1910 was 18,865, of which 2,334 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,544 families in the county and 4,347 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are five townships in Vermilion county: Clinton, Eugene, Helt, Highland and Vermilion. The incorporated cities and towns are Clinton, Cayuga, Dana, Fairview Park and Newport. The county seat is Newport.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Vermilion county was $6,152,150, value of improvements was $2,555,295 and the total net value of taxables was $14,594,330. There were 4,150 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 407 miles of improved roads in Vermilion county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners

Pioneer Hoosier Log Cabin

January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $416,724.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 72.41 miles of steam railroad operated in Vermilion county by the Bunsen Coal Company; Terre Haute division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern over the C. & E. I.; Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Western division of the Peoria & Eastern, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroads. Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 1.40 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of R. H. Valentine, county superintendent of Vermilion county, there were sixty-one schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Vermilion county in 1914, employing 161 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,735. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $92,801.92. The estimated value of school property in the county was $348,350, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $87,475.

Agriculture.—There were in Vermilion county in 1910 over 1,300 farms, embraced in 149,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 110.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $13,000,000, showing 81.7 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $71.79. The total value of domestic animals was over $927,000: Number of cattle 7,600, valued at $216,000; horses 5,900, valued at $504,000; hogs 20,000, valued at $134,000; sheep 3,500, valued at $16,000. The total value of poultry was $45.000.

VIGO COUNTY

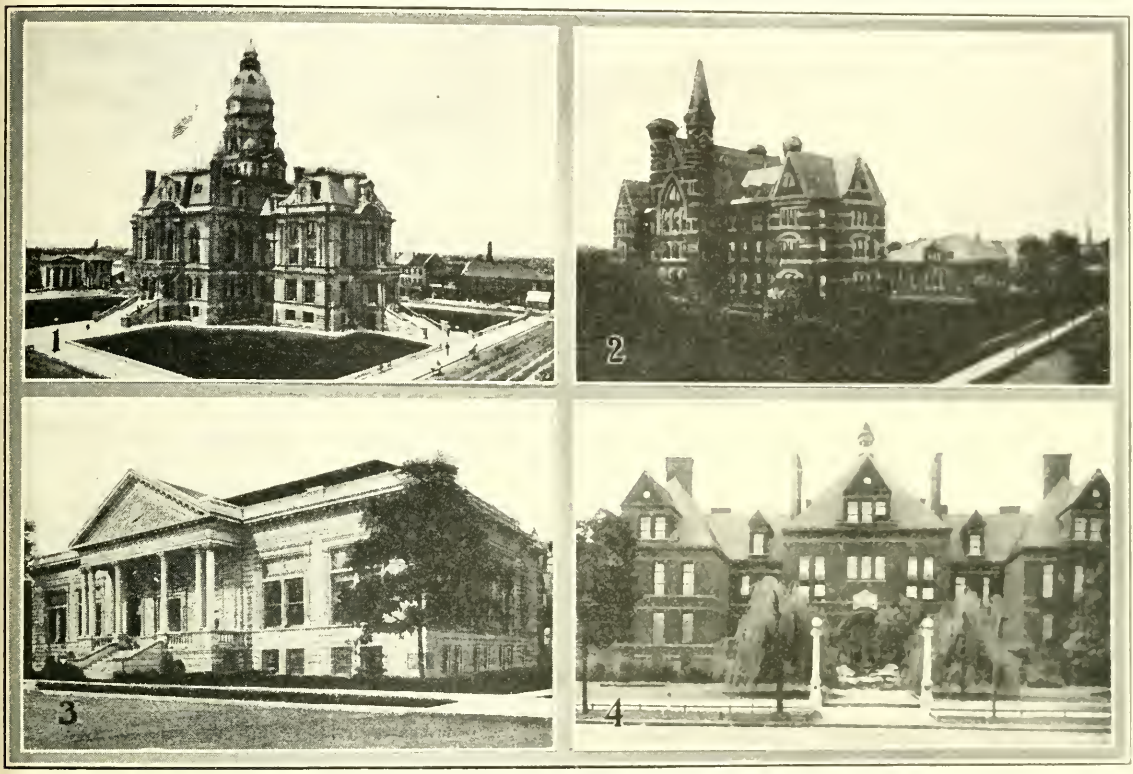
TERRE HAUTE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

VIGO COUNTY is situated in the western tier of counties near the center of the State. It is bounded on the north by Vermilion and Parke, on the east by Clay, on the south by Sullivan and on the west by the State of Illinois. It contains about 400 square miles, and the Wabash flows through the county in a southeasterly direction. The surface of the county is practically level, there being no prominent hills or rugged scenery. Every acre of the county is underlaid with coal, in most places several veins, and all workable. On the west side of the river are four veins with an average thickness of twenty-one feet. According to the State Mine Inspector's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were thirty-four mines in operation in the county, under his jurisdiction, with an output of 4,723,316 tons, leading all other counties in Indiana in the production of coal. It is estimated that there are over 3,000,000,000 tons of coal underlying the lands in Vigo county. The county is also rich in clay and shale of a superior quality, large deposits being available for manufacturing purposes in various localities. In places the shale ranges from fifteen to two hundred feet in thickness, under which are coal deposits and under the coal there is more shale and clay.

Organization.—Vigo county was organized by an act of the Legislature January 21, 1818, which was made effective February 15, 1818. It was named in honor of Colonel Francis Vigo, who was a native of Sardinia, Italy, and came to Vincennes about 1777 as a Spanish merchant and died in Vincennes in March, 1836. In his will he bequeathed $500 to this county to buy a bell for the court-house, provided a certain claim was collected from the government for supplies furnished the destitute army of Colonel George Rogers Clark in 1778. This claim was paid to his heirs in 1884 and the amount was paid by the heirs to the county in 1887. This amount is a part of the expense of the bell now in the dome of the new court-house and has the name of Colonel Francis Vigo inscribed upon it.

The territory now comprising Vigo county was originally a part of Sullivan county, and was set off by an act of the Legislature at Corydon January 1, 1818. In September, 1811, General William Henry Harrison advanced up the Wabash river with troops in his command, and selected the site of Fort Harrison on the east bank of the

Wabash river, one mile above the present city of Terre Haute. About 1816 settlers began to come in and locate near the fort. Soon afterward the town of Terre Haute was laid off, and on March 21, 1818, the town was selected for the county seat by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The first steamboat that ever ascended the Wabash to this point was the "Florence," in the spring of 1822, and the captain was awarded a town lot as a premium. The first regular ferry



Terre Haute—1. Vigo County Court-House. 2. Rose Polytechnic Institute. 3. Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library. 4. Wiley High School.

was established by Dr. Modesitt and James Farrington in 1818.

Terre Haute is the fourth largest city in the State, having a population in 1910, according to the United States Census, of more than 58,100. With the Indiana State Normal, the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the widely known St. Mary's-of-the-Woods Academy for Girls across the Wabash, and with its numerous private, parochial, and other technical, classical and business schools and colleges, it merits the reputation as one of the leading seats of learning in America. Its public schools vie with the best in the country. Terre Haute has exceptional transportation facilities. The Big Four and Vandalia lines reaching St. Louis to the west in about five hours and the same lines reaching Indianapolis to the east in about two hours and a half. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois furnishes a service that places Chicago within five hours to the north and Evansville to the south in about three hours. The Vandalia also operates lines northeast to South Bend and northwest to Peoria, and the Terre Haute & Southeastern operates to the southeast and north into Chicago. In addition to the steam lines Terre Haute has an excellent hourly interurban service to the north, east, south and west. It is the center of the greatest bituminous coal beds in the world. It has been estimated by the State geologist that there is enough coal under and in the vicinity of Terre Haute to last 250 years. It has the largest distillery in the United States, with a daily capacity of 60,000 gallons and over 400,000 barrels of beer are made here annually. The Terre Haute United States revenue district collects over $21,000,000 annually for the government. Its glass factories make on an average over 500,000 bottles daily. It is the headquarters

of the Vandalia-Pennsylvania railroad, whose new shops, when completed, will cost $2,000,000 and furnish employment to 4,500 men. There are over sixty churches and missions in the city and its church edifices are among the most stately and beautiful houses of worship in Indiana.

Population of Vigo county in 1890 was 50,195; in 1900 was 62,035, and according to the United States Census of 1910 was 87,930, of which 5,574 were of white foreign birth. There were 21,148 families in the county and 20,164 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Vigo county: Fayette, Harrison, Honey Creek, Linton, Lost Creek, Nevins, Otter Creek, Pierson, Prairie Creek, Prairieton, Riley and Sugar Creek. The incorporated cities and towns are Terre Haute, Seeleyville and West Terre Haute. Terre Haute is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Vigo county was $20,441,740; value of improvements was $18,486,510, and the total net value of taxables was $53,771,715. The county had 13,601 polls.

Improved Roads.—There were 402 miles of improved roads in Vigo county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $536,555.68.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 127.66 miles of steam railroad operated in Vigo county by the Brazil, Terre Haute & Evansville divisions and the Brazil branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Terre Haute division of the C. & E. I. over the Vandalia; St. Louis division of the Big Four; Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; Sullivan branch & Chicago extension of the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern; the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern over the Vandalia; Evansville & Indianapolis, and the Michigan & St. Louis divisions of the Vandalia railroads. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operates 65.10 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of James M. Propst, county superintendent of Vigo county, there were 140 schoolhouses, including eight high schools, in the county in 1914, employing 566 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 14,681. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $385,299.30. Estimated value of school property in the county was $1,756,545, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $497,801.82.

Agriculture.—There were in Vigo county in 1910 over 3,000 farms embraced in 230,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 76.1 acres. The value of all farm property was over $20,000,000, showing 74.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $67.90. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,480,000: Number of cattle 12,000, valued at $339,000; horses 9,700, valued at $819,000; hogs 19,000, valued at $130,000; sheep 4,700, valued at $18,000. The total value of poultry was $64,000.

Industrial.—According to the U. S. Census of 1910 there were 170 industries in Terre Haute, furnishing employment to 5,159 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $10,371,261. Value of products, $21,793,446; value added by manufacture, $13,136,014.

Indiana State Normal School was organized under an act of the Legislature December 20, 1865. This act defined the object of the school to be "the preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana," provided for the appointment of a number of trustees, location of the buildings, the organization of a training school and the adoption of courses of study, and created the normal school fund for the maintenance of the institution. The act further required the trustees to locate the school at the town or city of the State that would obligate itself to give the largest amount in cash, or buildings and grounds to secure the school. Terre Haute was the only place to offer any inducements whatever and secured the location of the institution. The first annual appropriation for maintenance was $15,000.

The school was opened January 6, 1870, thirteen young women and eight young men presenting themselves as students. At the end of the first term of three months, the number had increased to fifty-one. It had meager attendance and little popular sympathy, and began its work under very discouraging conditions. It was really at work in an environment somewhat hostile to it, with a very small maintenance fund.

INDIANA
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA

Indiana State Normal School Buildings, Terre Haute.

This, however, was increased from time to time by the Legislature, and appropriations were also made to complete the original building and to erect additional buildings. In 1888 the original building was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, including a library that had been accumulating for eighteen years. Under its contract to meet half its expense for repairs, the city of Terre Haute gave $50,000 in cash, with which to begin the work of rebuilding and the next General Assembly appropriated $100,000. Since 1889, three large buildings have been added and one new building for manual training and domestic science has just been completed. The school now has a library of 65,000 volumes, one of the largest of any normal school in the country, which has been collected since the fire of 1888. The books are selected with primary reference to the needs of the various lines of work represented in the curriculum of the school.

At the beginning of the school, there was organized an elementary course of two years, the instruction being limited to the common school branches, psychology, methods, observation and practise. The aim in reconsidering the common school branches was to master them more thoroughly and to organize each branch from a pedagogical viewpoint. Later, there was formed an advance course of study which required two additional years of work. This included the study of Latin, German, higher mathematics, science and advance work in history. After two years this advance course was temporarily discontinued and the elementary course changed to a course of three years. Later, this course of three years was based upon graduation from certified high schools or its equivalent. In the year 1907, a college course of four years was established. This included, along with branches belonging to a college curriculum, nine courses in professional work, consisting of general and educational psychology, history and philosophy of education, observation and practise. In connection with the State Normal School, there has been maintained from the first a training school for observation and practise. During the last year of the work, in the State Normal School, the student enters upon a period of observation and practise so as to gain actual skill in managing a school and in instructing scientifically.

The schools for observation and practise consist at this time of the eight grades, a high school and a country training school. The eight grades and the high school are in a large training school building adjacent to the Normal school building. The country training school is situated several miles east of the city. William Woods Parsons is president and Howard Sandison is vice-president of the school.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, which was established in 1874 as the Terre Haute school of industrial science, owes its existence as well as its name to Chauncey Rose, one of Indiana's greatest philanthropists, who came to Terre Haute as a young man and began his career contemporaneously with the birth of the city in 1818. For sixty years he was closely identified with the town on the banks of the Wabash, during which time he rose from a poor boy to a millionaire. His fortune, in addition to $1,500,000, inherited from his brother, was practically all bestowed ultimately upon philanthropies during his lifetime.

As he neared the close of his long life, mindful of his own struggles, his thoughts were turned to plans for helping young men. He called into council some of his friends, which led to the establishment in 1874 of the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science for the training of young men in "the useful and practical knowledge of some art or occupation, by which they could be better able to earn a competent living." Mr. Rose selected to co-operate with him a board of managers comprised of Barnabas C. Hobbs, Josephus Collett, Charles R. Peddle and six other trusted friends.

The erection of suitable buildings upon the ten-acre campus was begun with little delay and the corner-stone of the academic building was laid with appropriate ceremonies January 11, 1875, at which time the name was changed to Rose Polytechnic Institute over the protest of the founder.

Mr. Rose did not live to see his ambition realized, for he passed away in the summer of 1877. By his will the institute was made his residuary legatee, thus bringing his gifts to this one philanthropy to more than $500,000. Since that time the institute has received from the Rose heirs almost another half million, so that from the original estate the school has benefited through

Providence Bridge

St. Mary's of the Woodland, Woodland Hill.

Girard Hall—College.

this one man to the amount of more than $1,000,000.

A tract of 125 acres near Terre Haute has been bought as a new site and plans are being made for new buildings, the present location within Terre Haute being too small. C. Leo Mees is president of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

The Terre Haute Veterinary College was organized and incorporated under the laws of Indiana in 1909 and is now entering upon its seventh annual session. Students may enter, who are graduates from recognized colleges, normal or high schools, without an examination, but all other candidates are required to pass an examination in United States history, United States geography, arithmetic, spelling, penmanship, copying from plain copy and a composition on a given subject, requiring an average of not less than 70 per cent. to pass. Negroes are not admitted. Advance standing is given students who have attended one or more terms at a recognized veterinary college, upon presentation of a certificate showing sufficient attendance and having attained the studies and grades in accordance with the curriculum of this college. The officers of the college are S. V. Ramsey, D. V. S., president; L. A. Greiner, D. S., vice-president, and C. I. Fleming, M. D. C., dean.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods—College and Academy.—This educational institution, the pioneer of conventual establishments in Indiana, originated in the year 1840, when a sisterhood from France made a foundation in Vigo county, about four miles west of the Wabash river at a spot they named St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

The little colony consisted of six members belonging to the order of Sisters of Providence at Ruillé-sur-Loir, one of the earliest and most popular teaching organizations having birth in France after the Great Revolution.

The foundress of St. Mary-of-the-Woods was the illustrious Mother Theodore Guérin, widely celebrated on both continents for her beneficent and religious activities, her masterly qualifications and influence. Honored in her native country with medallion decorations from the French Academy, and with the plaudits of the court and ecclesiastical authorities, her fame nevertheless rests upon the magnificent institution she founded, which, in its ideals, its scope, and its attainments, perpetuate her teachings and represents the most progressive and cultured educational system of our day.

Like all our earlier institutions, St. Mary-of-the-Woods had an humble beginning. A log cabin served for a church, a rough board house, small, and primitive in every sense, constituted the convent, surrounded by a few acres of uncleared land in the heart of a dense and desolate wilderness.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods to-day presents a scene vastly different from St. Mary's of earlier days. For fifty years the institution grew steadily, though slowly, passing through many vicissitudes. The twenty-five years that have since followed may truly be called a period of marvelous development. Instead of the forest primeval and a poor little frame dwelling, there may now be seen an array of buildings, the massiveness, adaptability, and elegance of which are unsurpassed in our country. Enclosing within its precincts a six-hundred-acre plot, St. Mary-of-the-Woods is a little world in itself, self-governing and self-sustaining, preserving all the charm of sylvan environment and yet possessing all modern conveniences, from its railway and interurban stations to its coal mine.

The principal buildings are arranged in a semicircle, with a frontage of 1,100 feet, a magnificent white stone conventual church occupying the center of the group. To the east is the convent, a large and commanding brick edifice, adjoining which, to the north, is another large three-story brick building, the Normal training school for those who are aspiring to become members of the community. West of the church is St. Agatha's hall, a dormitory structure connecting with the academy or main building. To the southwest is the conservatory of music, and farther on, the Guérin college hall. The main building is of white Bedford stone, in pure Renaissance architecture, four stories in height, a faithful imitation of the early Florentine palaces designed by Michael Angelo. The new college hall is also a handsome four-story edifice in Renaissance style, built of Bedford stone and light brick. Of similar style and construction is the conservatory of music, its elegant auditorium having a seating capacity of 1,000. Other buildings on the grounds are the gymnasium and natatorium; the "Woodland," an inn for the accommodation of guests of the institution; the presbytery; the

pharmacy and infirmary; the laundry, the bakery, and the power house, which furnishes light and heat and the power for some fifty motors used in various ways on the premises.

The hilly location of the grounds gives them a varied beauty. A mile of cement walks, affording opportunity for exercise, even in most unpropitious weather, wind around and through the parks, from which extend tennis courts and golf links; while orchards and gardens and spreading fields yield their bounty, and wooded tracts and meadow lands furnish grazing for the cattle.

Twenty-five thousand young people are now receiving instruction from the Sisters of Providence in their various schools and academies throughout Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, and at Washington, D. C. Many women of distinction in society and of prominence in the business and professional world claim St. Mary-of-the-Woods as their Alma Mater. A large and enthusiastic alumnae association evidences the attachment of the "old girls" and contributes to the further progress of the school.

Every summer the sisters return to the Mother house from the cities in which they are engaged during the scholastic year. A regular normal institute is conducted during the vacation, with lecture courses and studio work by eminent educators, professors, and artists. At present writing (1915) when the establishment is rounding out its seventy-fifth year of existence, more than 1,000 members of the order have just dispersed to resume their activities in the schools under

Terre Haute Veterinary College.

their charge. The Novitiate, or training school (the recruiting station of the Sisterhood), after contributing forty-six members to the body of the professed religieux during the past year, still numbers about 100. The probationary period covers nearly three years.

While the Sisters of Providence now concentrate all their forces in the field of education, they have at times engaged in other work. During the Civil war they had charge of the military hospitals at Indianapolis and Vincennes, and the cholera epidemic that raged so violently half a century ago found them devoting themselves to the plague-stricken and forsaken. Should any other public distress claim their assistance, they will be ready to respond to humanity's need, for these women have left the world not to live for themselves alone, but that the world may be bettered by their service.

WABASH COUNTY

WABASH, SEAT OF JUSTICE

WABASH COUNTY is located a little north of the center of the northern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Kosciusko, on the east by Whitley and Huntington, on the south by Grant and Miami and on the west by Miami counties. It contains 448 square miles. There are no high or steep hills in the county, though the land is rolling or undulating near the Mississinewa, Salamonie, Wabash and Eel rivers, and their numerous branches. There is a goodly area of river bottom land, which is corn-producing. The most part of the upland is of the best farming land. Hogs, cattle and sheep are very extensively raised and the county is distinguished for its horse markets, and one of the most advanced in manufacturing in the State.

Organization.—Wabash county was formally organized March 1, 1835, being a part of what is now Huntington county and named by its location on the Wabash river, one of the principal rivers of the county. Wabash was selected as the county seat by the commissioners named in the

Memorial Building, Wabash.

Carnegie Library, Wabash.

legislative act on May 19, 1835. The first court-house was a brick structure forty feet square, costing $3,000. It was finished in 1839 and continued in use until June 17, 1871, when it was destroyed by fire. The present court-house was built in 1878, and paid for as soon as the building was completed. Wabash has the distinction of being the first city in the world to be lighted by electricity. It also is particularly noted for having one of the few memorial halls built in memory of the soldiers of the Civil war, together with a fine government building and public library. About five miles from Wabash is situated the "White's Institute," a home maintained by the Friends' Yearly Meeting for homeless children.

Population of Wabash county in 1890 was 27,126; in 1900 was 28,235, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 26,926, of which 629 were of white foreign birth. There were 6,851 families in the county and 6,711 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are seven townships in Wabash county: Chester, Lagro, Liberty, Noble, Paw-Paw, Pleasant and Waltz. The incorporated cities and towns are Wabash, LaFontaine, Lagro, North Manchester, and Roann. Wabash is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Wabash county was $9,723,395; value of improvements was $4,250,050, and the total net value of taxables was $21,222,275. There were 4,400 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 425 miles of improved roads in Wabash county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $813,001.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 80.49 miles of steam railroad operated in Wabash county by the Chicago & Erie; Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; Butler branch of the Vandalia, and the Wabash railroads. The Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company and Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 32.28 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Robert K. Devricks, county superintendent of Wabash county, there were eighty-four school-houses, including seven high schools, in Wabash county in 1915, employing 218 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,979. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $135,902. The estimated value of school property in the county was $762,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $230,000.

Agriculture.—There were in Wabash county

High School, Wabash.

Wabash County Court-House.

in 1910 over 2,500 farms embraced in 249,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 98.7 acres. The value of all farm property was over $26,000,000, showing 98.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $75.22. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,570,000: Number of cattle 21,000, valued at $632,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,340,000; hogs 61,000, valued at $412,000; sheep 22,000, valued at $115,000. The value of poultry was $103,000.

Industrial.—According to the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were thirteen industrial establishments in Wabash, which furnish employment to over 500 persons. The manufacture of box-board and of woodwork are the principal industries.

WARREN COUNTY

WILLIAMSPORT, SEAT OF JUSTICE

WARREN COUNTY is located in the western part of the State, a little north of the center in the western tier of counties, and lies in the edge of the Grand Prairie. It is bounded on the north by Benton, on the east by Tippecanoe, on the southeast and south by Fountain and Vermilion counties, and on the west by the State of Illinois. The Wabash river flows along its entire southeastern border. Its surface is about half a rolling prairie and the other half, a once well-wooded timber surface, broken by streams and hills. The northwest part of the county has a rich black loam soil, yielding large crops of corn, oats and hay. In the southeast half, bordering on the Wabash river and the small tributary streams, the soil is clay and the crops are principally corn, wheat, timothy and clover. The bluffs along or near the Wabash furnish much excellent gravel for building, cement and road-making. Coal of an excellent quality, rivaling the Brazil block coal, has been found in the county and promises to become an important industry. At Kramer is located a well-known sanatorium where mud baths are given rheumatic patients and this locality has grown to be the rival of many of the noted health resorts.

Organization.—Warren county was organized March 1, 1827, and was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, of the Revolution, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. The first seat of justice of Warren county was located at Warrentown, two miles up the river from

the present county seat. For reasons unknown, this site proved unsatisfactory and the Legislature, January 22, 1829, passed an act for the relocation of the county seat. On the second Monday of the following June, locating commissioners met at Warrentown, and after a liberal donation of land by William Harrison, selected the present site of Williamsport for the new county seat. In 1870, West Lebanon made an effort to secure the location of the county seat at that point without success. The court-house at Williamsport was destroyed by fire on Sunday, January 20, 1907. All the records but

Warren County Court-House, Williamsport.

those of the commissioners were saved. Near Williamsport is a remarkable water-fall which is precipitated over a perpendicular rock into a wild glen, and there is much other wild and romantic scenery within an hour's ride from Williamsport.

Population of Warren county in 1890 was 10,955; in 1900 was 11,371, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 10,899, of which 210 were of white foreign birth. There were 2,772 families in the county and 2,752 dwellings.

Improved Roads.—There were 380 miles of improved roads in Warren county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $431,770.26.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are twelve townships in Warren county: Adams, Jordan, Kent, Liberty, Medina, Mount, Pike, Pine, Prairie, Steuben, Warren and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Pine Village, State Line, West Lebanon and Williamsport. The county seat is Williamsport.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Warren county was $7,873,695; value of improvements was $1,190,885, and the total net value of taxables was $13,472,850. There were 1,724 polls in the county.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 69.58 miles of steam railroad operated in Warren county by the Danville division of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern; Brazil division and Judyville branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Rantoul division of the Illinois Central; Western division of the Peoria & Eastern, and the Wabash railroads.

Educational.—According to the report of Harry Evans, county superintendent of Warren county, there were eighty schoolhouses, including three high schools, in Warren county in 1914, employing 106 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 1,893. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $47,942.35. The estimated value of school property in the county was $137,800, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $6,700.

Agriculture.—There were in Warren county in 1910 over 1,300 farms embraced in 217,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 161.4 acres. The value of all farm property was over $24,000,000, showing 88.2 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $92.17. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,700,000: Number of cattle 10,000, valued at $331,000; horses 9,000, valued at $980,000; hogs 29,000, valued at $201,000; sheep 7,700, valued at $36,000. The total value of poultry was $48,000.

WARRICK COUNTY

BOONVILLE, SEAT OF JUSTICE

WARRICK COUNTY.—Less than 100 years ago the territory which now comprises Warrick county was an unblazed forest, a wilderness in which the red man reigned supreme. It is situated in the southwestern part of Indiana and borders on the Ohio river, and is bounded on the north by Gibson, Pike and Dubois, on the east by Little Pigeon creek, which separates it from Spencer county; on the south by the Ohio, and on the west by Vanderburg and a very small portion of Gibson counties. It has an area of about 388 square miles. The face of the country is mostly rolling or undulating, though there is a range of hills back of the river bottoms and large tracts of bottom lands along the Pigeon and other creeks, with which the country is watered. The soil in the bottom lands is very rich and large crops of corn are produced here. Much of the upland is of very good quality and tobacco raising is one of the important industries of the county. Coal is found in abundance and is the principal natural resource. According to the State mine inspector's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there were seventeen mines in operation in the county under his jurisdiction which produced 515,368 tons of coal.

Organization.—Warrick county was organized March 9, 1813, by an act of the Legislature, which became effective April 1, 1813. It was named in honor of Captain Jacob Warrick, who fell at the head of his company at the battle of Tippecanoe. At the time of its organization, Warrick embraced practically all of the present counties of Posey, Vanderburg, Spencer, Perry and a part of Crawford county. Evansville was selected as the first county seat, which was probably done on account of the donation of 100 acres of land as a site for the county seat by Colonel Hugh McGary, July 15, 1814. Within three months from the time Evansville was made the county seat of Warrick, Posey county was organized with practically its present limits, leaving Evansville in the extreme southwestern corner of Warrick, with the result that the Territorial Legislature, September 1, 1814, moved the county seat from Evansville to Darlington, a town on the Ohio river. The organization of Vanderburg and Spencer counties, February 1, 1818, out of Warrick county, left it with nearly its present boundaries, and as Darlington was in the southeastern corner of Warrick, after the two counties were cut off from either side of it, the Legislature was again called upon to name commissioners to select a more central site, with the result that the present site of Boonville was selected. Some authorities state that the town was called "Boonsville" in honor of Ratliff Boon. According to authentic, local historians, Warrick county had one court-house fire on September 3, 1833, and it is stated that another fire occurred sometime in 1818. The first white man said to have settled in Warrick county was John Sprinkle, a native of Pennsylvania, who founded the town of Sprinklesburg, now known as Newburg. Among its distinguished citizens are General Joseph Lane, who once represented Warrick county in the State senate, and had a national reputation as a Mexican war veteran, once Governor of Oregon and a candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Breckenridge ticket in 1860; former Governor of Alaska Wilford D. Hoggatt; former United States Senator James A. Hemenway, and many others of State and national reputation.

Population of Warrick county in 1890 was 21,161; in 1900 was 22,329, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 21,911, of which 508 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,071 families in the county and 5,015 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Warrick county: Anderson, Boon, Campbell, Greer, Hart, Lane, Ohio, Owen, Pigeon and Skelton. The incorporated cities and towns are Boonville, Elberfeld, Lynnville, Newburg and Tennyson. Boonville is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Warrick county

was $4,219,470; value of improvements was $2,114,785, and the total net value of taxables was $9,075,025. There were 3,459 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were fifty-five miles of improved roads in Warrick county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $88,107.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 28.49 miles of steam railroad operated in Warrick county by the Evansville & Indianapolis, and the Evansville branch of the Southern Railway Companies. The Evansville Railways Company and the Evansville Suburban & Newburg Railroad Company operate 24.06 miles of electric line in the county.

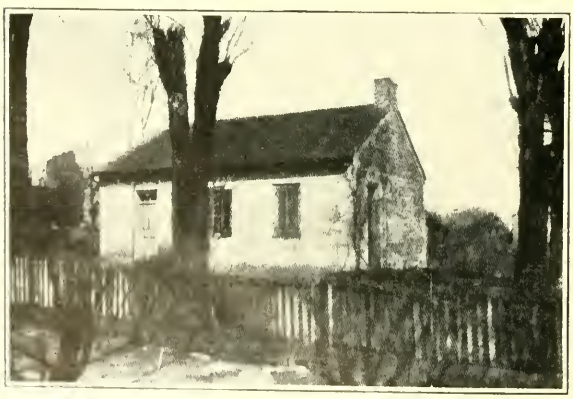
Educational.—According to the report of Andrew J. Hopkins, superintendent of public instruction, there were 121 schoolhouses, including five high schools, in Warrick county in 1914, employing 186 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,506. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $86,278.75. Estimated value of school property in the county was $216,750, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $73,280.43.

Agriculture.—There were in Warrick county in 1910 over 2,800 farms embraced in 235,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 82.9 acres. The value of all farm property was over $13,000,000, showing 89.8 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $37.11. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,500,000: Number of cattle 10,000, valued at $248,000; horses 7,600, valued at $744,000; hogs 17,000, valued at $113,000; sheep 7,600, valued at $32,000. The total value of poultry in the county was $70,000.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

SALEM, SEAT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON COUNTY is located in the southern part of the State in the center of the second tier of counties north of the Ohio river. It contains about 510 square miles and is bounded on the north by Jackson, on the east by Scott and Clark, on the south by a section of Floyd, Harrison and Crawford, and on the west by Orange and Lawrence counties. This county presents more variety of surface and soils than any other part of the State of equal size and for beauty of scenery is not surpassed by any other county in the State. About ten per cent. of the territory is embraced by what is known as "The Barrens," so named for the reason that the land is nearly barren of timber. The range of hills called "The Knobs" passes along the east side of Washington county separating it from Clark and Scott counties until they are lost in the bluffs of the Muscatatuck and White rivers. Other parts of the county are curiously diversified with "sink holes" varying in shape and size, but all showing the cavernous nature of the earth beneath. The county is watered by the Muscatatuck and east fork of White river on the north and northwest, Lost river in the west and by the head waters of Blue river in the east and south.



Birthplace of John Hay, Salem.

About one-fifth of the county is bottom lands and very productive. The upland is rolling and in many parts, especially along the water courses, is quite broken. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, potatoes, butter, wool, pork and live stock are produced in abundance. No portion of the State is better adapted to fruit growing, and fruits and berries of all kinds are raised and shipped yearly

from the county. A number of streams traversing the county, many of them fed by never-failing springs of pure cold water, render it one of the very foremost for stock raising. Fine quarries of oolitic are found in almost all parts of the county. In the eastern portion, however, it is a sandstone, and after being worked becomes quite hardened. Good clay for the manufacture of brick and tile is also found in abundance throughout the county. Fossils of every variety are found, especially at Spurgeon's Hill, four miles east of Salem, which has been visited by geologists from all over the United States. There are quite a number of caves in the county, the largest and most noted of which is located one mile west of Salem and has been explored for some distance. Clifty Cave, in the northwest part of the county, is quite a resort and the county is marked generally with scenery of a romantic character.

Chimney Rock in Washington County. Is ten miles south of Salem, formed by erosion. Rock is of hard limestone and about twenty feet high.—*Photo by Orra Hopper.*

Lovers' Leap "Clifty," Washington County. This ledge is about twenty-five feet high and called "Lovers' Leap" because many betrothed have tried to leap from the rocks to the main ledge, five feet away.

Organization.—Washington county was organized December 21, 1813, by an act of the Legislature, which became effective January 17, 1814. It was created out of Clark and Harrison counties. Orange and Jackson counties were taken from Washington county in 1815, and Scott was carved out in 1820, reducing Washington county to its present boundaries. Salem has been the seat of justice since the organization of the county.

Salem is particularly distinguished as the birth place of John Hay, one time private secretary to President Lincoln, who represented the United States abroad as secretary of the legations at Paris, Madrid and Vienna, and was charge d'affaires at Vienna; ambassador to England, 1897-8; Secretary of State from 1898 to September 20, 1905. He was the author of "Pike County Ballots," "Castulian Days" and the "Biographs of Lincoln."

Population of Washington county in 1800 was 18,619; in 1900 was 19,409, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 17,445, of which fifty-six were of white foreign birth. There were 4,140 families in the county and 4,093 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are

Washington County Court-House, Salem.

thirteen townships in Washington county: Brown, Franklin, Gibson, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Posey, Vernon and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Campbellsburg, Fredericksburg, Hardinsburg, Little York, Livonia, New Pekin, Salem and Saltillo. Salem is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Washington county was $3,685,895; value of improvements was $1,529,400, and the total net value of taxables was $8,511,305. There were 2,793 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 225 miles of improved roads in Washington county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $254,323.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 27.71 miles of steam railroad operated in Washington county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company.

Educational.—According to the report of Orra Hopper, county superintendent of Washington county, there were 124 schoolhouses, including six high schools, in Washington county in 1914, employing 161 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,823. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $73,816.41. The estimated value of school property in the county was $179,290, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $24,355. There are three commissioned high schools at Campbellsburg, Salem and New Pekin, and three non-certified high schools and one township consolidated graded school in the county.

Agriculture.—There were in Washington county in 1910 over 2,600 farms embraced in 310,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 115.6 acres. The value of all farm property was over $11,000,000, showing 76.1 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $23.20. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,500,000: Number of cattle 14,000, valued at $349,000; horses 7,600, valued at $750,000; hogs 26,000, valued at $169,000; sheep 16,000, valued at $71,000. The poultry value was $83,000.

WAYNE COUNTY

RICHMOND, SEAT OF JUSTICE

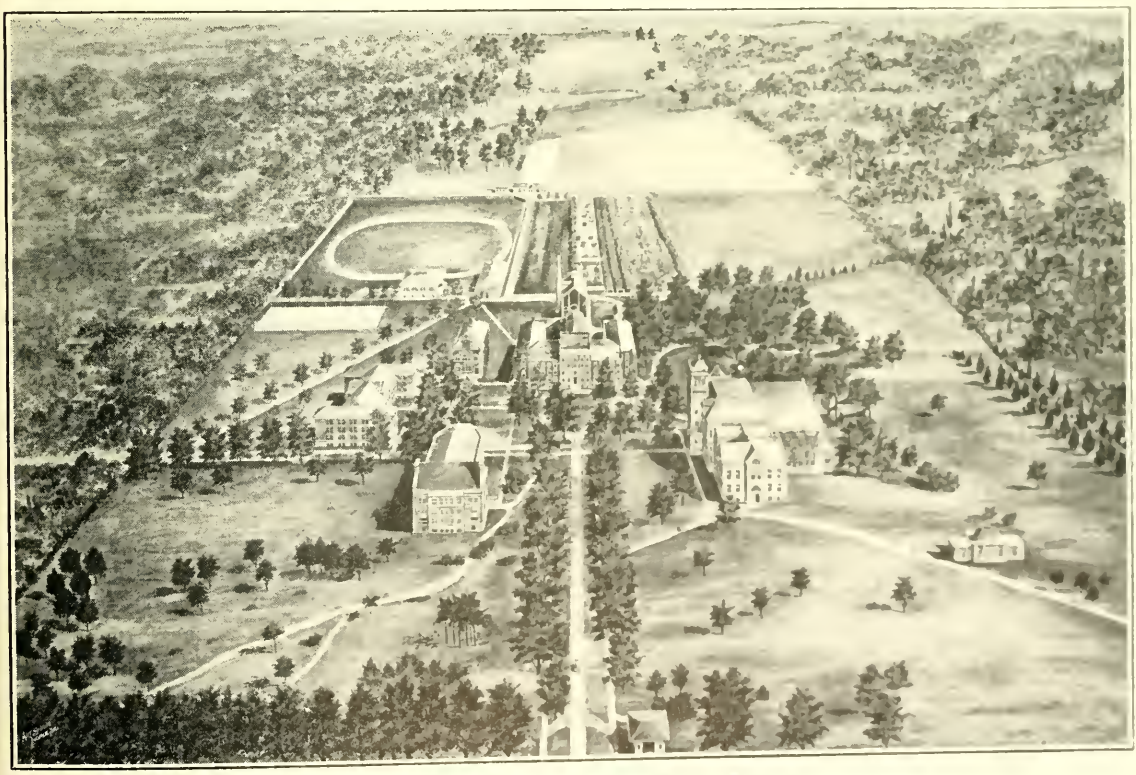
WAYNE COUNTY is located in the central part of the eastern tier of counties and is bounded on the north by Randolph, on the east by the State of Ohio, on the south by Union and Fayette and on the west by Henry and Fayette counties. The Cumberland or National road runs through it, and in the early days was the gateway to the State and the great Northwest beyond, over which the tide of emigration moved from the East. Its area is about 394 square miles. The soil is rich and varied, from the alluvial to the heavy clays of the elevated por-

tions, and all susceptible to a high state of cultivation. Every section is well watered, and few localities are better adapted to dairying. Wayne county is famous for its production of wheat, corn, hogs, cattle and horses. The soil and climate are well adapted to the production of fruit, and an eminent authority has said: "Wayne county lies in the coming apple belt of the Central States." Agriculture has received much encouragement in the public schools, in associations and in institutes, conducted from year to year among the farmers, and it was among the first in the State to add agriculture to its common school course of study.

Organization.—Wayne county, the seventh in line in the State, was organized under an act of the Legislature of November 27, 1810, made effective February 1, 1811. It was named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, known to history as "Mad Anthony," whose name has been indelibly fixed upon the pages of the early history of this country because of his victory at the battle of "Fallen Timbers" and the defeat of Little Turtle. The city of Fort Wayne is also named in his honor. He died December 15, 1796.

The first county seat of Wayne county was located at Salisbury, which by a Legislative act was changed to Centerville December 21, 1816. The dissensions which this created were as nothing compared with the struggle that was precipitated following the change of the county seat from Centerville to Richmond. This stretched over a period of fifty years, and had a marked effect on the political fortunes of State and county officials, judges and members of the Legislature, as well as Governors. This struggle resulted in the creation of a number of acts of the Legislature providing for the removal of county seats. The removal of the county seat of Wayne county from Centerville to Richmond occurred August 15, 1873, terminating the longest and bitterest county seat war in Indiana. The rancor which it engendered has not entirely died out to this day.

Richmond has a population, according to the United States Census of 1910, of 22,324, and it is one of the most thriving industrial cities in Indiana. It is located on the east bank of the east fork of White Water on the National road, four miles from the Ohio line. It was first settled in 1816, and it was here that the "Friends' Boarding School" was established June



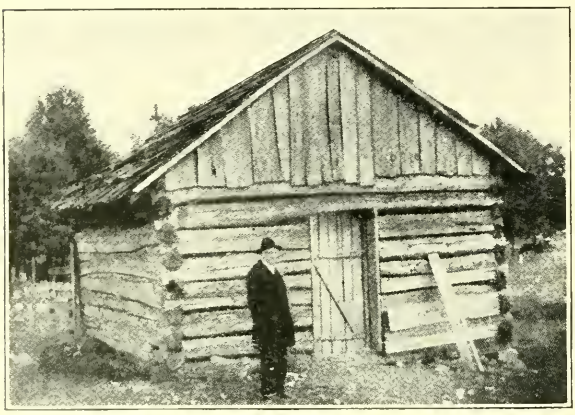
Earlham College, Richmond, Wayne County.

7, 1847, and from which has developed Earlham College.

Earlham College took its name from "Earlham Hall," the name of the Gurney home, at Norfolk, England, the source of the far-reaching humanitarian work of John Gurney, the prominent English Quaker banker, and his better known sister, Elizabeth Fry.

As to location no isolated spot was chosen. A large tract of land was purchased on either side of "The Great Road," as the Friends referred to the now historic "National road," which led straight into the unbounded west. Here, on the now beautiful campus they built "their house by the side of the road," a token of the service for which the college was to stand.

Nine years after Louis Agassiz came to Har-



First Log Schoolhouse, Wayne County, 1813.

vard, a young Earlham instructor, Joseph Moore, who was later to be Earlham's president, went east to work with him, and the young Indiana college was thus early linked with the movement to add natural science to its curriculum. In 1847 the college was the beneficiary of a contribution of £300 sterling from English Friends, two-thirds of which was set apart to the college authorities to purchase scientific apparatus and start a library. In 1853 the foundation of the Joseph Moore museum was laid, in the beginning of a permanent collection of materials in the field of natural science as a subject for instruction. On the Earlham campus was established the first astronomical observatory in the State, where is located the transit mounted at Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil war. It was the first college in Indiana to establish a laboratory equipped for the use of students, and is one of the very first institutions committed to the modern policy of co-education. In a list, prepared at the request of the German universities, by the Association of American Universities, Earlham was listed as one whose work ranks with their own. It was one of the colleges among the six mentioned by Doctor K. C. Babcock, educational expert of the United States Bureau of Education, as representing the most progressive and efficient work now being done among American colleges.

Eastern Hospital for the Insane.—The Eastern Hospital for the Insane, "Easthaven," located a short distance west of Richmond, was the second of the additional hospitals to be opened. Its site was purchased August 9, 1883, and it was constructed on the cottage plan. The arrangement is in the form of a modified quadrangle, with the power-house in the center and the cottages on two sides and a part of the front. As previously mentioned, some of the buildings were completed in 1887 and were occupied by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth. The school was moved to its new location July 8, 1890, and on August 4 following the Eastern hospital received its first patient.

Population of Wayne county in 1890 was 37,628; in 1900 was 38,970, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 43,757, of which 2,044 were of white foreign birth. There were 11,404 families in the county and 10,958 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are fifteen townships in Wayne county: Abington, Boston, Center, Clay, Dalton, Franklin, Green, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Newgarden, Perry, Washington, Wayne and Webster. The incorporated cities and towns are Richmond, Boston, Cambridge City, Centerville, Dublin, East Germantown, Fountain City, Hagerstown, Milton, Mt. Auburn,, Spring Grove and Whitewater. Richmond is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Wayne county was $12,724,870, value of improvements was $9,371,110 and the total net value of taxables was $35,344,585. There were 8,099 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 312 miles of

improved roads in Wayne county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $311,088.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 110.81 miles of steam railroad operated in Wayne county by the Chesapeake & Ohio; Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville; Grand Rapids & Indiana over C., R. & Ft. W. and the P., C., C. & St. L.; Indianapolis and Richmond divisions of the P., C., C. & St. L., and the White Water railroads. The Ohio Electric Railway Company and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company operate 27.80 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Charles O. Williams, county superintendent of Wayne county, there were sixty-eight schoolhouses, including twelve high schools, in Wayne county in 1914, employing 148 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 2,748. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $176,818.03. The estimated value of school property in the county was $1,000,000, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $224,900.

Agriculture.—There were in Wayne county in 1910 over 2,600 farms, embraced in 247,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 94 acres. The value of all farm property was over $24,000,000, showing 70.2 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $68.97. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,190,000: Number of cattle 17,000, valued at $525,000; horses 9,600, valued at $1,000,000, hogs 85,000, valued at $532,000; sheep 12,000, valued at $56,000. The total value of poultry was $82,000.

Industrial.—According to the United States Census of 1910 there were 107 industries in Richmond, furnishing employment to 4,432 persons. Total amount of capital employed, $13,139,159. Value of products, $10,373,837; value added by manufacture, $5,255,401.

WELLS COUNTY

BLUFFTON, SEAT OF JUSTICE

WELLS COUNTY is located in the northwestern part of Indiana, about twenty-five miles south of Fort Wayne. It contains 372 square miles and is bounded on the north by Allen, on the east by Adams, on the south by Jay and Blackford, and on the west by Grant and Huntington counties. The Wabash river in the northern part and the Salamonie river in the southern part of the county afford ample drainage. The soil is fertile, producing abundant crops. The southern part of the county is in the oil and gas field, which was opened up in 1897. Very few new oil wells are being drilled and the sound of the oil pump is fast dying away; the oil people are moving to new fields of labor, while the farmer is paying more attention to agriculture in this territory, which is the main occupation of the people in the county.

Organization.—Wells county was organized by an act of the Legislature February 17, 1837, which became effective May 1, of that year. The county was named in honor of Captain William H. Wells of Fort Wayne, who was killed by the Indians on August 15, 1812, near Chicago, in an attempt to escort the garrison of Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne. Bluffton was selected as the county seat at the organization of the county.

Population of Wells county in 1890 was 21,514; in 1900 was 23,449, and according to United States Census of 1910 was 22,418, of which 330 were of white foreign birth. There were 5,566 families in the county and 5,489 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are nine townships in Wells county: Chester, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lancaster, Liberty, Nottington, Rock Creek, and Union. The incorporated cities and towns are Bluffton, Keystone, Markle, Ossian, Poneto, Uniondale and Vera Cruz. Bluffton is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from

the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Wells county was $8,055,770; value of improvements was $2,793,000, and the total net value of taxables was $17,813,615. There were 3,527 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 728 miles of improved roads in Wells county built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $631,415.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 80.40 miles of steam railroad operated in Wells county by the Chicago & Erie; Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago; Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroads. The Bluffton, Geneva & Celina Traction Company; Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Company; Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Company, and the Union Traction Company of Indiana operate 43.36 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Arthur R. Huyette, county superintendent of Wells county, there were ninety-six schoolhouses, including nine high schools in Wells county in 1914, employing 160 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 4,136. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $178,789.96. The estimated value of school property in the county was $332,245, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $58,800.

Agriculture.—There were in Wells county in 1910 over 2,600 farms, embraced in 226,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 85.2 acres. The value of all farm property was over $26,000,000, showing 116.9 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $82.54. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,350,000: Number of cattle 16,000, valued at $474,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,300,000; hogs 69,000, valued at $418,000; sheep 25,000, valued at $120,000. The total value of poultry, $122,000.

Industrial.—According to the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, there were fourteen industrial establishments in Bluffton employing nearly 300 persons. The manufacture of pianos, oil-field machinery, drain tile and cooperage are the leading industries.

WHITE COUNTY

MONTICELLO, SEAT OF JUSTICE

WHITE COUNTY is located in the fourth tier of counties northwest of Indianapolis and is bounded on the north by Jasper and Pulaski, on the east by Cass and Carroll, on the south by Tippecanoe, and on the west by Benton and Jasper counties. It contains 504 square miles. The soil is chiefly rich, black farm land, producing large yields of corn, oats, wheat and other agricultural products. Cattle and hogs are fed in large numbers. At Monon there is a limestone quarry, which is the only place where stone is found near the surface. The county is crossed by the Tippecanoe river in its lower course, a stream of crystal water that has cut a channel about 100 feet deep, with frequent rapids and fine fishing. The banks are dotted with summer resorts.

Organization.—White county was organized April 1, 1834. It was named in honor of Col. Isaac White, of Gallatin county, Illinois, who volunteered his services as a private in the Tippecanoe campaign and fell at the side of Major Daviess in the battle of Tippecanoe. The commissioners, who were selected by the Legislature to choose the county seat, did not make a report until September 5, 1834, when they chose Monticello, which has been the county seat ever since the organization of the county.

Population of White county in 1890 was 15,671; in 1900 was 19,138, and, according to U. S. Census, in 1910 was 17,602, of which 589 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,29[illegible] families in the county and 4,249 dwellings.

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are eleven townships in White county: Big Creek, Cass, Honey Creek, Jackson, Liberty, Monon, Prairie, Princeton Round Grove, Union and West Point. The incorporated cities and towns

are Monticello, Brookston, Burnettsville, Chalmers, Monon, Reynolds and Wolcott. Monticello is the county seat.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in White county was $8,339,500; value of improvements was $2,392,160, and the total net value of taxables was $15,246,560. There were 2,979 polls in the county.

Improved Roads.—There were 349 miles of improved roads in White county, built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $449,876.25.

Educational.—According to the report of Henry J. Reid, county superintendent, there were ninety-eight schoolhouses, including seven high schools, in White county in 1914, employing 162 teachers. The daily average attendance by pupils was 3,571. The aggregate amount paid to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $83,818.37. Estimated value of school property was $307,850, and the total amount of indebtedness, including bonds, was $55,909.52.

Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 69.35 miles of steam railroad operated in White county by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville and its Michigan City branch, and the Lafner branch of the P., C., C. & St. L. railroads.

Agriculture.—There were in White county in 1910 over 2,000 farms, embraced in 314,000 acres. Average acres per farm, 150.4 acres. The value of all farm property was over $30,000,000, showing 93 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $77.69. The total value of domestic animals was over $2,400,000: Number of cattle 20,000, valued at $641,000; horses 11,000, valued at $1,400,000; hogs 29,000, valued at $235,000; sheep 10,000, valued at $55,000. The value of poultry was $100,000.

WHITLEY COUNTY

COLUMBIA CITY, SEAT OF JUSTICE

WHITLEY COUNTY lies in the northeast corner of the State and is bounded on the north by Noble, on the east by Allen, on the south by Huntington and Wabash and on the west by Kosciusko and Wabash counties. It contains 336 square miles. Eel river, flowing across the county from the northeast to the southwest, is the principal stream within its boundaries. Fed by its main tributary, Blue river, and a network of small creeks, it affords an outlet for almost the entire drainage of the county. In the northern part of the county lie some of the most beautiful lakes in Indiana. Blue river lake, the largest, lies in Smith township near the town of Churubusco. In Troy township are Robinson, Cedar, Spruce and New lakes and several smaller ones. In Etna township is Old lake and a part of Loon lake. Cedar and Shriner lakes in Thorncreek township, widely known as Tri-Lake-Resort, forms the most attractive group. Here the State Fish and Game Commission has established a fish hatchery. A portion of Crooked lake, with its heavily wooded shores, regarded by many as the most beautiful lake in the county, also lies in Thorncreek township. The abundant supply of fish with which these lakes are stocked, and their picturesque surroundings, attract many pleasure seekers from all parts of the middle west.

The character of the soil is a rich, clay loam, varied in parts of the county with sandy soil, and is very productive. All of the different varieties of the staple farm products are raised in abundance, and sugar beets, peppermint, hemp and millet are raised on a smaller scale. A large area of muck lands, once regarded as worthless, are now utilized for onion raising, which has become one of the principal industries.

Organization.—Whitley county was organized by an act of the Legislature January 29, 1839, which became effective April 1, 1839. It was named in honor of Col. William Whitley, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, one of the bravest of the early pioneers of that State, who, after being a successful leader in many daring expeditions, fell at last at the age of 61, in the battle of

the Thames, where he had volunteered to serve as a private. Whitley county was formed out of what was originally Cleveland township of Huntington county. The site for the first county seat, which was selected by the State commissioners, did not prove satisfactory and the Legislature passed an act February 18, 1839, naming five commissioners to relocate the county seat. On October 19, 1839, the commissioners met and decided to locate the county seat on fractional section 11, township 31 north, range 9, east, on land owned by Elihu Chauncey, of Philadelphia. He was to donate 222½ acres and build a sawmill on the land. There was not a white family living within one mile and a half at the time, but its central location had been the determining factor in making the choice. The new town was first called Columbia and afterward changed to Columbia City, now particularly distinguished as the home of Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, former Governor of Indiana.

The territory comprising Whitley county was at one time dotted with villages of the Miami Indians, the most important of which was Turtle Village, located on the banks of Eel river in Union township. This was the home of Little Turtle, one of the greatest of the Miami chiefs. He is known as having been the first of the Indians to discard the practise of the Medicine Man and adopt vaccination for the prevention of smallpox among his people. His village was destroyed by a detail from General Harrison's army in the year 1812. Coesse, a nephew of Little Turtle, was another famous Indian chief who lived in this county. The village of Coesse is named for him. Kilsoquah, the granddaughter of Little Turtle, was one of the most interesting figures in the Indian history of the State. She died recently, at the town of Roanoke, at the age of 105 years. Some of the richest lands of the county were granted by treaty to the Indians, several hundred acres being comprised in the Beaver, Seeks Village and Chapine Reservations in Columbia and Union townships and the Raccoon Reservations in the southeast corner of Jefferson township.—*Phil C. McNagny.*

Townships, Cities and Towns.—There are ten townships in Whitley county: Cleveland, Columbia, Etna, Jefferson, Richland, Smith, Thorncreek, Troy, Union and Washington. The incorporated cities and towns are Columbia City, Churubusco and South Whitley. Columbia City is the county seat.

Population of Whitley county in 1890 was 17,768; in 1900 was 17,328, and according to U. S. Census in 1910 was 16,892, of which 298 were of white foreign birth. There were 4,306 families in the county and 4,242 dwellings.

Taxable Property and Polls.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of State from the abstract of the tax duplicate for 1913, the total value of lands and lots in Whitley county was $6,645,205; value of improvements was $2,422,222, and the total net value of taxables was $14,869,000. The county had 2,835 polls.

Improved Roads.—There were fifteen miles of improved roads in Whitley county, built and under jurisdiction of the county commissioners, January 1, 1915. Amount of gravel road bonds outstanding, $179,947.50.

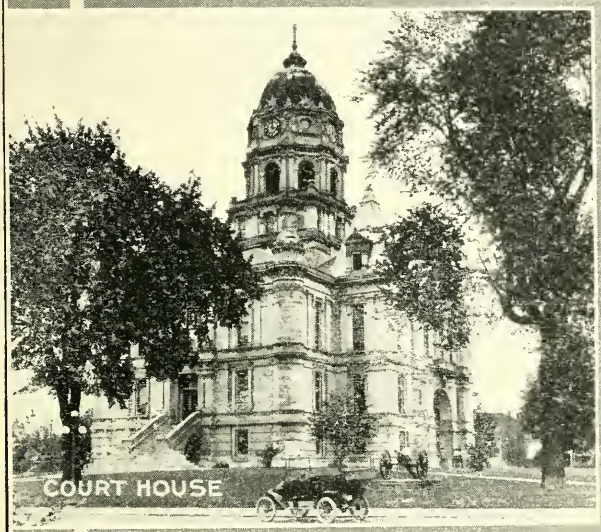
Railroads—Steam and Electric.—There are 58.70 miles of steam railroad operated in Whitley county by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and the Butler branch of the Vandalia railroad. The Ft. Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Co. operates .66 miles of electric line in the county.

Educational.—According to the report of Alvin R. Fleck, county superintendent of Whitley county, there were seventy-three school houses, including nine high schools, in Whitley county in 1914, employing 130 teachers. The average daily attendance by pupils was 3,173.6. The aggregate amount paid in salaries to superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers was $68,299.14. The estimated value of school property in the county was $307,850, and the total indebtedness, including bonds, was $43,300.

Agriculture.—There were in Whitley county in 1910 over 2,100 farms, embraced in 202,000 acres. Average acres per farm, ninety-four acres. The value of all farm property was over $18,000,000, showing 98.5 per cent. increase over 1900. The average value of land per acre was $61.97. The total value of domestic animals was over $1,790,000: Number of cattle 16,000, valued at $463,000; horses 8,100, valued at $956,000; hogs 37,000, valued at $250,000; sheep 21,000, valued at $93,000. The total value of poultry was $95,000.

McLALLEN SCHOOL BUILDING

HIGH SCHOOL AND WEST SCHOOL BLDG.



COURT HOUSE

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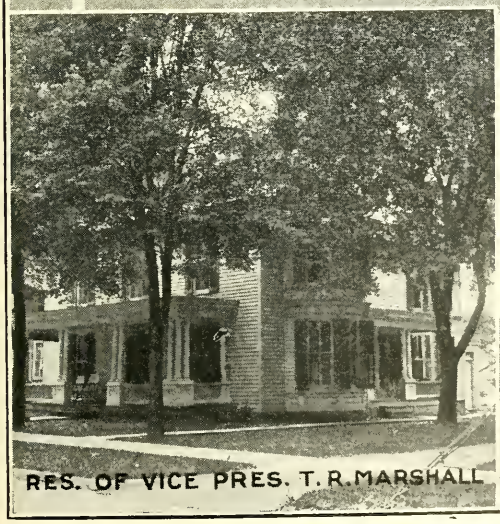

RES. OF VICE PRES. T. R. MARSHALL

MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING

Views in Columbia City, Whitley County.

Population of Incorporated Cities and Towns in Indiana, U. S. Census 1910.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900
Advance town	Boone	416	.....
Aetna town	Lake	161	.....
Alamo town	Montgomery	209	241
Albany town	Delaware	1,289	2,116
Albion town	Noble	1,213	1,324
Alexandria city	Madison	5,096	7,221
Alton town	Crawford	161	238
Altona town	Dekalb	349	.....
Ambia town	Benton	369	438
Amboy town	Miami	521	402
Anderson city	Madison	22,476	20,178
Andrews town	Huntington	957	746
Angola city	Steuben	2,610	2,141
Arcadia town	Hamilton	990	1,413
Argos town	Marshall	1,088	1,307
Ashley town	Dekalb / Steuben	639	1,040
Atlanta town	Hamilton	876	1,000
Attica city	Fountain	2,335	3,005
Auburn city	Dekalb	3,919	3,396
Aurora city	Dearborn	4,410	3,645
Avilla town	Noble	579	658
Bainbridge town	Putnam	449	431
Batesville city	Ripley	2,151	1,384
Battle Ground town	Tippecanoe	443	150
Bedford city	Lawrence	8,716	6,115
Beech Grove town	Marion	568	.....
Berne town	Adams	1,316	1,037
Bicknell town	Knox	2,794	.....
Birdseye town	Dubois	439	476
Bloomfield town	Greene	2,069	1,588
Bloomingdale town	Parke	528	505
Bloomington city	Monroe	8,838	6,460
Bluffton city	Wells	4,987	4,479
Boonville city	Warrick	3,934	2,849
Boston town	Wayne	122	134
Boswell town	Benton	814	824
Bourbon town	Marshall	1,163	1,187
Bowling Green town	Clay	336	432
Brazil city	Clay	9,340	7,786
Bremen town	Marshall	2,008	1,671
Bristol town	Elkhart	535	546
Broadripple town	Marion	770	487
Bronson town (Losantville P. O.)	Randolph	300	177
Brook town	Newton	1,067	677
Brooklyn town	Morgan	572	.....
Brooksburg town	Jefferson	150	149
Brookston town	White	907	949
Brookville town	Franklin	2,169	2,037
Brownsburg town	Hendricks	876	676
Brownstown town	Jackson	1,492	1,685
Bryant town	Jay	469	384
Bunker Hill town	Miami	668	568
Burnettsville town	White	489	497
Butler town	Dekalb	1,818	2,063
Cadiz town	Henry	209	253
Cambridge City town	Wayne	2,237	1,754
Camden town	Carroll	557	.....
Campbellsburg town	Washington	666	672
Cannelburg town	Daviess	300	280
Cannelton city	Perry	2,130	2,188
Carbon town	Clay	493	951
Carlisle town	Sullivan	550	699
Carmel town	Hamilton	626	498
Carthage town	Rush	873	1,028
Castleton town	Marion	194	199
Cayuga town	Vermilion	911	832

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900
Cedar Grove town	Franklin	185	.....
Center Point town	Clay	414	600
Centerville town	Wayne	1,019	785
Chalmers town	White	513	462
Charlestown town	Clark	864	915
Chesterfield town	Madison	285	.....
Chesterton town	Porter	1,400	788
Chrisney town	Spencer	524	513
Churubusco town	Whitley	870	884
Cicero town	Hamilton	990	1,603
Clarkshill town	Tippecanoe	463	539
Clarksville town	Clark	2,743	2,370
Clay City town	Clay	1,213	1,503
Claypool town	Kosciusko	408	399
Claysburg town	Clark	380	116
Clayton town	Hendricks	497	.....
Clermont town	Marion	205	.....
Clifford town	Bartholomew	210	233
Clinton city	Vermillion	6,229	2,918
Cloverdale town	Putnam	624	445
Coatesville town	Hendricks	472	.....
Colfax town	Clinton	801	767
College Park town	Huntington	103	.....
Columbia city	Whitley	3,448	2,975
Columbus city	Bartholomew	8,813	8,130
Connersville city	Fayette	7,738	6,836
Converse town	Miami	1,164	1,415
Corunna town	Dekalb	318	.....
Corydon town	Harrison	1,703	1,610
Covington city	Fountain	2,069	2,213
Crandall town	Harrison	133	137
Crawfordsville city	Montgomery	9,371	6,649
Cromwell town	Noble	520	.....
Crothersville town	Jackson	1,038	765
Crown Point town	Lake	2,526	2,336
Culver town	Marshall	810	505
Cynthiana town	Posey	610	502
Dale town	Spencer	583	624
Dana town	Vermillion	748	893
Danville town	Hendricks	1,640	1,802
Darlington town	Montgomery	780	727
Decatur city	Adams	4,471	4,142
Delphi city	Carroll	2,161	2,135
Diamond town	Parke	1,070	.....
Dillsboro town	Dearborn	425	465
Dublin town	Wayne	704	698
Dugger town	Sullivan	1,226	.....
Dunkirk city	Blackford / Jay	3,031	3,187
Dunreith town	Henry	181	205
Dyer town	Lake	545	.....
Earl Park town	Benton	609	563
East Chicago city	Lake	19,098	3,411
East Connersville town	Fayette	706	556
East Gary town	Lake	484	.....
East Germantown town	Wayne	302	305
Eaton town	Delaware	1,428	1,567
Edinburg town	Johnson	2,040	1,820
Elberfeld town	Warrick	438	.....
Elizabeth town	Harrison	238	271
Elizabethtown town	Bartholomew	350	407
Elkhart city	Elkhart	19,282	15,184
Ellettsville town	Monroe	676	708
Elnora town	Daviess	961	908
Elwood city	Madison	11,028	12,950
English town	Crawford	583	649
Etna Green town	Kosciusko	431	420

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900
Evansville city	Vanderburg	69,647	59,007
Fairmount town	Grant	2,506	3,205
Fairview Park town	Vermillion	630	.....
Farmersburg town	Sullivan	1,115	625
Farmland town	Randolph	907	870
Ferdinand town	Dubois	827	.....
Fishers Station town	Hamilton	188	.....
Flora town	Carroll	1,386	1,209
Forest Hill town	Decatur	111	152
Fort Branch town	Gibson	1,182	849
Fort Wayne city	Allen	63,933	45,115
Fortville town	Hancock	1,174	1,006
Fountain City town	Wayne	448	455
Fowler town	Benton	1,491	1,429
Fowlerton town	Grant	293	.....
Francesville town	Pulaski	729	596
Francisco town	Gibson	407	.....
Frankfort city	Clinton	8,634	7,100
Franklin city	Johnson	4,502	4,005
Frankton town	Madison	936	1,464
Fredericksburg town	Washington	271	281
Fremont town	Steuben	694	709
French Lick town	Orange	1,803	260
Fulton town	Fulton	296	.....
Galveston town	Cass	658	.....
Garrett city	Dekalb	4,149	3,910
Gary city	Lake	16,802	.....
Gas city	Grant	3,224	3,622
Gaston town	Delaware	638	.....
Geneva town	Adams	1,140	1,076
Gentryville town	Spencer	383	464
Georgetown town	Floyd	331	350
Glenwood town	Fayette / Rush	266	.....
Goodland town	Newton	1,105	1,205
Goshen city	Elkhart	8,514	7,810
Gosport town	Owen	776	726
Grandview town	Spencer	735	822
Greencastle city	Putnam	3,790	3,661
Greendale town	Dearborn	697	473
Greenfield city	Hancock	4,448	4,489
Greensboro town	Henry	250	284
Greensburg city	Decatur	5,420	5,034
Greentown town	Howard	1,166	1,287
Greenville town	Floyd	227	309
Greenwood town	Johnson	1,608	1,503
Griffin town	Posey	275	.....
Griffith town	Lake	523	.....
Hagerstown town	Wayne	936	862
Hamlet town	Starke	579	432
Hammond city	Lake	20,925	12,376
Hanover town	Jefferson	356	377
Hardinsburg town	Washington	254	210
Hartford City	Blackford	6,187	5,912
Hartsville town	Bartholomew	358	439
Hazelton town	Gibson	648	758
Hebron town	Porter	821	794
Highland town	Lake	304	.....
Hillsboro town	Fountain	528	500
Hobart town	Lake	1,753	1,390
Hope town	Bartholomew	1,223	1,088
Hudson town	Steuben	390	558
Huntingburg city	Dubois	2,464	2,527
Huntington city	Huntington	10,272	9,491
Huron town	Lawrence	197	.....
Hymera town	Sullivan	1,515	.....
Indianapolis city	Marion	233,650	169,164
Ingalls town	Madison	322	542
Jamestown town	Boone	690	640
Jasonville town	Greene	3,295	.....
Jasper town	Dubois	2,196	1,863
Jeffersonville city	Clark	10,412	10,774
Jonesboro town	Grant	1,573	1,838
Jonesville town	Bartholomew	213	268
Judson town	Parke	141	186
Kempton town	Tipton	600	.....
Kendallville city	Noble	4,981	3,354
Kennard town	Henry	449	417
Kentland town	Newton	1,209	1,066
Kewanna town	Fulton	728	646
Keystone town	Wells	242	250
Kingman town	Fountain	535	.....
Kirklin town	Clinton	699	624
Knightstown town	Henry	2,008	1,942
Knightsville town	Clay	1,081	1,171
Knox town	Starke	1,644	1,406
Kokomo city	Howard	17,010	10,669
La Fontaine town	Wabash	683	.....
Laconia town	Harrison	82	135
Ladoga town	Montgomery	1,148	1,176
Lafayette city	Tippecanoe	20,081	18,116
Lagrange town	Lagrange	1,772	1,705

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900
Lagro town	Wabash	463	456
Lakeville town	St. Joseph	227	.....
Lanesville town	Harrison	290	324
Lapel town	Madison	1,045	869
Laporte city	Laporte	10,525	7,113
Laurel town	Franklin	503	600
Lawrenceburg city	Dearborn	3,930	4,326
Leavenworth town	Crawford	690	655
Lebanon city	Boone	5,474	4,465
Leesburg town	Kosciusko	401	390
Lewisville town	Henry	446	404
Liberty town	Union	1,338	1,449
Ligonier city	Noble	2,173	2,231
Linden town	Montgomery	556	572
Linton city	Greene	5,906	3,071
Little York town	Washington	195	224
Livonia town	Washington	197	200
Lizton town	Hendricks	224	.....
Logansport city	Cass	19,050	16,204
Loogootee city	Martin	2,154	1,382
Lowell town	Lake	1,235	1,275
Lynn town	Randolph	917	705
Lynnville town	Warrick	297	.....
Lyons town	Greene	993	.....
Macy town	Miami	320	314
Madison city	Jefferson	6,934	7,835
Marengo town	Crawford	686	700
Marion city	Grant	19,359	17,337
Markle town	Huntington / Wells	820	729
Marshall town	Parke	334	.....
Martinsville city	Morgan	4,529	4,038
Matthews town	Grant	688	.....
Mauckport town	Harrison	279	290
Medaryville town	Pulaski	710	.....
Mellott town	Fountain	372	.....
Mentone town	Kosciusko	728	757
Merom town	Sullivan	521	478
Michigan City	Laporte	19,027	14,850
Michigantown town	Clinton	395	417
Middlebury town	Elkhart	600	572
Middletown town	Henry	1,174	1,801
Milan town	Ripley	557	422
Milford town	Decatur	169	211
Milford town	Kosciusko	814	905
Miller town	Lake	638	.....
Millersburg town	Elkhart	428	481
Millhousen town	Decatur	211	265
Milltown town	Crawford	586	.....
Milton town	Wayne	601	682
Mishawaka city	St. Joseph	11,886	5,560
Mitchell city	Lawrence	3,438	1,772
Modoc town	Randolph	261	221
Monon town	White	1,184	1,160
Monroe town	Adams	334	.....
Monroe City town	Knox	630	688
Monroeville town	Allen	910	690
Monterey town	Pulaski	260	261
Montezuma town	Parke	1,537	1,172
Montgomery town	Daviess	511	616
Monticello city	White	2,168	2,107
Montpelier city	Blackford	2,786	3,405
Moorefield town	Switzerland	94	113
Mooreland town	Henry	455	309
Moores Hill town	Dearborn	424	338
Mooresville town	Morgan	1,608	974
Morgantown town	Morgan	667	.....
Morocco town	Newton	927	920
Morristown town	Shelby	622	565
Mount Auburn town	Wayne	167	163
Mount Ayr town	Newton	231	.....
Mount Carmel town	Franklin	142	153
Mount Etna town	Huntington	148	175
Mount Summit town	Henry	193	.....
Mount Vernon city	Posey	5,563	5,132
Muncie city	Delaware	24,005	20,942
Munster town	Lake	543	.....
Nappanee town	Elkhart	2,260	2,208
Nashville town	Brown	354	393
New Albany city	Floyd	20,629	20,628
New Amsterdam town	Harrison	134	200
New Carlisle town	St. Joseph	612	597
New Castle city	Henry	9,446	3,406
New Chicago town	Lake	105	.....
New Harmony town	Posey	1,229	1,341
New Haven town	Allen	1,038	950
New Market town	Montgomery	384	.....
New Middletown town	Harrison	145	167
New Palestine town	Hancock	450	444
New Pekin town	Washington	246	.....
New Providence town (Borden P. O.)	Clark	350	.....
New Richmond town	Montgomery	464	357

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910	1900
New Ross town	Montgomery	296	284
Newberry town	Greene	455	.....
Newburg town	Warrick	1,097	1,371
Newpoint town	Decatur	341	451
Newport town	Vermilion	732	610
Noblesville city	Hamilton	5,073	4,792
Normal City town	Delaware	1,122	868
North Judson town	Starke	1,143	944
North Liberty town	St. Joseph	681	504
North Manchester town	Wabash	2,428	2,398
North Salem town	Hendricks	569	599
North Vernon city	Jennings	2,915	2,823
Oakland City town	Gibson	2,370	1,991
Oaktown town	Knox	608	.....
Odon town	Daviess	1,064	923
Oldenburg town	Franklin	956	957
Oolitic town	Lawrence	1,079	.....
Orestes town	Madison	420	778
Orleans town	Orange	1,367	1,236
Osgood town	Ripley	1,169	1,035
Ossian town	Wells	661	529
Otterbein town	Benton	652	.....
Owensville town	Gibson	1,237	1,019
Oxford town	Benton	1,010	949
Palmyra town	Harrison	252	.....
Paoli town	Orange	1,278	1,186
Paragon town	Morgan	409	413
Parker City town	Randolph	800	909
Patoka town	Gibson	657	716
Patriot town	Switzerland	340	408
Pendleton town	Madison	1,293	1,512
Pennville town	Jay	800	773
Peru city	Miami	10,910	8,463
Petersburg town	Pike	2,170	1,751
Pierceton town	Kosciusko	817	886
Pine Village town	Warren	352	279
Pittsboro town	Hendricks	408	.....
Plainfield town	Hendricks	1,303	.....
Plymouth city	Marshall	3,838	3,656
Poneto town	Wells	308	332
Port Fulton town	Clark	1,060	1,101
Porter town	Porter	524	.....
Portland city	Jay	5,130	4,798
Poseyville town	Posey	780	628
Princeton city	Gibson	6,448	6,041
Redkey town	Jay	1,714	2,206
Remington town	Jasper	982	1,120
Rensselaer city	Jasper	2,393	2,255
Reynolds town	White	377	393
Richmond city	Wayne	22,324	18,226
Ridgeview town	Miami	440	.....
Ridgeville town	Randolph	1,302	1,098
Rising Sun city	Ohio	1,513	1,548
River Park town	St. Joseph	1,505	.....
Riverside town	Delaware	863	.....
Roachdale town	Putnam	849	942
Roann town	Wabash	447	631
Roanoke town	Huntington	699	536
Rochester city	Fulton	3,364	3,421
Rockport city	Spencer	2,736	2,882
Rockville city	Parke	1,943	2,045
Rosedale town	Parke	1,166	865
Rossville town	Clinton	677	598
Royal Center town	Cass	909	657
Rushville city	Rush	4,925	4,541
Russellville town	Putnam	443	298
St. Joe town	Dekalb	391	483
St. Leon town	Dearborn	261	369
St. Meinrad town	Spencer	538	525
Salamonia town	Jay	169	168
Salem town	Washington	2,283	1,995
Saltillo town	Washington	162	207
Sandborn town	Knox	445	.....
Saratoga town	Randolph	410	.....
Scottsburg town	Scott	1,669	1,274
Seelyville town	Vigo	1,188	.....
Sellersburg town	Clark	676	761
Selma town	Delaware	350	.....
Seymour city	Jackson	6,305	6,445

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Shelburn town	Sullivan	2,055	
Shelbyville city	Shelby	9,500	7,1
Sheridan town	Hamilton	1,768	1,7
Shirley town	Hancock / Henry	1,519	
Shirley City town	Allen	375	
Shoals town	Martin	1,015	
Silver Grove town	Floyd	783	
Silver Lake town	Kosciusko	493	
South Bend city	St. Joseph	53,634	35,9
South Peru town	Miami	866	
South Whitley town	Whitley	1,176	1,1
Southport town	Marion	352	
Spencer city	Owen	2,150	2,0
Spiceland town	Henry	622	
Spring Grove town	Wayne	122	
State Line city	Warren	194	
Staunton town	Clay	746	
Stinesville town	Monroe	497	
Straughn town	Henry	234	
Sullivan city	Sullivan	4,115	3,1
Sulphur Springs town	Henry	209	
Summitville town	Madison	1,387	1,4
Sunman town	Ripley	353	
Swayzee town	Grant	836	1,1
Syracuse town	Kosciusko	1,379	
Tell City	Perry	3,369	2,6
Tennyson town	Warrick	371	
Terre Haute city	Vigo	58,157	36,6
Thorntown town	Boone	1,508	1,5
Tipton city	Tipton	4,075	3,7
Troy town	Perry	510	
Union City [1]	Randolph	3,209	2,7
Uniondale town	Wells	189	.....
University Heights town	Marion	102	.....
Upland town	Grant	1,080	1,2
Valparaiso city	Porter	6,937	6,2
Van Buren town	Grant	1,189	
Veedersburg city	Fountain	1,757	1,6
Vera Cruz town	Wells	133	
Vernon town	Jennings	453	
Versailles town	Ripley	486	
Vevay city	Switzerland	1,256	1,5
Vincennes city	Knox	14,895	10,2
Wabash city	Wabash	8,687	8,6
Wakarusa town	Elkhart	859	
Walkerton town	St. Joseph	1,003	1,0
Wallace town	Fountain	116	.....
Walton town	Cass	579	
Warren town	Huntington	1,189	1,5
Warsaw city	Kosciusko	4,430	3,9
Washington city	Daviess	7,854	8,5
Waterloo town	Dekalb	1,167	1,2
Waveland town	Montgomery	676	
Waynetown town	Montgomery	734	
West Baden town	Orange	746	.....
West College Corner town	Union	432	
West Harrison town [2]	Dearborn	281	
West Lafayette town	Tippecanoe	3,867	2,3
West Lebanon town	Warren	642	
West Terre Haute town	Vigo	3,083	
Westfield town	Hamilton	700	
Westport town	Decatur	675	
Westville town	Laporte	503	
Wheatfield town	Jasper	357	
Whiteland town	Johnson	343	
Whitewater town	Wayne	112	
Whiting city	Lake	6,587	3,9
Williamsport city	Warren	1,243	1,2
Winamac town	Pulaski	1,607	1,6
Winchester city	Randolph	4,266	3,7
Windfall city	Tipton	899	
Wingate town	Montgomery	446	
Winslow town	Pike	932	
Wolcott town	White	873	
Wolcottville town	Lagrange / Noble	627	
Woodruff town	Marion	833	
Worthington town	Greene	1,732	1,4
Zionsville town	Boone	840	

ADDENDA

The First Monopoly.—The first French settlement in the Province of Louisiana was made at Biloxi, on the shores of Lake Borgne, by D'Ibberville and Bienville in 1699. After the war between England and France in 1702, the colony was neglected until September 14, 1712, when Louis XIV, king of France, granted letters patent to Crozat, an officer of his household, giving him a virtual monopoly of trade throughout "all the lands possessed by us and bounded by New Mexico and by the lands of the English of Carolina, . . . the river of St. Louis, heretofore called the Mississippi, from the edge of the sea as far as the Illinois, together with the river St. Philip, heretofore called Missouri, and of St. Jerome, heretofore called Ouabache; with all the countries, territories, lakes within land, and rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river St. Louis. . . ."*

After the death of Louis XIV, Crozat surrendered his charter and the Province of Louisiana was granted a monopoly to what was called the Mississippi Company, which ceded to it forever "all the lands, coasts, havens, islands which formed the Province of Louisiana." Early in 1719, after extended activities had been begun in the Province of Louisiana, and having received enlarged privileges from the crown, the name of the company was changed to the Company of the Indies. In 1721, the country was divided into nine districts, which were called New Orleans, Biloxi, Mobile, Alabama, Natchez, Yazoo, Natchitoches, Arkansas and Illinois. The district of Illinois included the territory now lying within the borders of the State of Indiana.—(See Matthæ Seutteri's Map of 1720, page 11.)

Religious Intolerance: Expulsion of Jews.—That the activities of the Company of the Indies in the extension of trade throughout the Province of Louisiana attracted Portuguese, Spanish and French Jewish traders, numbers of whom must have undoubtedly come at an earlier period, and whose presence was undesirable, is apparent from the edict of Louis XV. In March, 1724, the king of France published an ordinance which was designed to serve "as a regulation for the government and administration of justice . . . in the Province of Louisiana." The first article of the ordinance reads as follows:

"The edict of the late King Louis XIII, of glorious memory, dated the 23rd of April, 1615, shall be in force in our Province of Louisiana; in the execution of which, we enjoin the directors general of said company, to remove from said country all the Jews who have taken up their abode there."

Prior to this, in the Charter granted by James I of England to the Colony of Virginia, May 23, 1609, an order was made to prevent the settlement of Catholics in the Colony of Virginia: from which colony, in 1642, all catholic priests were ordered to depart in five days. †

The Indiana Historical Commission.—The Legislature of 1915 passed an act creating an Indiana Historical Commission, whose function should be twofold. Its permanent function is to edit and publish documentary and other materials on the history of the State of Indiana—in short, to conserve the historic interests of the State. Its more immediate purpose is to prepare and execute plans for a historical and educational celebration of the Centennial of Indiana.

The membership of the Commission is in part ex-officio, but for the most part appointive by the Governor. The members are: Governor Samuel M. Ralston, president; Frank B. Wynn, Indianapolis, vice-president; Harlow Lindley, Richmond, secretary; James A. Woodburn, Bloomington; Charles W. Moores, Indianapolis; Samuel M. Foster, Fort Wayne; Charity Dye, Indianapolis; John Cavanaugh, Notre Dame; Lew M. O'Bannon, Corydon.

The State Institutions.—There are nineteen State charitable and correctional institutions. Five of these institutions are devoted to the treatment of the insane, one each to the education of the deaf and blind, one each to the care and training of the feeble-minded and the epileptic, one to the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, five to the detention and reformation of delinquents; there is one home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans, and one general hospital.

All these institutions are maintained by appro-

* Dillon, pp. 24, 25.

† Dillon, pp. 31, 32.

priations from the State's general fund, made biennially by the Legislature. The one exception to this rule is the State Soldiers' Home, which receives a statutory monthly allowance of $16 for each member, officer and employe in the home. The State is subsequently reimbursed by the Federal government at the rate of $100 per annum for each soldier. The State also receives from the various counties one-half the maintenance cost of the Indiana Boys' School and the Girls' School, and the total expense for clothing indigent patients in the hospitals for insane and Village for Epileptics. In making appropriations, the Legislature is guided by a committee of three of its members—one from the Senate and two from the House—appointed by the Governor within ten days after the November general election. This "Legislative Investigating Committee" inquires into the needs of the institutions, boards and officers maintained by the State, and makes recommendations to the General Assembly. The State makes no subsidies to private institutions.

The law requires that these institutions shall be conducted on a thorough non-partisan basis. Each is managed by a board of trustees, appointed by the Governor. Not more than two members of a board may be of the same political party. Only honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the civil war may serve as trustees of the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home; none but women may be appointed on the boards of the Woman's Prison and the Indiana Girls' School; one member of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth board and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home board may be a woman. These trustees receive an annual compensation of $300 each and reasonable expenses, not to exceed $125 a year, each. Each board appoints the superintendent of its particular institution, and the superintendent in turn appoints and discharges all officers and employes. Such appointments must be made on the basis of fitness and regardless of political or religious affiliation. The trustees are forbidden to "solicit or request or in any way interfere with the appointment or discharge of any officer or employe." Compulsory assessments are forbidden.

Supplies are purchased by competitive bids, the contract being awarded to the lowest and best responsible bidder.

Annual reports, uniform in character, are made to the Governor and printed for general distribution. Each institution also makes to the Governor a semi-annual report of all receipts and earnings. The Board of State Charities receives from each a quarterly statistical report of receipts and earnings, expenditures and movement of population, and from all except the Soldiers' Home and the School for the Blind a statement of daily population and a monthly report of admissions and discharges.

All these institutions are subject to supervision by the Board of State Charities, of which the Governor is president ex-officio.

The Ripley County Lynching.—On September 15, 1897, the State and county was shocked by the news that five persons had been taken out of the jail at Versailles in the early hours of the morning and hung. Although an investigation was immediately undertaken by the State authorities with a view of prosecuting those who participated in the lynching, it was openly and defiantly proclaimed throughout Ripley county that nothing would come of the investigation. At the time of the lynching the court was in session, and the judge called the attention of the grand jury to the heinous character of the crime, that it be investigated and the guilty parties, if they could be ascertained, be indicted. This jury accomplished nothing and it remained for the attorney-general, Wm. A. Ketcham, on behalf of the State, to undertake the investigation, discover the guilty parties and prosecute them. That he discovered who some of the guilty parties were is evident from a summary of the case by Attorney-General Ketcham (Biennial Report 1897-98, page 47), in which he says: "The case, although dependent upon circumstantial evidence, outside of this particular witness, was an impregnable one, and the defendant and his counsel recognized, before the case was concluded, that a case had been made," and his failure to bring the guilty to justice is set forth in his unique report to Governor Mount on the subject of The Ripley County Lynching, as follows:

March 2, 1898.

To His Excellency James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana:

I have the honor to submit the following report of my efforts during the last ten days in endeavoring to ascertain the method and manner of the killing of five citi-

zens in Indiana, in Ripley county jail, on the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th of September last. I ascertained the following facts to be indisputably true, namely:

1. Some time prior to that time one Wilder Levi had pawned at McCoy's store, in Osgood, a 44-calibre revolver.

2. That this revolver was in McCoy's store under pawn on the evening of the 14th of September.

3. That neither McCoy, nor any employe of his, on that evening, had aught to do with this revolver.

4. That Lyle Levi was killed on the night of the 14th, or the morning of the 15th, with this identical revolver, and was subsequently found hanging to a tree in the neighborhood of the jail.

5. That of the four other inmates of the jail, two, Henry Schuter and William Jenkins, were killed in jail and subsequently hung with the other two, who were not killed in jail, on the same tree with Levi.

6. That the sheriff of the county, being disabled, and therefore incapacitated from attending to the business during the night when wrongs might be perpetrated, was absent from his post of duty during that particular night and the two preceding nights, although being conspicuously present, with his wife, at the jail during the day, when harm could not be expected to come to the inmates.

7. That in the absence of the sheriff, the jail was carefully and sedulously watched by five vigilant and faithful guards, who had been selected by the sheriff for that purpose.

8. That of the guards, some were armed with revolvers, some with shotguns, and some, apparently, with the weapons that nature had conferred on them, and that in order to make their weapons more efficient, the loads had been withdrawn from the shotguns, so that, undoubtedly in the case of an emergency requiring action, a sufficient charge could be placed in the gun to deter any persons bent on crime from approaching the body of the jail.

9. That no person whatever, either of the county, or from any other place, participated either directly or indirectly in the killing of those five men, or any of them.

Conan Doyle, who has devoted great thought and attention to the ferreting out of crime, and of the principles upon which discoveries in that line shall be made, lays down the following axiom as a cardinal principle in detective work, namely: That when you have excluded every other possible hypothesis, the one remaining is undoubtedly the correct one, however improbable or unreasonable it may seem. This proposition commends itself to my judgment, and must, I submit, commend itself to yours; and as every other possible hypothesis is necessarily excluded by the foregoing statement of facts (which are each undoubtedly true), I submit that the following is the only correct and true solution of the killing of these men, namely:

That Lyle Levi, having been incarcerated in the jail, and not being satisfied with surroundings or associates, and knowing that Wilder Levi's revolver was at McCoy's store in Osgood, broke jail—it's not important in this connection to ascertain how he broke jail—and went to Osgood—the manner of his getting to Osgood is likewise immaterial—that he broke into McCoy's store, stole Wilder Levi's revolver, returned to Versailles, broke back into jail, without the knowledge of the guards, who apparently were asleep at their posts at this time, returned to his cell, shot himself, then killed Schuter and Jenkins and with a rope that he had got hold of somehow—but the evidence does not disclose how or in what place he obtained it—hung the dead bodies of Schuter and Jenkins to the tree, put the finishing touches to his crime by hanging Andrews and Gordon, and then, in order that suspicion might be directed against innocent men, finally hung himself, and his nefarious conduct in attempting to distract attention from himself and divert suspicion to the good citizens of Osgood, Napoleon, Milan and Versailles, all of whom were in the habit of retiring to their beds (and followed that habit on this particular night), immediately after eleven o'clock at night—the hour at which, under the law, saloons are required to be closed—is the more reprehensible, as apparently nothing in his life so became him as the leaving of it.

It is clear that, except as to Levi, nobody was abroad that night. It is clear that everybody, especially in Versailles, Osgood, Napoleon and Milan, condemns in the strongest language the conduct of Levi in thus summarily putting an end to the lives of his companions in crime, imprisonment and death. Every one in the county, especially the men (other than Levi) suspected of the crime, the lawyers, the officials and the justices, condemn in unmeasured terms the unlawful taking of life. I know of no crime they regard as worse than that, unless it be the crimes of which these five men were suspected, and on account of which they were incarcerated. It will doubtless be a great relief to your mind, as it is to mine, to know that the sentiment of Ripley county is a unit, outside of the five men who where hung, and I had no opportunity to discover what their sentiments on that subject were against the commission of any such crimes as the community outside of Ripley county has heretofore, without any just cause, charged upon the good citizens of the county. In this feeling the Methodist minister in charge at Versailles measurably coincides, but only within limits. While opposed in the abstract to the killing of prisoners confined in jail, the crimes of which the men so confined were accused, seem to him to be the more heinous of the two, and I sincerely trust that when your mind is coerced to the conclusion, as it must be by this report, that Levi, and Levi alone, is guilty of the killing, and that it is simply one more crime added to the long list of which he has been charged and suspected, the good man in his relief at knowing that nobody else in Ripley county except Levi was responsible for the killing, will feel at liberty to denounce this additional crime by Levi in the manner that it deserves, and that as a result of this sad chapter in the history of the State, all criminals henceforth confined in county jails will be deterred from adding further to their crimes, and permit their fellow prisoners to be hung decently and in order, by the constituted authorities, under the law of the land, and not attempt to add to their other crimes the killing of those who are confined with them, and finish the story by suicide.

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[*Maps and Illustrations are Indicated by Italic Figures.*]

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PART IV

Who's Who in Indiana—Brief Biographical Sketches of Prominent Men and Women.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIANA

Autographs and Brief Biographical Sketches of Men and Women of Indiana Identified With the State's Progress in Various Activities.

SAMUEL M. RALSTON, born in Ohio Dec. 1, 1857. Sank first coal shaft at Fontanet, Ind, and operated mine; taught school several years; grad. Central Normal Coll. 1884; read law; admitted to the bar 1886; elected Governor of Ind. Nov., 1912.

WM. P. O'NEILL, born South Bend, Ind., Feb. 7, 1874; grad. Notre Dame, B. S., LL. B.; journalism, Mishawaka and South Bend, 13 years; city att'y Mishawaka 1906-1913; resigned; elected Lt. Gov. of Ind., 1912.

L. G. ELLINGHAM, born Wells county, Ind., Feb. 23, 1868; grad. Bluffton High Sch.; began work as printer's devil, Bluffton Banner; at 19 years old pub. Geneva Herald, 1887; Winchester Democrat, 1891-94; Decatur Democrat, 1894; Dem. dist. ch. 1906-08; elected Secy. State of Ind., 1910; re-elected 1912.

WILLIAM H. VOLLMER, born and reared on a farm near Vincennes, Ind.; attended com. sch.; instrumental in organization and pres. Citizens' Trust Co., Vincennes, 1902; elected Treas. State of Ind., 1910.

W. H. O'BRIEN, born Lawrenceburg, Ind., Aug. 22, 1855; grad. Asbury Univ. class '76; editor and prop. Lawrenceburg Register, 1877-94; banking business 1890-1914; mayor Lawrenceburg 1885-87-89-91-98; Jt. State Sen. Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio counties, 1902; Ch. Dem. State Com., 1902-4-6; elect. State Auditor, 1910 and 1912.

CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE, born Posey Co., Ind., 1870; attended Central Normal Coll., Danville, Ind., two years; Ind. Univ. three years; principal Mt. Vernon High School, 1894; supt. Posey County Sch., 1895-1905; appt Supt Public Instruction by Gov Marshall; elected Nov, 1910; re-elected 1912-14; res, Indpls.

THOMAS M. HONAN, born Seymour, Ind, Aug 8, 1867; grad Ind Univ., A. B., 1889; city att'y Seymour, 1892; pros. att'y Jackson, Wash. and Orange Co., 1895 to 1901; elct. Ind. Legis., 1905-7-9; Speaker of House, 1909; elected Atty Gen, 1910-14; res, Seymour.

J. FRED FRANCE, born Mercer Co., Ohio, May 12, 1861; attended High Sch., Decatur, Ind.; admit. bar, 1884; city att'y Huntington, Ind., 1898-1904; Mayor Huntington, Ind., 1904-06; elct. Clerk Sup. Court, 1910; re-nom. 1914.

PHILIP ZOERCHER, born Tell City, Ind., Oct. 1, 1866; grad. Cent. Nor. Coll., Danville, Ind., 1890; elected Legis. 1888-90 (youngest mem. both sessions); newspaper bus., 1891-1900; editor-prop. Tell City News; began practice law, 1897; elected Pros. Att'y Perry, Spencer, Warwick counties, 1900; elct. Rep. Sup. Ct., 1912.

THOMAS W. BROLLEY, born Newport, Ky., Feb. 10, 1854; attended common schools and St. Mary's, North Vernon, Ind.; Jt. Rep. Scott and Jennings counties, 1906-08; author Brolley's Baseball Bill; elct. State Statls., 1910-12.

EDWARD BARRETT, born Indianapolis, Feb. 6, 1859; attd. Central Nor. Coll., Danville, 1879-82-85; State Nor., Terre Haute, 1883; DePauw Univ., 1887-8; asst. supt. Reform Sch., Plainfield, 1894-98; mem. bd. trust. E. Ind. Hosp. Ins., 1907-10; resigned; elect. State Geologist, 1910-14.

THOMAS TAGGART, ex-mayor Indpls, hotel propr; born County Monaghan, Ireland, Nov 17, 1856; educ schls Xenia, O; began work as a boy clerk railway hotel and restaurant; elect twice Auditor Marion Co; was county chrmn and state Chrmn Dem party; elected mayor of Indpls 3 times; mem Dem Nat Comm since 1900 (Chrmn 1904); developed and made French Lick Hotel one of the greatest health resorts in the world; propr Denison Hotel, Indpls; res French Lick and Indpls.

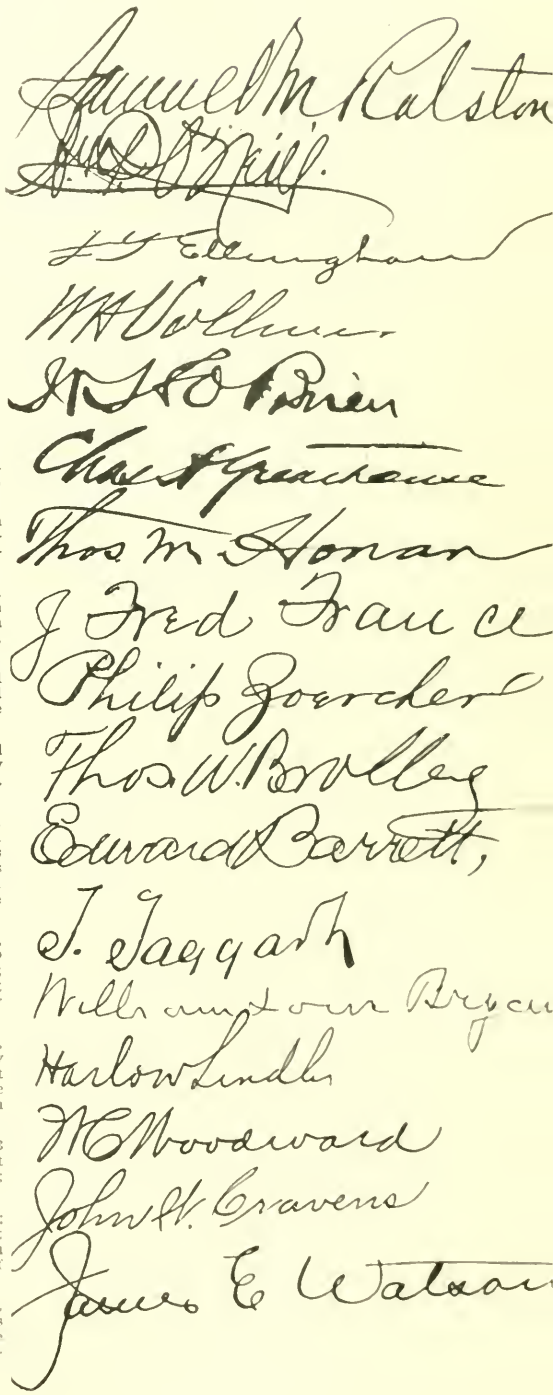
WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, university pres; born near Bloomington, Ind, Nov 11, 1860; A B, A M Ind Univ, Berlin, Paris, Wurzburg; Ph D Clark Univ (LL D Ill Coll & Hanover); was v-p now pres Ind Univ; author (with his wife) Plato the Teacher; The Republic of Plato, etc; contrt Johnson's Encyclopedia, etc; trust Carnegie found; mem sev scientific and learned socs; res Bloomington, Ind.

HARLOW LINDLEY, educator; born Sylvania, Parke Co, Ind, May 31, 1875; grad Friends Acad, Bloomingdale, Ind; M A Earlham; att Univ of Wisc; fellow in hist Chicago Univ; librn Earlham; head dept hist and political science Earlham; dirc dept archives and hist Ind State Library; was pres Ind Library and Ind Hist Teachers assns; mem Ind (Centennial) Historical Comm; res Richmond.

W C WOODWARD, Educator; born Mooresville, Ind, Nov 28, 1878; A B Pacific College; B L Earlham; Ph D Univ Calif; prof hist and polit science Earlham coll; director Ind (Centennial) Historical Commsn; res Richmond.

JOHN W CRAVENS, born on a farm Hendricks Co, Ind, October 1, 1864; Grad Central Normal Coll; A B Ind Univ; was Editor Danville Gazette; Supt Monroe Co Schools; Clerk Monroe Co Cir Ct; Ed Bloomington World-Courier; mem Ind Legis; Presidential Elector; Registrar of Ind Univ 1895-1914; Secretary since 1914; res Bloomington.

JAMES E WATSON, ex-Congressman; was born Winchester, Ind, Nov 2, 1864; educ Depauw Univ; admitted to bar; was mem 51th Congress and 56th to 60th Congresses 6th Indiana District; Republican Nominee for Governor of Ind 1908; was Grand Chancellor K of P; State President Epworth League; res Rushville, Ind.



MRS. ELIZA A. BLAKER (Mrs. Louis Blaker), pres. of Teachers' Coll. and supt. of Free Kindergarten Schls., Indianapolis, since 1882; born and educated in Phil.; after marriage was called to Indianapolis by Mr. A. C. Shortridge to establish a kindergarten in the Hadley-Roberts Acad.; later she organized the system of free kindergartens in connection with Teachers' Coll. of Indianapolis and Free Kindergarten Assn.

MISS GEORGIA ALEXANDER, born Indianapolis; educ. in Pub. Sch., Chicago Univ. and Columbia Univ., Teachers' Coll., N. Y.; teacher Pub. Schools Indianapolis; supervisor since 1898; author Child Classic Reader series, Alexanders Spellers and Arithmetics, also Graded Poetry for Children; mem. Woman's Franchise League and other orgs.

MRS. EUGENIA K. NICHOLSON (Mrs. Meredith Nicholson), born in Omaha, Neb.; attended Kappes Sch., Indianapolis; grad. Vassar Coll.; married Meredith Nicholson, 1896; pres. Indianapolis Woman's Club; former pres. Indiana Vassar Club; director Kindergarten Assn. and Woman's Franchise League; mem. Herron Art Inst. and Contemporary Club.

MISS ANNA NICHOLAS, born and educated Meadville, Pa.; followed sister and brothers to Indianapolis; entered business office Indianapolis Journal; became editorial writer, continuing as such after Journal was purchased by Indianapolis Star; author of "Idylls of the Wabash" and "Making of Thomas Barton;" member Indianapolis Woman's Club.

MISS ANNA McKENZIE, born Conneaut, Ohio; educated in Indianapolis private and pub. schls.; musical critic and reporter Indianapolis News; mem. Matinee Musicale; life member John Herron Art Inst.; historian Woman's Press Club of Indiana.

MISS MARY H. PEACOCK, born Lawrenceburg, Ind.; educated in Indianapolis Pub. Schls.; studied medicine; in 1881 appointed Record Clerk, office Clerk of Supreme Court of Ind., continuing to the present.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. HITT (Mrs. George C. Hitt), born Andover, Mass.; in 1877 married and removed to Indianapolis; member Indpls. Woman's Club; director Propylaeum Assn.; pres. Indpls. Woman's Dept. Club.

DR. AMELIA R. KELLER, born Cleveland, Ohio; educated in Indianapolis; att. Woman's Coll., Chicago; Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons (now Ind. Univ. Sch. of Med.). Indianapolis; married in 1889 to Dr. Eug. Buehler; mem. Local Council of Women; pres. Indianapolis and Indiana Franchise League; practicing physician.

MRS. GRACE JULIAN CLARKE (Mrs. C. B. Clarke), born at Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind.; when a child moved with parents to Irvington; attended public school and Butler College; married in 1887; mem. and former pres. of Indianapolis Woman's Club, Local Council of Women, Irvington Woman's Club and State Federation of Clubs; editor of club columns Indianapolis Star; mem. Press Club; director in the Franchise League and Nat. Fed. of Clubs.

MARY A. SPINK, M. D., born Washington, Ind., Nov., 1863; grad. Simon's Acad., Washington; M. D. Med. Coll. Ind., 1887; post-grad. course mental and nerv. diseases, N. Y. Post-Grad. Sch.; pathologist Cent. Ind. Hosp. Ins., 1886-7; with Dr. W. B. Fletcher, established Fletcher Sanit., 1888; now pres.; mem. Ind. State Bd. Char. since 1893 (com. on prisons); mem. A. M. A., State, Co. Med. Socs.; residence, Indianapolis.

ADDISON C. HARRIS, born Wayne Co., Ind., Oct. 1, 1840; att. Northwestern Univ. (now Butler), 1860-3; adm. to bar, 1865; Ind. Senate, 1877-9; Envoy Ex. Minister Plen. of U. S. to Austria-Hungary, 1899-1901; trust. Purdue Univ.; Pres. Indpls. Law Schl. since 1899; Pres. Ind. Bar Assn., 1904-5; res., Indpls.

JOSEPH B. KEALING, born Marion Co., Ind., June 25, 1859; grad. Butler Coll., A. B., 1879; Central Law Schl., Indpls., 1883; taught school two years, Marion Co.; pauper atty., 1882-84; Dept. Pros. Atty., 1884-6; appt. U. S. Atty. Mch. 1, 1901, resigned Mch., 1909; Corp. Counsel Indpls., 1910-14.

PAXTON HIBBEN, born Indpls., Dec. 5, 1880; grad. Shtdge. High Schl., 1898; A. B. Princeton, 1903; A. M. Harvard, 1904; 3rd Sec. Am. Emb., St. Petersburg, 1905; 2nd Sec. Emb., Mexico City, 1906; Sec. Leg., Bogota, 1908; Ch. d'Aff., ad. int., Colombia, 1908; Sec. Leg., The Hague and Luxbg., 1909; Ch. d'Aff., ad. int., Neth. and Luxbg., 1911; Sec. Leg., Santiago de Chili; Fellow Royal Geog. Soc.; Sec. Intl. Trib. for U. S. on Venezuelan Arbit., The Hague, 1910. Res. "Off. Side" Irvington, Indpls.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, born on farm, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1862; laborer and teamster till 15; then att high schl; Ph B DePauw Univ, 1885; read law in off. of Sen. McDonald; adm. bar, 1887; asso. with McDonald & Butler until he began practice for himself; U. S. Senator, 1899-05, '05-11; author "The Russian Advance," etc.; contr. to mags.; res., Indpls.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON, born Oxford, O., Aug. 12, 1854; grad. Lafayette Coll., Easton, Pa., C. E., M. E., G. E.; studied law with his father, Benj. Harrison, 23rd Pres. U. S.; Supt. U. S. Mint Serv., 1878; Journalist, Helena, Mont., Leslie's and Judge, N. Y. City; Pres. Terre Haute Elec. Ry. Co.; Lt.-Col. and Ins. Gen. Prov. Marsh., 7th Army Corps, Spanish war; pract. law, Indpls. Mexican Consul for Ind.

EDWARD DANIELS, born near Xenia, O., May 11, 1854; grad. Wabash Coll., 1875, A. B.; Law, Columbia Univ. Law Sch., 1877; appt. Master-in-Chancery, 1911.

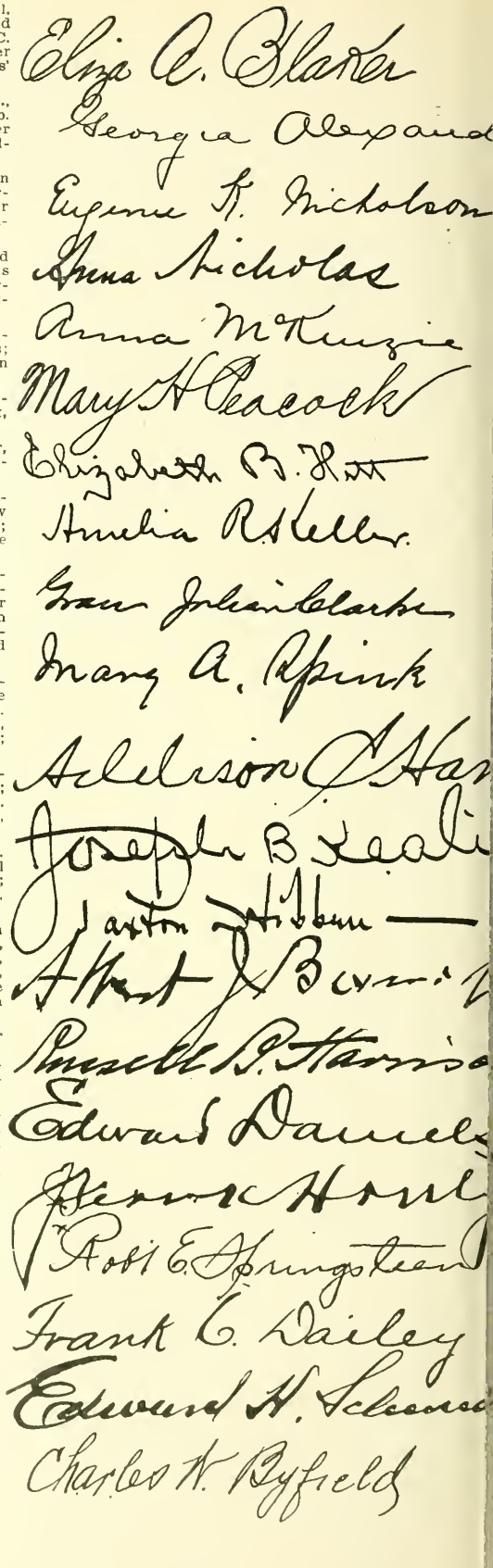
J. FRANK HANLY, born St. Joseph, Ill., Apl. 4, 1863; att. common sch. Champ. Co., Ill.; taught sch. nine years, Warren Co., Ind.; adm. bar, 1889; elect. State Senator, 1890; elect. Congress, 1894; elect. Gov. Ind., 1904; res., Indpls.

ROBERT E. SPRINGSTEEN, born Indpls., May 25, 1857; att. common schls, Indpls; was mgr When Clothing Store and in mercantile bus many years, active in Democratic politics; appt Postmaster Indpls Apl 24, 1913, by President Wilson.

FRANK C. DAILEY, born Bluffton, Ind., Dec. 22, 1870; grad. Ind. Univ. Law 1891; appt. U. S. Dist. Atty. Jan. 1, 1914.

EDWARD H. SCHMIDT, born March 14, 1868; att. common schls., Indpls., Purdue Univ. specl, Phar. & Chem.; appt. U. S. Marshal May 9, '11.

CHARLES W. BYFIELD, born Franklin, Ind., Sept. 9, 1865; att. Shortridge High Sch., Indpls; appt. clk. M. O. Dept. P. O., Indpls., 1885; Asst. Postmaster Sept. 1, 1913.



CHARLES DOWNING, born New York City, Aug. 7, 1857; attended common schools; Clerk Hancock County, 1882-86-90-94; Prosecutor Hancock County, 1893; mem. State Bd. of Agr., 1893-1900; sec. State Bd. Agr., 1900-; mem. Bd. Trust. Purdue Univ.

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN, born Indianapolis, June 24, 1857; A. B. Butler Coll., Indianapolis, 1879; A. M. 1880; Univ. Tubingen, Germany, 1882-3; Am. Sch. Classic Studies, Athens, Greece, 1892-3 and 1897, in part; British Museum, 1883; Munich Museum, 1897; Prof. Greek and Greek Art, Butler Coll., 1882-1906; State Libr. Ind., Sept., 1906; Mem. Am. Inst. Arch.; Mem. Am. Philog. Soc.; Mem. Bd. State Char., 1891—.

CHARLES E. COX, born Feb. 21, 1860, near Westfield, Ind.; grad. High Sch. of Noblesville and Tipton; studied law with brother, Millard F. Cox and Judge Wm. E. Niblack, at Indianapolis; admit. bar Nov. 20, 1886; Libr. Supreme Ct., 1880-89; elct. Judge Supreme Ct., 1910.

DOUGLAS MORRIS, born Knightstown, Ind., Jan. 5, 1861; grad. Asbury Coll., 1882; studied law under Gen. Benj. Harrison; admit. to bar 1883; Circuit Judge Rush, Shelby counties, 1898-1904; elct. Judge Supreme Ct., 1910.

JOHN W. SPENCER, born March 7, 1864; attended Central Normal College; began practice law, 1885, Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Pros. Vanderburg and Posey counties, 1892; elect judge Supreme Ct, 1912.

QUINCY A. MYERS, born Cass Co., Ind., near Logansport; grad. Dartmouth Coll. and Law Sch. Union Univ., Albany, N. Y.; city att'y Logansport; pros. att'y Cass Co.; mem. Logansport Sch. Bd. 13 years; trustee DePauw Univ.; pres. Am. Inst. Criminal Law and Criminology; Judge Sup. Ct. 1910; renom. 1914.

RICHARD K. ERWIN, born July 11, 1860; att. M. E. Coll., Ft. Wayne; studied law under France & Merryman, Decatur, Ind.; Justice of Peace, 1884; admt. bar, 1887; mem. Ind. Legis., 1890-92; Judge Circuit Ct. Adams Co., 1900; Judge Ind. Supr. Ct., 1912-

W. CARY CARSON, born Falmouth, Ind., March 26, 1887; att. Fairview High Sch.; grad. Ind. Law Sch., 1908; admt. bar, 1908; Secy. to Judge Douglas Morris, 1910-12; appt. Libr. Ind. Supr. Ct. Law Libr., 1913; res., Rushville, Ind.

MOSES B. LAIRY, born in Cass Co., Ind., Aug. 13, 1859; taught sch. Cass Co.; grad. Law Dept., Univ. Mich., 1889; began prac. law, Logansport; Judge Circuit Ct, Cass Co, 1895-96; elect judge Ind Appl Ct, 1910; elect Judge Supreme Ct of Ind. 1914; res. Logansport, Ind.

JOSEPH H. SHEA, born Lexington, Ind., July 24, 1863; grad. Ind. Univ., 1889; began prac. law Scottsburg, Ind.; Pros. Atty. Scott, Jennings and Ripley Cos., 1891; elect. State Sen., 1896; elect. Circuit Judge, Scott and Jackson Cos., 1906; elect. Judge Appl. Ct., 1912; res., Seymour, Ind.

MILTON B. HOTTEL, born Harrison Co., Ind., May 1, 1860; grad. Ind. Univ., 1882; pract. law, 1884, Salem, Ind., until elect. Judge Appel. Ct., 1910; res., Indianapolis.

EDWARD W. FELT, born Allegheny Co., Va., Nov. 7, 1859; grad. Central Normal Coll., Danville, Ind., 1884; began pract. law, Greenfield, Ind., 1887; elect. Pros. Atty. Hancock Co., 1890-92; Circuit Judge Hancock Co., 1900; Judge Appl. Ct., 1910; res., Indianapolis.

JOSEPH G. IBACH, born Hammond, Ind., March 15, 1862; att. High Sch., Huntington, Ind., 1880; DePauw Univ., 1883; DePauw Law Sch., 1885; began pract. law, 1886; Dept. Pros. Huntington Co., 1886-88; elct. Judge Appl. Ct., 1910; mem. Bd. of Educ., Hammond, Ind., 1905-10; res., Hammond, Ind.

FREDERICK S. CALDWELL, born Meigs Co., O., Jan. 17, 1862; grad. Natl. Normal Univ., Lebanon, O.; prin. Winchester, Ind., High Sch., 1885-91; supt. City Sch., 1891-92; began pract. law, 1892; appt. Judge Appl. Ct., Sept. 1, 1913; res., Winchester.

W. E. LONGLEY, born Noblesville, Ind., Sept. 26, 1854; att. common schl. and Ladoga Acad., 1867; appt. State Fire Marshal March 27, 1913, term four years; res., Noblesville.

GILBERT H. HENDREN, born Canal Winchester, O., March 29, 1857; grad. Central Law Schl., Indianapolis, 1880; Dept. Clk. Greene Co. Circ. Ct., 1886-1904; Chf. Clk. State Bld. and Loan Dept., 2½ years, from Dec. 1, 1910; appt. State Exam., June 7, 1913.

ROGER W. WALLACE, born Spencer, Ind., Oct. 24, 1888; att. Indpls. common schls.; grad. Shortridge High Schl., Butler Coll., Leland Stanford. Jr., Univ., Calif., Law Dept.; admit. bar, 1911; appt. Dept. State Fire Marshal, March, 1913; res., Indianapolis.

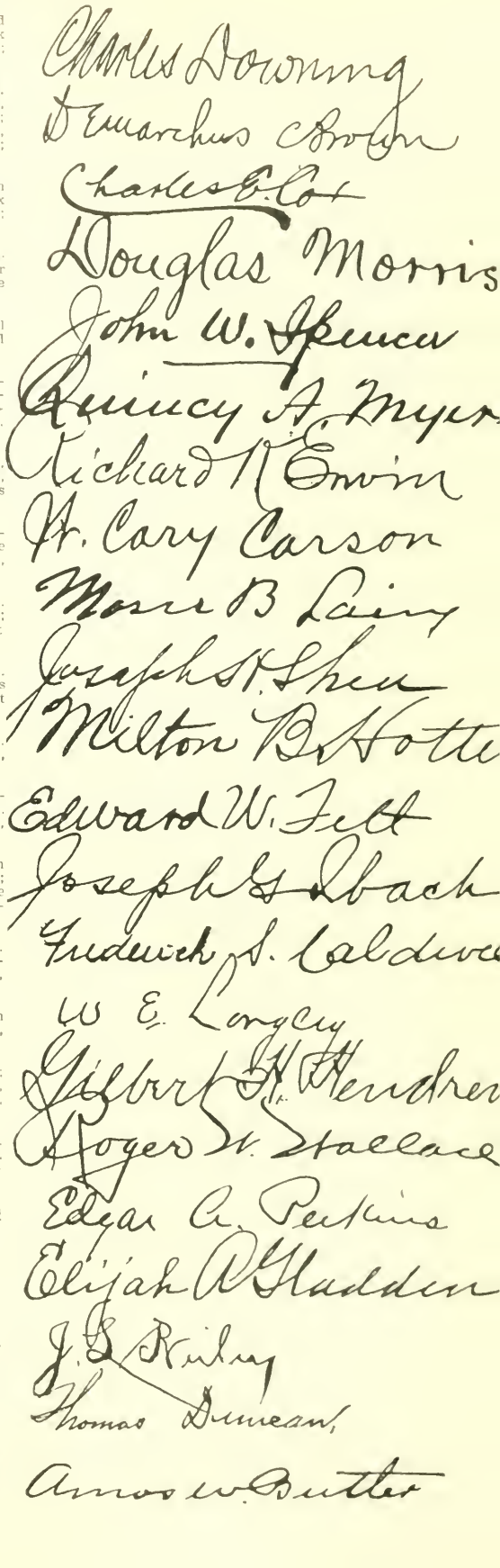
EDGAR A. PERKINS, born Indianapolis, Aug. 1, 1866; att. common schl. Indianapolis; pres. State Fed. of Labor, Ind., 1895-1913; appt. Chief State Bureau of Inspection, May 1, 1913; now pres Industrial Bd of Ind; res, Indpls.

ELIJAH A. GLADDEN, born Scott Co., Ind., Jan. 30, 1860; att. High Sch; Univ. Ind.; taught school; county supt. Scott Co., 1897-1903; appt. secy. State Bd. of Forestry, July 2, 1913.

JOSEPH L. REILEY, born Jefferson Co., Ind., sec. Dem. State Com., 1882 to 1908; Deputy Pension Agt. for Ind., 1894-98; secy. Railroad and Public Service Comm. of Ind., 1914-; res., Indianapolis.

THOMAS DUNCAN, born May 5, 1860; att. Central Normal Coll., Danville, Ind.; began pract. law, 1889; appt. chm. Public Service Commission of Ind., May 1, 1913; res., Princeton, Ind.

AMOS W. BUTLER, born Brookville, Ind., Oct. 1, 1860; grad. Ind. Univ. (A. M.); secy. Ind. Bd. State Char., 1897-; a founder of Ind. Acad. of Science; secy. till 1893; pres., 1895; Fellow Am. Assn. Adv. of Science; Gen. secy., 1892; vice pres., 1900; pres. Natl. Con. Char. and Cor., 1906-7; pres. Am. Prison Assn., 1910; res., Indianapolis.



WILLIAM D BYNUM, ex-congressman, born Newberry, Ind, June 26, 1846; adm bar 1869; pract law Washington, Ind, 1869-81; Indpls since 1881; city atty Wash, Ind, 1871; mayor 1875-9; mem Ind legis 1882-3 (speaker 1883); mem Congress 1885-95; mem Comm to revise U S laws; active in orgn Nat Gold-stand Dem party 1896; res Indpls.

CHARLES W FAIRBANKS, ex-Vice President U S, born Union Co, O, May 11, 1852; A B Ohio Wesleyan Univ 1872; A M 1875 (LL D 1901); LL D Baker Usiv 1903; Ia State 1903; Northwestern 1903; agt Assc Press 1872-4; adm Ohio bar 1874; U S Sen 1897-1903; elect V P U S 1904; mem jt high Brit-Am Commn 1898; trustee Ohio Weslyn, Am and DePauw Univs; regent Smithsonian Inst; res Indpls.

WM E ENGLISH, born "Englishton Park," Scott Co, Ind, Nov 3, 1854; att N W Christian Univ (now Butler), LL B; mem Ind Leg 1879-80; mem Congress 1883-85; Pres Indpls Park Bd 1898; Pres Indpls Bd Safety 1901-2; ex-Pres Indpls Comm Club; Capt and A D C Staff Gen Wheeler, Santiago camp, Span Am War; staff Gov Ind; del to three Nat polit convs; author Hist of Masonry, etc; res Indpls.

HARRY S NEW, born ndpls Dec 31, 1858; att Butler Univ 1877; prop Indpls Journal 1878-1903; State Senator 1896-1900; elect mem Rep Nat Comm at Phila 1900; re-elect till 1912; declined re-elect; vice-chm 1906, chm 1907; Capt, A A G, 3d brig 2d div 7th Army Corps Span Am war; now pres Bedford Stone and Cons Co, Indpls.

MARTIN M HUGG, lawyer, born Indpls, Mch 17, 1858; grad law dept Mich Univ 1879; Dept Pros 1884-5; State Senator Marion Co, 1896-1904; County Attorney 1901-5; res Indpls.

LEW SHANK, born Indpls, Jan 23, 1872; att pub sch and Shtrdge High sch, Indpls; elect Recorder Marion Co 1902-6; elect Mayor Indpls 1910-14; engaged in business in Indpls since 1896; lecturer "High Cost of Living" tour U S 1914; res Indpls.

JOHN C CHANEY, lawyer, born in Columbiana Co, O, 1854; came to Lafayette Tp, Allen Co, Ind, when a child; grad Ascension Sem, Sullivan Co, Ind, 1874; grad Law Sch, Cincinnati Univ, LL B, 1882; five years Supt Schls, Farmersburg and Worthington, Ind; mem 59th and 60th Congress from Ind; res Sullivan, Ind.

WILLIAM L TAYLOR, lawyer, born Wolcottville, Ind; att pub sch Wolcottville; grad Law Sch Ind Univ; City Atty Indpls 1885-91; Atty Gen Ind 1898-1902; donated Taylor Bathing Pool to city 1908; res Indpls.

ROBERT W McBRIDE, lawyer, born Richland Co, O, Jan 25, 1842; att Kirkville, Ia, acad; adm bar 1867; Judge Circ Ct 35th Jud Circ, Ind, 1882-8; Just Supr Ct, Ind, 1890-93; dir & couns loan dept State Life Ins Co; mem Union Lt Grd, Ohio (Lincoln's body guard); capt, lt-col, col 3d Reg Ind N G; author, "Personal Recollections Abraham Lincoln," etc; res Indpls.

W H H MILLER, ex-Attorney General U S, born Augusta, N Y, Sep 6, 1840; A B Hamilton Coll 1865 (LL D 1889); Lt 84th Ohio vols 1862; adm bar 1865; pract Ft Wayne 1866-74; Indpls 1874-89 in partnership with Gen Benj Harrison; U S Atty Gen 1889-93 Pres Harrison's cabinet; pract Indpls since 1893; res Indpls.

W W THORNTON, lawyer and author, born Logansport, Ind, June 27, 1851; att Smithson Coll, Logansport; LL B Mich Univ 1876; dept atty-gen Ind 1880-2; author: Statutory Construction (Ind) 1887; Ind Practice Code 1888; Lost Wills 1890; Rev Statutes Ind 1897; Ind Negligence 1908, etc; elect Judge Superior Ct Marion Co 1914; res Indpls.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON, author, born Crawfordsville, Ind, Dec 9, 1866; edc pub schls Indpls (hon A M Wabash Coll 1901, Butler Coll 1902, Litt D Wabash 1907); mem Nat Inst Arts and Letters; author, Short Flights (poems) 1891; The Hooriers (in "Nat Studies Am Letters) 1900; The Main Chance 1903, and many other novels since; Provincial-America (essays) 1913; res Indpls.

FRANK BOWERS, cartoonist, born Silverton, Ore, Dec 28, 1872; began work cartoonist San Francisco Exam 1896; N Y Journal 1898; Indpls News 1899-1908; Indpls Star 1912—; res Indpls.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, author, born Greenfield, Ind, 1853; att pub schls; (hon A M Yale 1902, Litt D Wabash 1903 and Univ of Pa 1904, LL D Ind Univ 1907); mem Am Acad Arts and Letters; began contrib poems Ind papers 1873; long known as "Hoosier Poet"; his earlier Hoosier dialect and first work appeared under pen name "Benj F Johnson of Boone"; res Indpls.

HECTOR FULLER, born London, Eng, Oct 18, 1864; att Kilburn Coll, London; H M S Worcester 1877-9; merc marine 5 years; South African diamond fields 1885; came to U S 1886; began newspaper work Middletown, N Y, 1887; Indpls 1889; war corresp Russo-Jap war 1904-5; Indpls Star 1913; dramatic critic, lecturer, etc; res Indpls.

DELAVIN SMITH, journalist, born Cincinnati Dec 28, 1861; edc Lake Forest (Ill) Acad; Lake Forest Coll and Mass Tech; propr Indpls News; V-P Oliver Typewriter Co; pres Cox Multi-Mailer Co, etc; mem Am Hist Assn, etc; office Indpls.

RICHARD SMITH, born Cincinnatti, O, Aug 14, 1859; son of Richard Smith, many years edtr Cincinnati Gazette; grad Chickering acad, Cincinnati, 1876; opened serv Assov Press St Paul for northwest 1881; trans to N Y City 1884 as agt Westn Assoc Press; later became asst gen mang; came to Indpls News 1901; mang editor since 1903; res Indpls.

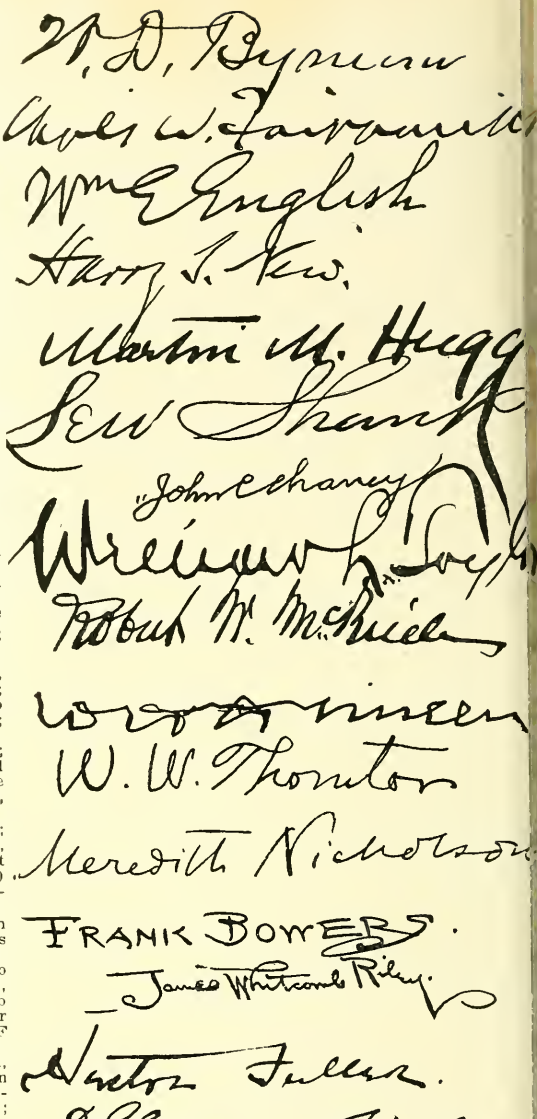
HILTON U BROWN, newspaper man, born Indpls Feb 20, 1859; grad Butler Coll B A 1880; taught "Oaktown Academy," Knox Co, Ind, one year; began as reporter Indpls News 1881; city editor 1892-5; now general manager; dir Am Newspaper Pub Assn; trustee Butler Coll 1894—, and pres bd since 1903; res (Irvington) Indpls.

LOUIS HOWLAND, newspaper man, born Indpls June 13, 1857; A B Yale 1879 (A M Wabash Coll 1900; Litt D 1903); pract law 1879-98; in editorial work since 1884; editorial writer Indpls News 1893-11; editor since 1911; res Indpls.

MORRIS ROSS, born Indpls, Ind, Aug 21, 1850; att priv sch Indpls; grad Cornell Univ 1870; read law; editorial writer Indpls Sentinel 187-; N Y Tribune 1876; same year Indpls News; 8 years managing editor News; now editorial writer; res Indpls.

CHARLES DENNIS, born Lawrenceburg, Ind, 1815; writer on Indpls Journal 1875; on Indpls News from July, 1877, to 1880; with Geo C Harding owned Indpls Sat Review; then on Journal 10 years; on Indpls News continuously since 1892.

WM M HERSCHEL, born Spencer, Ind, Nov 17, 1873; att Co comm sch Evansville and Huntingburg; learned mchnst trade; became one of the seer Am Ry Union 1894; adopted the newspaper bus 1897; with Indpls News since 1902; author, "Songs of the High-and-By-Ways"; res Indpls.



M GLOSSBRENNER, born Jeffersonville, Ind, Aug 15, 1869; att public schls Jeffersonville and Indpls; grad Granger Business Coll 1885; assoc with Levey Bros & Co, since 1888; now pres and treas Levey Bros & Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

ILLIAM C BOBBS, publisher, born Montgomery Co, Ohio, Jan 25, 1861; edc pub schs; ent employ Merrill, Meigs & Co (est 1838) 1879; dir 1890 and pres of its successor The Bobbs-Merrill Co 1895; chrm exec comm State Life Ins Co; chrm bd dir Hollenbeck Press; dir Am Pubs assn, etc; res Indpls.

HARLES W MERRILL, publisher, born Indpls, Feb 15, 1861; identified The Bobbs-Merrill Co 1882 sec-treas 1896—; pres Hollenbeck Press; sec Gen Securities Co; res Indpls.

AWRENCE D CHAMBERS, born Washington, D C, 1879; grad Columbian prep sch, Wash, D C; A B Princeton Univ 1900; A M Princeton 1901; connected with Bobbs-Merrill Co, since 1903; res Indpls.

EWITT HANSON HOWLAND, editor, born Indpls Oct 8, 1863; grad Indpls classical sch; in lit work since 1898; now editor and lit adviser The Bobbs-Merrill Co; res Indpls.

HEODORE A RANDALL, born Akron, O, June 11, 1857; att comm sch; post-grad Northwestern Christn Univ (now Butler) 1874; est "Clay-Worker" and editor since 1884; sec Nat Brick Mftrs Assn since 1886; now pres T A Randall & Co and edtr "Clay-Worker" Indpls; res Indpls.

M B BURFORD, born Independence, Mo., Nov 18, 1846; at 15 came to Indpls; employed in printing office of Wm Braden; returned to Missouri 1863; joined state militia; after civil war att coll; came to Indpls 1867; with Mr Braden founded firm of Braden & Burford (Wm B Burford since 1875); state printer many years; res Indpls.

DWARD MASON, illustrator, born Wilmington, Del, Aug 10, 1864; learned trade lithographer at 18; came to Indpls to make illustrations for Wm H English's "Conquest of the Northwest"; afterwards purchased the engrav bus of Baker-Randolph Co; engaged in the illus and engrav bus since; res Indpls.

ELIX J KRIEG, born Winona, Minn, Nov 15, 1868; att parochial sch Dubuque, Ia, and Indpls; learned printer's trade 1882; with Hollenbeck Press 1888; now Secy and Supt Hollenbeck Press; res Indpls.

OBT E DARNABY, born Lexington, Ky, March 20, 1864; att pub sch Lexington; learned printer's trade; came to Indpls 1883; with Hollenbeck Press since 1886; now Treas and Manager Hollenbeck Press Indpls; res Indpls.

E STAFFORD, born Millville, Henry Co, Ind, Dec 25, 1870; att Purdue Univ, class '91; mem Sigma Chi; estab Stafford Engrav Co, 1893; pres and treas Stafford Eng Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

ENRY JAMESON, physician, born Indpls, Sep 9, 1848; grad Northwestern Christ Univ (now Butler) 1869; Bellevue Hosp Med Coll 1871; was Dean Med College of Ind; appt mem Bd of Park Comms 1906; elect pres same 1908; mem Am, Ind and Indpls Med Socs; res Indpls.

LEMBERT W BRAYTON, physician, born Avon, N Y, March 2, 1848; grad Chicago Normal sch 1869; att Cornell 1871-2; B S Butler Univ 1878, M S 1880; M D Ind Med Coll 1879; M S Ind Univ 1882; Ph D Purdue 1885; on staff Indpls Journal 1880-6; Prof Ind Med Coll since 1882; Edit Ind Med Journal 1892-11; mem A M A, Ind State Med Soc (pres 1902); Author Birds of Ind, etc; Prof. of Syphilology and Dermatology Ind Univ Schl of Med; res, Indpls.

EWTON J McGUIRE, lawyer, born near Rising Sun, Ind, Nov 6, 1868; grad Univ of Mich, LL B 1892; began pract Rising Sun; taught sch two terms; came to Indpls 1893; asst city atty 1910-13; State Comdr Sons of Vets 1892-4; Comdr-in-Chief 1911-12; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

OBERT FROST DAGGETT, architect, born Indpls March 13, 1875; grad Univ of Pa 1896; Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1901; began pract 1901; designed Memorial Gym, Agr, Expr Station and other bldgs Purdue Univ, Science Bld Ind Univ, R W Long State Hosp, Indpls; mem Beaux Arts Soc, N Y, Ind Chap A I A; res Indpls.

RESTON C RUBUSH, architect, born Fairfield, Ind, March 30, 1867; att special course Univ of Ill; began pract Indpls 1893; mem Ind Chap Am Inst Archt; mem firm Rubush & Hunter, designers Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows Bld, State Sch for Deaf, etc, Indpls; res Indpls.

DGAR O HUNTER, architect, born Versailles, Ind, June 12, 1873; att Arch Dept Univ of Pa, 1896; began pract Indpls 1896; mem Ind Chap Am Inst Arch; mem firm Rubush & Hunter, Indpls, designers Coliseum, Fair Grounds, Hume-Mansur Bld, Occidental Realty, City Hall, I. O. O. F,, Masonic Temple, etc, Indpls; res Indpls.

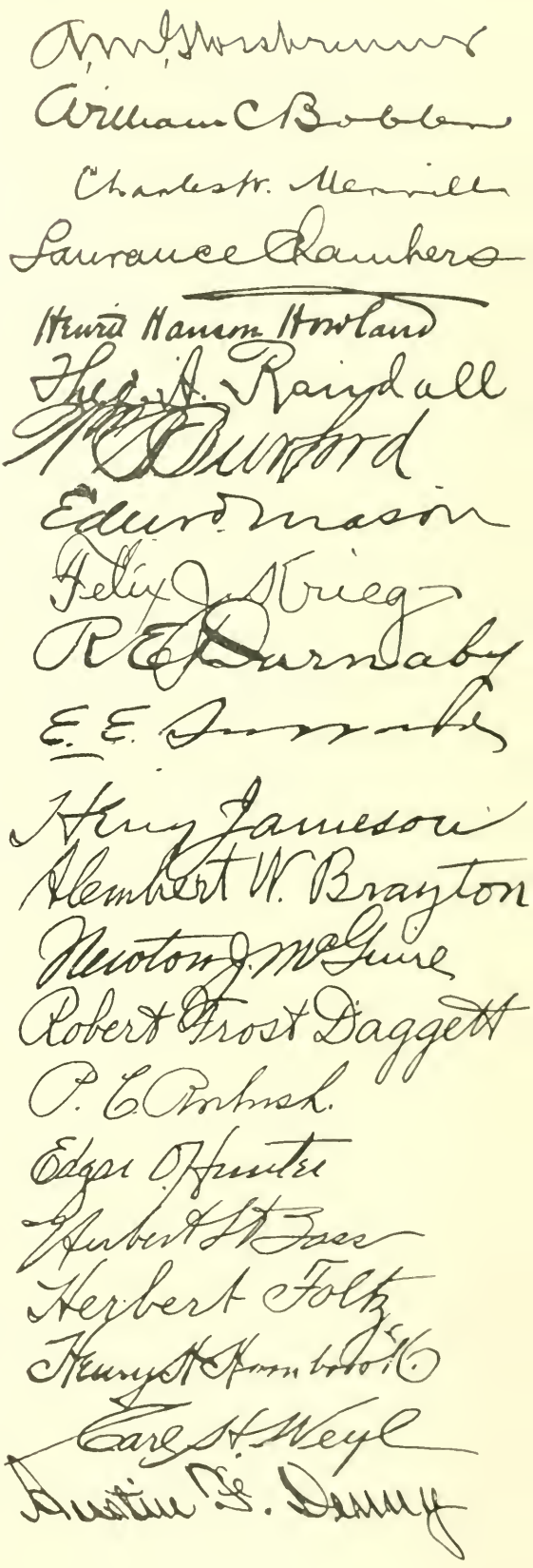
ERBERT L BASS, architect, born Indpls, Nov 13, 1877; grad Indpls High sch; began pract with Louis H Gibson 1892; designer Logansport, Lebanon, etc, High schls; Indpls Canoe Club, residence J A Allison, Indpls; three bldgs Ind Boys' Sch, Plainfield, Ben Hur Office Bldg, Crawfordsville; mem A. I. A. and Ind Chap A I A; res Indpls.

ERBERT FOLTZ, architect, born Indpls, Feb 23, 1867; grad Rose Polytech, Terre Haute, B S 1886; Engr Ill Steel Co 1887-91; pract Indpls since; designed S E Hosp Ins, Madison; new bldgs Sou Hosp Insane Evansville; Epileptic Village, Newcastle; Y M C A bld, Indpls, etc; Fellow Am Inst Arch; res Indpls.

ENRY H HORNBROOK, lawyer, born Evansville, Ind, Feb 15, 1870; grad DePauw 1892, Harvard Law Sch 1894; pract Indpls since; mem Am, Ind State, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

ARL H WEYL, lawyer, born Franklin, Ind, May 27, 1881, grad Franklin Coll, Ph B 1901; Ind Law Sch, LL B 1902, Harvard 1903-4; lect Corp law and real prop Am Cen Law sch, Indpls; mem Franklin, Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Woodruff Pl, Indpls.

USTIN F DENNY, lawyer, born Marion Co, Ind, July 6, 1841; grad Northwestern Christ Univ (now Butler) 1862; grad Law Sch Harvard 1868, pract Indpls since; res Indpls.



JOHN F. BARNHILL, surgeon, born Ill 1865; grad, Cent. Coll Phy and Surg Indpls; studied N Y Eye and Ear Infirm, N Y Polyclin, Cent London Ear, Nose and Throat Hosp, Ear Dept Univ Vienna; professor diseases Ear, Nose and Throat Ind Univ Schl Med; mem A M A, Amer Laryn, Amer Otol, Ind State Med Socs, Fellow Amer Coll of Surg; Co-Author Barnhill & Wales Modern Otology; res Indpls.

JOHN W. SLUSS, surgeon, born Cloverdale, Ind, Aug 27, 1867; B S DePauw Univ 1890, A M 1894; M D Ind Univ 1893; hosp courses London and Paris 1905; assc prof surg Ind Univ Sch Med; was Supt City Hosp; Capt and Asst Surg Ind N G; Secy Marion Co Bd Health; mem A M A, Miss Vall, etc. Med socs; Author "Emergency Surgery"; res Indpls.

BERNHARD ERDMAN, physician and surgeon, born Pittsburg, Pa, Nov, 1876; grad Ind Med Coll 1897; clinician Ind Univ Sch of Med; mem A M A, Ind State Med and Indpls Med Soc, Am Urolog assn; Fellow Am Coll of Surg 1914; altern in G U Indpls City Hosp, etc; res Indpls.

ALFRED S JAEGER, surgeon, born New York City, May 28, 1874; grad Missouri Med Coll, M D 1897; A B City Coll, N Y, 1892; Obst Surg City Hosp; att Abdom Surg and Dis of Women Protest-Deaconess Hosp; Prof Comp Path Ind Vet Coll; Lect Path Protest-Deaconess Hosp and Eastman Hosp, etc; Editor Bulletin Comp Medicine and Surgery; mem A M A, Ind State Med assn, etc; res Indpls.

GENERAL W H KEMPER, physician, born Rush Co, Ind, Dec 16, 1839; pvt 7th Ind Vols 1861; hosp stew 17th Ind Vols 1861-3, asst surg 1863-4; att med lect Univ Mich 1864-5; M D, L I Coll Hosp 1865; Post-grad N Y Polyclin 1886; pract in Muncie since 1865; Coroner Delaware Co 1870-5; U S Ex Surg 1872-93; Pres Del Co Med soc 1879, Ind State Med soc 1886-7; Author "The World's Anatomist," etc; res Muncie, Ind.

SAMUEL E EARP, physician, born Lebanon, Ill, Dec 19, 1858; grad McKendree Coll, B S, M S, M L 1879; Central Coll Phy and Surg, Indpls, 1882; chm Bd of Health 1885-6; police surg 1891-5; now clin prof med Ind Univ Sch Med; mem staff City, St Vincent's and Deaconess hosps; Editor Indpls Medical Journal; mem A M A, State and Indpls Med assns; res Indpls.

JOHN KOLMER, born Zotzenbach, Germany, Dec 15, 1865; came to U S 1881; att Cent Norm sch, Danville, 1886; came to Indpls 1887; grad Jefferson Med Coll, Phila, 1894; returned to Indpls 1896, began pract; post-grad med schls and hosps Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Munich 1899; mem A M A, State and Indpls Med assns; life mem Obst and Gynec Soc, Germany; res Indpls.

GEORGE J COOK, surgeon, born Allegh Co, Pa, Feb 12, 1844; grad Ky Sch Med 1866; mem faculty till 1882; came to Indpls, pract since, specialist surg treatment gastro-intest and rectal disorders; was Secy Ind Med Coll 1896-1905; mem A M A; Am Proct Soc; Miss Vall (form pres), Ind State (form pres), Indpls Med socs; res Indpls.

JOHN H OLIVER, surgeon, born Clermont, Ind, April 16, 1859; att Butler Coll 1878; A M Wabash Coll 1879; Supt City Hosp, Indpls, 1887-91; Surg 2nd Reg Ind N G 1883-95; post-grad Berlin and Vienna; Fellow Am Coll of Surg; Prof Surg Ind Univ Sch Med; res Indpls.

HARRY A JACOBS, physician and surgeon, born Indpls, March 21, 1880; grad Med Coll of Ind, M D 1901; interne City Disp 1901; mem A M A, Ind State and Indpls Med assns; res Indpls.

WILLIAM WATSON WOOLLEN, author and lawyer; born Indpls, May 28, 1838; grad law dept N W Chrstn (now Butler) Univ; adm bar 1861; Dist atty 1862-66; Co atty 1882-5; gave Indpls "Buzzard's Roost," 44 acres, Dec 9, 1909; honorary mem Indpls Bar assn; Am Civ Lgue; mem Ind Audubon soc; Ind Acad of Scien; A A A S; Am Hum soc; State Bar assn, etc; res Indpls.

HARRY E NEGLEY, lawyer, born Marion Co, near Castleton, Aug 31, 1866; att pub and high schls, Brightwood; studied law and adm bar Nov 1890; elect City council 1899; re-elect 1901; res Indpls.

CASSIUS C SHIRLEY, lawyer, born Russiaville, Ind, Nov 28, 1859; att Asbury (now DePauw) Univ 1877-8; LL B Univ of Mich 1881; pract Kokomo 1881-1906; since Indpls; mem firm Miller, Shirley, Miller & Thompson; pros atty 36th jud circ 1882-4; city atty Kokomo 1884-1900; mem Am, Ind State, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

WALTER J TINGLE, lawyer, born Zionsville, Ind, May 21, 1877; grad Union High acad 1897; Indpls Coll Law 1907; taught sch Hamilton Co, Ind, 1897-1901; city elect comm Indpls 1909; elect Legis 1910-12; res Indpls.

HAROLD TAYLOR, lawyer, born Indpls Jan 22, 1862; att Wabash Coll 1878-81; Univ of Mich LL B 1891; A M Wabash Coll 1901; Offc Crt Reptr Marion Co 1882-90; adm bar 1891; mem Am, Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

ALFRED F POTTS, lawyer, born Richmond, Ind, Oct 28, 1856; att law dept Univ of Mich 1875-6; partner with John L Griffiths 25 years; originator substitute for Munic Ownership Pub Util adopt by Consmrs Nat Gas Co 1887; same plan applied by Citz Gas Co 1905; plan provides for self-perpetuating bd of trust eliminating stock manipulation; expres Commercial Club; res Indpls.

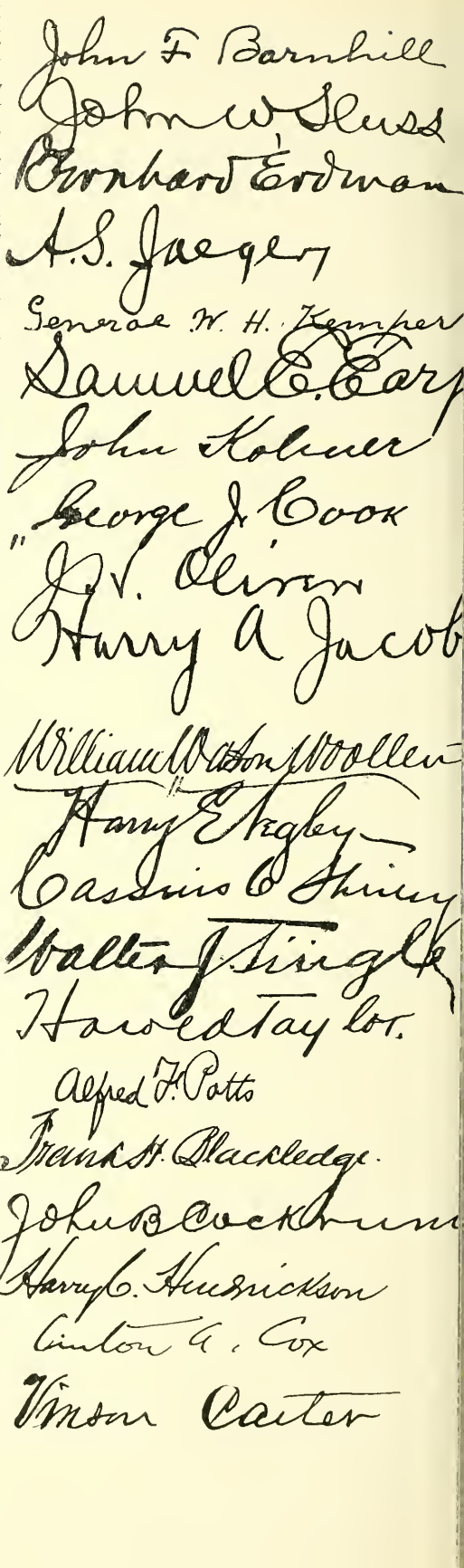
FRANK BLACKLEDGE, lawyer, born Bluffton, Ind, Nov 21, 1857; grad Franklin Coll 1872; came to Indpls 1873; stud law with Harrison, Miller & Elam; adm bar 1887; priv secy Gov A G Porter 1881-5; mem Indpls sch bd 1893-6; author colab with W W Thornton "Bld & Loan Assns," "Administration and Settlement of Estates"; res Indpls.

JOHN B COCKRUM, lawyer, born Oakland City, Ind, Sep 12, 1857; grad Cincinnati Law sch 1879; taugh sch Gibson Co 1875-6-7; adm bar Booneville; came to Indpls 1889; appt asst Dist U S atty 1889-93; appt asst Gen Atty L E & W Ry 1893-4; gen atty since; mem Am, State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

HARRY HENDRICKSON, lawyer, born Indpls Nov 23 1874; grad Ind Law sch 1900; asst to Commsn Revs U S Statutes, Wash, D C, 1904-5; expet spec agt U S Census 1900; city chm Prog party 1913; secy Ind Fish, Game and Forestry Leag; res Indpls.

LINTON A. COX, lawyer, born Azalia, Barth Co, Ind, Sep 2, 1868; grad Earlham Coll B S 1888; Univ of Mich LL B 1890; State Sen 1907-10; author "60-cent gas bill" law Leg 1907; mem Am, State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

VINSON CARTER, lawyer, born Morgan Co, Ind, July 16, 1840; grad Ind Univ, B S, LL B, 1867; began pract Indpls 1867; mem Legis 1881; elect Judge Super Ct Marion Co 1894; re-elct 1898-1902-1906; now counsel and trust off Fletcher Sav & Trust Co; mem State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.



GEORGE W COMBS, physician, born Oaklandon, Ind, March 10, 1859; grad Med Coll of Ind 1884; Polyclinic, N Y, 1906; studied London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris 1901-6-11; assoc clin prof gastro-intest surg Ind Univ Sch Med; surg to city hosp rectal dis; mem A M A; Ind State, Indpls med socs; Fellow Am Proctol soc, etc; res Indpls.

WILLIAM E GEORGE, physician, born Jefferson Co, Ind, May 13, 1863; grad Central Norm Coll, Danville, 1887; Hahnemann Med Coll, Chicago, 1889; N Y Post-Grad 1900; Berlin Univ 1908; began pract Franklin, Ind, 1889; Indpls 1895; mem Am Inst Homo; Ind Inst Homo; res Indpls.

THOMAS B EASTMAN, born Brownsburg, Ind, Apl 8, 1869; grad Wabash Coll, A B 1890; M D Cent Coll Phy & Surgs, Indpls, 1893; clinical prof Gynec Ind Univ Sch of Med; mem Amer A M A; Am Assn Obst and Gynec Ind State and Marion Co Med socs F A C S; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM J JONES, JR, chemist, born Watseka, Ill, Dec 9, 1876; B S Purdue Univ 1891, M S '92, A C '99; asst chem Purdue Univ '91-2; asst state chem Ind 1892-1901, chf dept state chem 1901-9, state chem since 1907; spl obs U S Weather Bur since 1894; asso chem Purdue Expt Sta 1903-7; prof agrl chem Purdue Univ since 1907. Fellow A A A S; mem Am Chem Soc, etc; exec com Assn Feed Control Officials (pres 1911-12); res Lafayette.

WILLIAM P BEST, physician, born Fairfield, Ind, Aug 3, 1864; grad Eclectic Med Inst, Cincinnati, M D 1888; N Y Post-Grad 1899; (hon ScD Potomac Univ 1906); trustee Ecl Med Coll (form "Inst") Cincinnati; mem Nat Eclec assn (sec 1906—); Ind State Eclec Med Soc (sec 1893-9, pres 1900); Marion Co Eclec soc; res Indpls.

CHARLES R SOWDER, physician, born Rockcastle Co, Ky, Feb 16, 1870; taught sch Hendricks Co, Ind; att DePauw Univ; Ill Med Coll, Chicago; grad Coll Phy & Surgs, Indpls, M D 1898; post-grad John Hopkins Univ; clin prof med Ind Univ Sch Med; mem A M A; Ind State and Indpls Med socs; res Indpls.

LOUIS A GREINER, V S, born Alsace-Loraine, Germany, Dec 8, 1854; att Lutheran Sem, Buffalo, N Y, 1867-8; att Vet Coll Phila, 1875-76; grad Ind Vet Coll, 1895; post-grad at Stuttgart, 1896; former prof of shoeing and lameness at Ind Vet Coll; hon V S Terre Haute Vet Coll; prof lameness and shoeing, cattle path and clin med Terre Haute Vet Coll; res Indpls.

G H ROBERTS, V S, born Alabama, N Y, Nov 1, 1864; grad Genessee Wesyl Sem, Lima, N Y, 1885; grad N Y City Vet Coll 1888; pres chem Vet Coll, Indpls, 1891—; Prof Theory and Prac Ind Vet Coll; Dir Biol Lab Pittman-Moore Co; Field Vet of Ind 1901-13; res Indpls.

FERDINAND A MUELLER, pharmacist, born Indpls Nov 23, 1862; grad Cincinnati Coll Phar, PhG 1886; Ind Vet Coll, V S 1896; prof chem Toxicol, Phar and Bot Ind Vet Coll; prof Materi Med and Phar Indpls Sch of Phar; instrumental in est Ind Vet Coll 1892, and reorg Indpls Sch of Phar 1914; druggist Indpls since 1890.

JAMES A ROHBACH, lawyer, born Northumberland Co, Pa, May 23, 1864; A B, A M Western Reserve Univ 1884-1890; Lt Col and A D C staff Governors of Iowa 1894-8; LL B Univ Iowa 1893; LL D Univ of Indpls 1914; Dist atty Union Co, Pa, 1891-2; Prof law State Univ Iowa 1892-9; Prof law 1899 and dean since 1901 Ind sch; res Indpls.

CHAUNCY BUTLER, born Indpls Sep 13, 1848; grad Northwestern Christain Univ (now Butler Coll) 1869; enlisted at 15, 1864, in 132nd Ind Vol; elect sec Butler Coll 1878 and 1881; elect 1894 and since sec Butler Coll; res Irvington, Indpls.

CHARLES W MILLER, lawyer, born Galena, Ind, Feb 4 1863; grad Univ of Mich LL D 1884; began pract Greenfield Ind 1884; taught sch two years; Mayor Goshen 1888-90; Atty-Gen Ind 1903-7; appt U S Atty 1909-14; pros "Dynamite Cases"; mem Am State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

OVID B JAMESON, lawyer, born Indpls, July 17, 1854; att Northwest Christ (now Butler) Univ 1874; Heidelberg and Berlin Univs 1874-77; began pract Indpls 1881; mem Ind Leg 1885; mem Am, State, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

LINN D HAY, lawyer, born Laporte Co, Ind, Dec 25, 1857; taught sch Laporte Co, Ind, 3 years; att Mt Union Coll, Ohio, 1881; adm bar 1886, pros atty Kingman, Kas, 1889-91; came to Indpls 1895; city atty 1901-3; elect judge Super ct, room 2, Marion Co, 1914; res, Indpls.

EARL R CONDER, lawyer, born Orleans, Ind, Mch 31, 1877; grad Univ of Mich LL B 1905; began pract 1905 with Harvey, Pickens, Cox & Kahn; now mem firm Pickens, Cox & Conder, Indpls; mem Am, State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

J OLIAS VANIER, lawyer, born Indpls, Sep 10, 1883; grad Indpls Law sch 1906; adm bar 1906; mem firm Brown, Kepperley & Vanier; mem State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

WOODBURN MASSON, lawyer, born Indpls, July 9, 1869; educ Shtrdge High sch; Cincinnati Law sch 1890-1, 1894-5; adm bar 1891; in pract since 1895; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

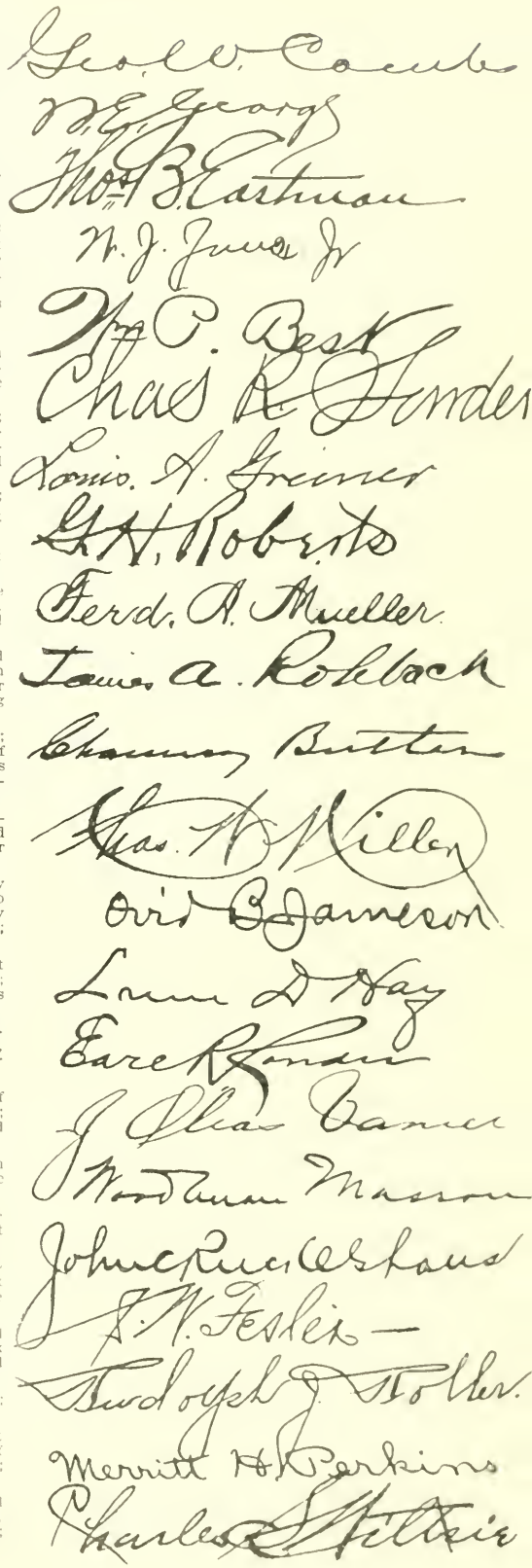
JOHN C RUCKELSHAUS, lawyer, born Indpls, Mch 11, 1873; att DePauw Univ 1892-4; Ind Law sch 1895; pauper atty Marion Co 1896-7; asst pros 1898-9; pros atty 1900-05; chm Rep Co Comm 1907-9; dist State chm 1912-14; mem Am, Ind State Bar assns; res Indpls.

JAMES W FESLER, lawyer, born Morgantown, Ind, Sep 29, 1864; Ind Univ A B 1887; stud law with Harrison, Miller & Elam 1890; clerk Marion Co 1894-8; trust Ind Univ 1902—; appt mem Indpls Park Bd July 1914; mem Am, Ind and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

RUDOLPH ROLLER, lawyer, born Indpls, Oct 1, 1887; att pub schls Indpls; grad Indpls Coll of Law June 1911; pract since; res Indpls.

MERRITT H PERKINS, lawyer, born Greenfield, Mass, July 30, 1886; att Greenfield, Mass, High sch 1903; Univ of Colo B A 1910; Indpls Coll of Law LL B 1912; began pract Indpls 1912; law clerk Appl Ct 1911-12; Supr Ct 1913; res Indpls.

CHARLES S WILTSIE, lawyer, born Henry Co, Ind, Apl 20, 1860; att Ind State Normal 1880-2; taught sch 1879-84; dept pros Marion Co 1885-6, file clk Ind Legis 1887; pros atty Marion Co 1894-6; re-elect 1896-8; mem Rep State Cent comm 1892-3; pres Marion club 1893; res, Indpls.



HENRY W BENNETT, born Indpls, Aug 26, 1858; att Indpls High sch; ent business as Secy-treas Indpls Stove Co 1877 (now pres); appt Postmaster Indpls Feb 1905, resigned 1908; elec pres State Life Ins Co Feb, 1907; treas Rep State Cent Comm 1898-1906; res, Indpls.

ALLISON MAXWELL, physician, born Bloomington, Ind, Sept 24, 1848; grad Ind Univ, B A, 1868; A M, 1871; M D Miami Med Coll, 1876; prof pract of medicine Ind Univ Schl of Med; Med Dir State Life Ins Co, Indpls; memb Ind State Med Soc, A M A; res Woodruff Pl, Indpls.

ALBERT E. STERNE, physician, born Cincinnati, O, Apl 28, 1866; A B Harv 1887; M D Berlin Univ, 1891; studied univs of Strassburg, Paris, London, Vienna, Dublin; specialist in nervous and mental diseases and brain surgery; prof nerv and mental diseases Sch of Med Ind Univ Asst Surg Gen, staff Gov, Durbin 1901-5; mem, Am, Miss V and Ohio V med assns, A A A S, Phi Chi; Med Dir "Norways," Indpls.

JAMES L CLARK, lawyer, born Hendricks Co, Ind, Dec 17, 1854; began practice of law 1886; Judge Circ Court Hendricks Co, 1906-12; appt mem Pub Serv Comm of Ind, May 1, 1913.

EDGAR F KISER, physician, born Union City, Ind, Apl 16, 1880; grad Manual Train High Sch, Indpls, 1897; Med Coll Ind, M D, 1903; Supt, City Disp, Indpls, 1906-10; prof phys diag and sex hyg, Norm Coll N Am Gym Union; associate in pediantrics, Ind Univ Sch of Med; res Indpls.

CHARLES D HUMES, physician, born Rush Co, Ind, June 24, 1882; grad Moores Hill Coll, 1903; Purdue Sch of Med 1906; Asso Med Dir "Norways," Indpls; on visit staff City Hos, Indpls; mem Ind Med, A M A; res Indpls.

MAURICE ALBRECHT, dentist, born Morat, Switzerland, May 26, 1850; att comm sch Switzerland; came to America 1867; grad Ind Dental Coll 1883; pract dentistry Indpls 35 years; res Indpls.

WALLACE BUCHANAN, born New London, Mo, Feb 6, 1873; att Shortridge High Sch, Indpls; began work manager's office I B W Ry, 1887, Eng Dept; later with Big Four Ry; entered postal service 1905; now Asst Supt Mails, Indpls.

CHARLES B FAWKNER, born Ladoga, Ind, June 24, 1864; grad Shortridge High Sch, Indpls; ent Postal Serv Indpls, clerk 1885; Postoffice Insp, 1895-9; Ry Mail Serv 1899-95, 99-1913; trans to Supt Mails, Indpls, 1913.

BENJAMIN H DUGDALE, mortgage expert on loan values, born Richmond, Ind, Oct 13, 1854; att Earlham Coll 1869; came to Indpls 1895; with State Life Ins Co, Indpls, mortgage loan dept, since 1901; res Indpls.

JOHN C BILLHEIMER, born Wayne Co, Ind, March 3, 1857; att Valparaiso Coll 1878; taught sch Wayne Co, 1877; adm bar Washington, Ind, 1879; pract Washington 23 years; dept Aud State Ind, 1903-6; elect Auditor State, 1906-8; org Sterling Fire Ins Co, Indpls, 1911; now pres; res Indpls.

GEORGE B RUBENS, born Chicago, Apl 20, 1870; att pub schls, Chicago; began work as stage electrician 1888 Chicago Opera House; came to Indpls 1890, introducing first electr display in city; elected mem Indpls City Council 1910-14; now mang Saks & Co interests in Indpls; special representative Indpls Light & Heat Co.; res Indpls.

JOHN B ELAM, lawyer, born Greene Co, O, Dec 16, 1845; grad Miami Univ 1870; Univ Mich Law dept 1872; came to Indpls 1872; elected pros atty Marion Co, Ind, 1878-82; res Indpls.

MERRILL MOORES, lawyer, born Indpls, Apl 21, 1856; att Butler Coll 1870-2, 1873-5; Willamette Univ, Salem, Ore, 1872-3; A B Yale 1878; LL B Central Law sch, Ind, 1880; chm Rep Co Comm Marion Co 1892-6; asst atty-gen Ind 1894-03; Commr from Ind Nat Conf Uniform State laws 1909-17; mem Am Bar; pres State Bar 1907-8; Indpls Bar assn 1907; elect to 64th Congress 1914—; res Indpls.

WM A PICKENS, lawyer, born Owen Co, Ind, July 22, 1858; educ Spencer High sch; Ind Univ 1879-81; Columbian Law sch, Wash, D C, 1881-2; pract law since 1893; adm bar Owen Co, Ind, 1881; appt Corp counsel Indpls Jan 5, 1914; mem Am Bar, Ind State Bar and Indpls Bar assns; pres Indpls Bar assn 1911; res Indpls.

WILLIAM N HARDING, lawyer, born Marion Co, Ind, Sep 6, 1852; att N W Christn (now Butler) Univ; grad Hanover, B A 1876; taught sch few terms; adm bar 1879; elect pros Marion Co 1884; mem State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

EVANS WOOLLEN, lawyer, born Indpls, Nov 28, 1864; grad Yale Coll, A B 1886; M A 1888; pract law Indpls since 1888; secy Commercial Club 1895-1901; now pres Fletcher Sav & Trust Co; vice-pres and counsel Fletcher Am Nat Bank, Indpls; res Indpls.

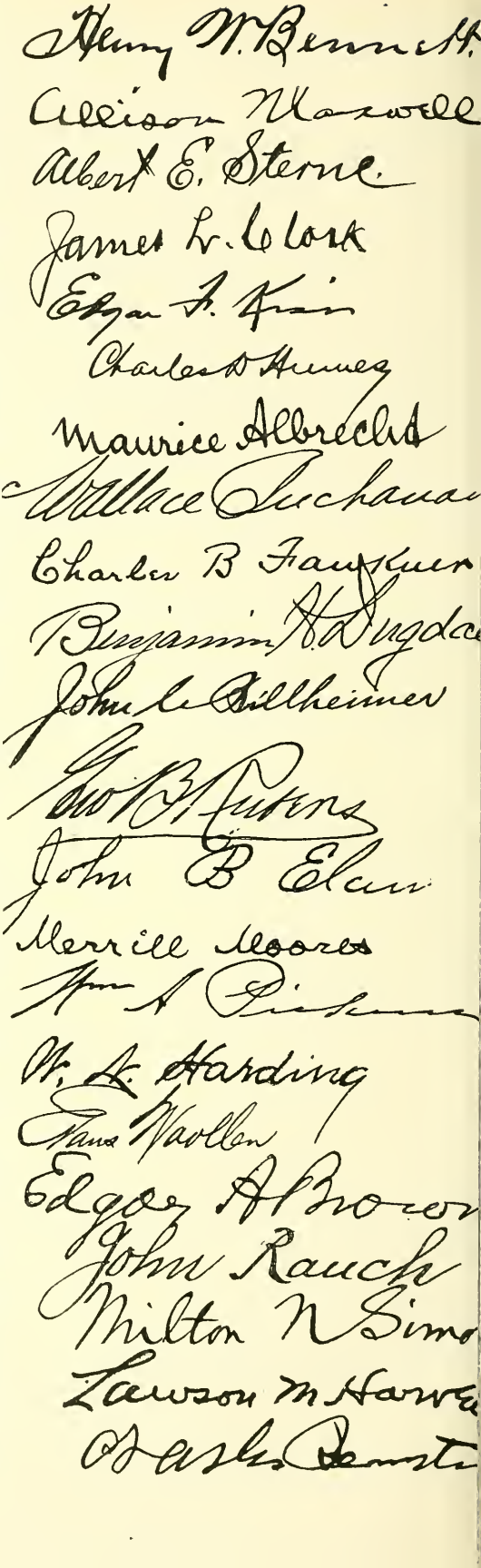
EDGAR A BROWN, lawyer, born Lennox, Asht Co, O, Aug 10, 1848; att Grand River Inst, Austinburg, O, and Earlham Coll 1868; began pract Indpls 1872; org Tariff Reform League Ind 1889; pres same 1890; elect Judge Marion Circ Ct 1890-6; chm Township Comm for twnshp elect 1890; res Indpls.

JOHN RAUCH, born in Southgate, Franklin Co, Ind, Aug 4, 1850; att comm sch until 12; learned cigar making Cincinnati in 1862; came to Indpls in 1871 and for 40 years was engaged in cigar mftrng; elected Clerk Circ Ct Marion Co from Jan 1, 1910-15; res Indpls.

MILTON SIMON, lawyer, born Wabash, Ind; att Phillips Acad, Andover, Mass, 1896; Amherst Coll 1898; B L Univ of Mich 1902; pract law Indpls since 1902; mem firm Newberger, Richards, Simon & Davis; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

LAWSON M HARVEY, lawyer, born Plainfield, Ind, Dec 5, 1856; att Indpls pub schls; Sewall Classical sch; Haverford Coll, Pa; Butler Coll, Indpls; Ind Law sch, B L 1892; Judge Super Ct Marion Co 1894-8, 1907; mem and pres Indpls Bar assn 1907; mem Ind State Bar assn; res Indpls.

CHARLES REMSTER, judge, born Fountain Co, near Veedersburg, Ind, July 28, 1862; att Purdue Univ 1884-8; pract law Veedersburg 1889-95; came to Indpls 1895; elect Judge Circ Ct Marion Co 1908-14; mem Ind Bar assn; res Indpls.



A A YOUNG, born Johnson Co, Ind, Apl 5, 1852; att Franklin Coll 1868-9; with L S Ayres, Indpls, from 1877-92; Young & McMurray, 1893-1910; mem City Counc 1891-95; Chm Rep Co Comm 1896; appt Coll of Customs Feb 1898; re-appt Mch 1902-6; custodian Fed Bld and disb agt for funds used in erection new Federal bldg; res Indpls.

ARTHUR M HOOD, patent lawyer, born Indpls, Dec 25, 1871; grad Rose Poly Inst, B S, M S, 1893-5; Columbian (now Geo Wash Univ) LL B 1895; began pract patent and trade-mark law 1895; mem Am, Ind State, Indpls Bar assns, Washington and Chicago Patent Bar assns; res Woodruff Pl, Indpls.

GEORGE B SCHLEY, patent lawyer, born Indpls, Apl 8, 1879; grad Manual Train High sch, Indpls, 1898; Kenyon Coll B S 1902; M A 1903; George Wash Univ LL B 1905; mem Indpls Bar assn; Am Inst Elec Engrs; asst exm U S Pat Off 1902-8; with pat dept, Bullock Elec Mfg Co, Cincinnati, and Allis-Chalmers Co, Milwaukee, 1906-11; now mem firm Hood & Schley; res Indpls.

GEO F MULL, lawyer, born Manilla, Ind, Dec 7, 1868; grad DePauw Univ Ph B 1893; Yale Law LL B 1894; pract law Indpls since 1894; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

BERNARD KORBLY, lawyer, born Madison, Ind, June 29, 1875; grad St Joseph's Coll, Tautopolis, Ill, 1895; read law in office of his father, Chas A Korbly, and Alonzo Greene Smith; adm bar Indpls 1896; Chm Dem State Cent comm 1912—; Chm 7th Cong Distr 1906—; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

CHARLES C PETTIJOHN, lawyer, born Indpls, May 5, 1881; grad Indpls High sch 1900; Ind Univ A B 1902; Ind Law sch 1903; city pros 1907; dept pros atty Marion Co 1908-9; pauper atty 1910; Dem cand Legis 1914; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

ALBERT RABB, lawyer, born Fountain County, Ind, Feb 25, 1863; grad Ind Univ A B 1887; Univ of Virg Law sch LL B 1889; began pract Indpls 1889; U S Referee in Bankruptcy since 1898; asst city atty 1893-5; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

ISIDORE FEIBLEMAN, lawyer, born Indpls, May 23, 1873; grad Ind Univ A B 1893; Ind Law sch LL B 1895; began pract 1898; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; pres Masonic Temple assn; res Indpls.

RALPH BAMBERGER, lawyer, born Indpls Dec 24, 1871; grad Ind Univ A B 1891; Ind Law sch L L B 1896; priv secy U S Senator Rawlins, Utah, 1893-4; began pract Indpls 1898; mem Ind Legis 1903; author "Pension Bill Indpls Sch Teachers"; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar and Am Bar assns; res, Indpls.

ELLIOTT R HOOTON, lawyer, born Hendricks Co, Ind, Sep 7, 1867; grad Indpls Coll of Law B L 1900; M L 1902; pros atty Marion Co 1906-9; re-elect 1909-11; appt Chf Bureau Insp 1911; resgnd May 1, 1913; mem Am, Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res, Indpls.

TAYLOR E GRONINGER, lawyer, born Camden, Carroll Co, Ind, March 17, 1871; grad Ind Univ A B 1893; Supt Harrisburgh High sch 4 years; taught 3 years other places; came to Indpls 1898; appt dept pros Indpls 1900; chf dept Crim Ct Marion Co, 1902-4; res Indpls.

ADDISON H NORDYKE, born Richmond, Ind, May 5, 1838; att high sch Richmond; with his father was engaged in the manftr of flour mills at Richmond; later came to Indpls and founded the Nordyke & Marmon Co in 1876; first pres and organizer Indpls Telephone Co; pres Am Central Life Ins Co 189-; elect mem County Council 1904-12; res Indpls.

JACOB PIATT DUNN, author and newspaper writer, born Lawrenceburg, Ind, Apl 12, 1855; B S Earlham Coll 1874; M S 1888; LL B Mich Univ 1876; Sec Ind Hist Soc since 1886; State Libr 1889-93; Pres Pub Lib Comm since 1899; edit writer Indpls Sentinel 1893-1904; city controller 1904-6, 1914—; author "Indiana, a Redemption from Slavery," etc; res Indpls.

CHARLES MARTINDALE, lawyer, born Newcastle, Ind, June, 1857; att pub sch Indpls; Phillips Acad, Andover, Mass, 1874; Univ of Berlin, Germany, 1876; grad Central Law sch, Indpls, 1881; pract law Indpls since; pres Indpls Schl Bd 1893; author bill establishing Bd of Childrens Guardians and mem bd 1889; mem Ind State Bar assn, Indpls bar assn; res Indpls.

ROSCOE O HAWKINS, lawyer, born Chagrin Falls, O., att comm sch; studied law and began pract Warren, O; came to Indpls 1870; pract law since; elect city atty Indpls 1876-79; sec Marion Co Rep comm 1874-76; chm Co comm 1880; delg Rep Nat Conv 1880; jt senator Marion, Hancock and Shelby co's 1896; mem State Bar assn, Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

VIRGIL LOCKWOOD, patent and trademark lawyer, born Ft Branch, Ind, May 6, 1860; att Ft Branch High sch; Asbury (now DePauw) Univ 1879; Univ of Virg B L 1880-5; taught sch 5 years Haubstadt, Ind; began pract Detroit 1886; came to Indpls 1891; mem Am, Ind State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

CALEB S DENNY, lawyer, born Monroe Co, Ind, May 13, 1850; att Asbury (now DePauw Univ) 1866-8; read law and began pract Indpls 1873; asst State Libr 1870; asst priv secy to Governors Baker and Hendricks 1872-3; asst Atty Gen Ind 1873-4; City atty Indpls 1882-6; Mayor Indpls 1886-90, 1893-95; atty Marion Co 1906-7-8; mem State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

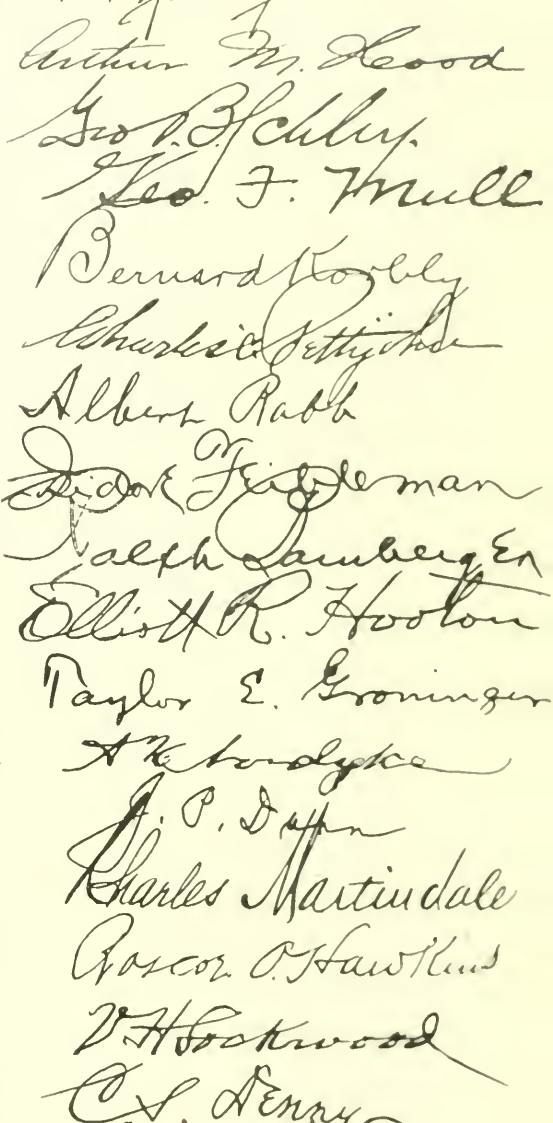
GEORGE L DENNY, born Indpls July 7, 1878; grad St John's Mill acad, Delafied, Wis, 1896; Princeton Univ A B 1900; Ind Law sch LL B 1902; read clk Ind Senate 1903-5; mem Indpls city counc 1910-11; pres Boy's Club assn; capt (retired) list I N G; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

JOHN W HOLTZMAN, born Berks Co, Pa, Apl 23, 1859; att Brookston Acad 1878-82; read law with Judge Vinson Carter; adm bar 1885; pract law since; appt pauper atty Indpls 1886; appt chf dept pros atty 1886-90; elect pros 1890; elect mayor Indpls 1905; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

ALFRED R HOVEY, lawyer, born Nunday, N Y, Nov 6, 1853; att Alfred Univ, Alfred Center, N Y, 1872-76; studied law Hon Lucien Barbour 1877-80; adm bar in Indpls 1878; pract since; atty Marion Co, Ind, 1896-8; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

JAMES W NOEL, lawyer, born Melmore, Seneca Co, O, Nov 24, 1867; grad Purdue B S 1892; Ind Law sch B L 1895; adm bar 1895; pract since in Indpls; elect Ind Legis 1899; mem comm to investg State finances and Indpls; elect Ind Legis 1899; mem comm to investg State finances and Indpls; elect Ind Legis 1899; author Report on Ind Ins Co's, 1906; fathered bill "for Ins Co's 1906; author Report on Ind Ins Co's, 1906; fathered bill "for uniform acctng and inspect State of Ind"; appt asst U S atty Dynamite consp 1912; mem Am, Ind State, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

LOUIS AUSTIN COLEMAN, lawyer, born Sharpsville, Ind, Oct 26, 1873; grad Ind Law sch and adm bar Indpls 1898; pract since; dirc Continental Nat Bank, Indpls; Aetna Trust & Sav Co; Sterling Fire Ins Co, Am Mortg Guar Co, Indpls; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar assns, res Indpls.



E W BRADFORD, patent lawyer, born Matteawamkeag, Me, May 23, 1862; grad Oak Grove Sem, Vassalboro, Me, 1882; Central Law sch, Indpls, 1883; pract patent and trademark law since; was Pres Am Patent Law Assn; Secy Pat and Trademark sect Am Bar assn; Secy Mayflower Desc Dist of Col; res Indpls.

HENRY P DOOLITTLE, patent lawyer, born Wash, D C, Oct 10, 1874; att Corcoran Scien sch, Columbian (now Geo Wash Univ); grad law dept, B L 1898; for ten years asst with his father, Wm H Doolittle, ex-asst Comm Patents; mem Indpls Bar assn; Am Chem soc; Univ Club, Wash D C; res Indpls.

OSCAR D BOHLEN, architect, born Indpls, July 12, 1863; grad Mass Inst Tech, Boston, Mass, 1881; stud in Europe 1884; pract in Indpls since; designed Murat Temple, St Vincent Hosp, Ind Nat Bank, etc, Indpls; French Lick Springs Hotel; institutional blds St. Mary-of-the-Woods; mem Am Inst Arch, etc; senior mem firm D A Bohlen & Son, Indpls.

WM S TAYLOR, lawyer, born Butler Co, Ky, Oct 10, 1853; att comm schls Butler Co; taught sch 4 years; county clerk 1882; county judge Butler Co, Ky, 1886; re-elect 1890; Att-Gen Ky 1895; elect Gov Ky 1899; came to Indpls 1900; pract law since; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

FREDERICK E MATSON lawyer, born Morgan Co, O, June 1, 1869; taught sch at 17; grad Muskingum Coll, New Concord, O, 1893; Univ Mich, B L 1894; elect State Senate 1901-3; Pres pro tem Sen 1903; Corp Counsel Indpls 1906-10; noteworthy litigation during his term: track elev, city hall, telephone, gas, brew license cases, etc; mem Am, Ind, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

CHARLES A DRYER, lawyer, born Hillsboro, Ill, Dec 15, 1853; att Hillsboro acad; grad Asbury (now DePauw) Univ, A B, A M 1875; taught schl; admt Indpls bar 1876; Master Super Ct, Marion Co, 1884; Pres Indpls Bar assn 1898; mem Ind Bar assn; res Indpls.

LOUIS B EWBANK, lawyer, born Dearborn Co, Ind, 1864; admt bar 1891; prof law Ind Law sch since 1897; Author "Manual Ind Appl Pract." "Ind Trial Evidence," "Ind Crim Law," "Ind Cumulative Digest 1906-14"; joint author "Modern Bus Corp"; elect Judge Marion Co Circuit Court 1914; res Indpls.

JOHN M WALL, lawyer, born Clermont, Ind, Sept 24, 1868; grad Ind Univ, A B 1892; admt bar Indpls 1893; chf dep prosecutor 1899-1900; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

AQUILLA Q JONES, lawyer, born Columbus, Ind, Apl 14, 1852; att Farmington, Me, Acad, Ind Univ; grad Racine, Wis, Coll 1873; grad law Columbia 1875; city atty Indpls 1893; serv as mem Ind State Bd Char, Indpls Sink Fund Comm; pres Bd of Trade 1910; mem Ind and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

CHARLES W MOORES, lawyer, born Indpls Feb 15, 1862; grad Wabash Coll, A B 1882, A M 1885; (Litt D 1912); Cent Law sch, Indpls, LL B 1883; U S Commr 1888; mem Bd Sch Commrs 1900-09, v-p 1903-8; Author (with Wm F Elliott) "Ind Crim Law, 1893," etc; Contr to Am and Engl Ency of Law, 1st and 2d edits; mem Am, Ind, (now Pres) Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

ELIAS J JACOBY, lawyer, born near Marion, O; became sch teacher at 17; grad Wesleyan Univ, A B, A M; Law sch, Cincinnati Coll, LL B; was assoct pract law with former Vice-Pres U S, Chas W Fairbanks; instrumental in erection Masonic Temple and Murat Temple, Indpls; now Pres and Counsel Prudential Casualty Co; res Indpls.

GUILFORD A DEITCH, lawyer, born Franklin, Ind, Nov 3, 1858; att city schls Indpls; grad Law Sch Univ of Cincinnati 1880; ent pract of law 1880; author "Insurance Digest" and other insurance pubs; legal editor "Rough Notes," Indpls.

WM F HEINRICHS, lawyer, born Indpls, Apl 7, 1856; grad Moore's Hill Coll, B S 1878; Ind Med Coll, M D 1879; read law with President Benj Harrison two years; grad Central Law Sch, Indpls, 1882; res Indpls.

JOSH E FLOREA, lawyer, born Rush Co, Ind, May 17, 1850; att Knightstown High sch; grad law N W Christ Univ (now Butler Coll) 1873; pract law since 1873; res Indpls.

LAWRENCE B DAVIS, lawyer, born Indpls, Aug 16, 1879; grad Shortridge High Sch; att Butler 1897; LL B Ind Law Sch (Univ of Indpls) 1899; mem firm Newberger, Richards, Simon & Davis, Indpls; res Indpls.

JOHN H RADER, lawyer, born Yorktown, Ind, Dec 6, 1865; att common schls Daleville, Delaware Co, Ind; grad State Normal 1895; taught sch Delaware Co 1897; grad Ind Law Sch 1899; pract law since 1899; res Indpls.

ADOLPH SEIDENSTICKER, lawyer, born Indpls, July 30, 1875; grad Shortridge High Sch 1894; Ind Law Sch 1896; elect mem legis Marion Co 1909; re-elec 1911; author "Indpls Park law 1909"; law compelling installation block signals on steam and elect railways 1911; mem State Bd Pardons; res Indpls.

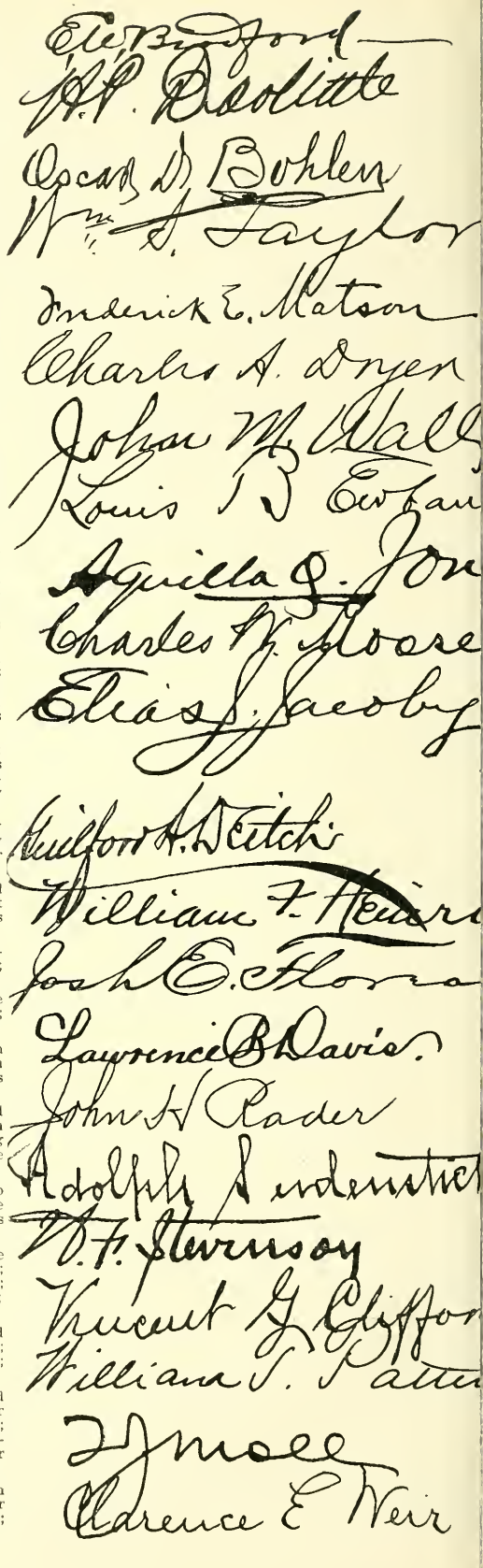
HENRY F STEVENSON, lawyer, born Greencastle, Ind, May 12, 1864; prep DePauw Univ; grad Univ Mich, A M 1880; LL B 1882; studied medicine with his father, Alex C Stevenson, Greencastle, Ind; pract law Indpls since 1884; res Indpls.

VINCENT G CLIFFORD, born Rush Co, Ind, May 14, 1857; grad Shortridge High Sch, Indpls, 1877; Butler Coll 1879; Central Law Sch 1882; taught sch Marion and Rush Co's 1880-1; pract law Indpls since 1882; Supervy U S Census 1900; mem Ind legis 1905; elect judge Supr Ct 1914; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

WILLIAM T PATTEN, born Sullivan Co, Ind, Aug 10, 1867; grad Ind Univ, A B 1893; taught sch Sullivan Co 1887-8; came to Indpls 1895; engaged in real estate bus; appt chf dept Aud Marion Co 1908-12; elect Aud Marion Co 1910; took office 1912-15; res Indpls.

THEOPHILUS J MOLL, lawyer, born Evansville, Ind, May 25, 1872; grad DePauw Univ, Ph B 1890-3; Cornell Univ, LL M 1895-6; adm bar Evansville 1894; moved to Indpls 1901; Dean Am Cent Law Sch, Indpls; author "Independent Contractors." Contrib to "Stand Ency of Procedure," "Mod Am Law," "Am Ruling Cases"; mem Ind State Bar assn; elect judge Supr Ct Marion Co 1914; res Indpls.

CLARENCE E WEIR, judge, born Warren, O, March 24, 1862; grad Hiram Coll 1886; Cincinnati Law Sch 1889; came to Indpls and adm bar 1889; elect Judge Super Ct, Room 4, Marion Co, Ind, 1908; re-nom 1914; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.



CASS CONNAWAY, lawyer, born Liberty, Ind, May 20, 1870; grad Miami Univ 1886; read law with his father, J W Connaway, Liberty, Ind; adm bar 1891; pract law Indpls since 1896; sec Marion Club 1898; res Indpls.

GEORGE R WILSON, born Cannelton, Ind, Aug 15, 1863; grad LL B, C E Stiles Acad, Phila, and Ind Normal Univ, Mitchel, Ind; dip Omaha World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; N Y Ins Univ; Surv Dubois Co, Ind 1882-4-8; Supt Schls Dubois Co 1889-1903; author Wilson's Hist Dubois Co, Ind; now State Mng State Life Ins Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

ALBERT SAHM, born Indpls Feb 14, 1859; att priv and pub schls Indpls; comms Marion Co 1884-6; re-elc, resigned 1888; postmaster Indpls 1894-8; chm Bd Works 1900-1; Aud Marion Co 1908-12; now sec-treas State Life Ins Co, Indpls; engd as mftr furniture Indpls 22 years; res Indpls.

C W RAY, born Scott Co, Ind, Nov 21, 1868; att State Normal, Terre Haute, 1887-8; taught sch Scott Co 1888-90; sec-treas Hoosier Casualty Co, Indpls; City Clerk Scottsburg 1893.

CHARLES H BRACKETT, born Hannibal, N Y, Oct 30, 1855; att dist sch Hannibal, N Y; was many years mgr Empire Drill Co, at Louisville Ky, for Sou West terr; came to Indpls 1896; reorg and sec and mang Columbian Ins Co of Indpls; with Federal Casualty Co, Detroit, 1907; pres Hoosier Casualty Co, Indpls, since 1909; res Indpls.

LOUIS NEWBERGER, lawyer, born New Cumberland (Now Matthews Ind), Dec 18, 1852; grad N W Christ Univ (now Butler Coll), class 1873; pract law Indpls; mem Am, Ind State, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

PLINY W BARTHOLOMEW, judge, born Cabotville, Hampden Co, Mass, Aug 4, 1840; grad Union Coll, Schenectady, N Y, A B 1864; A M 1867; read law with Judge Jesse Lameroux, Boston Spa, N Y; came to Indpls 1866; elect Judge Super Ct, Marion Co, Room 3, 1890-6; re-elect 1908, Room 5; re-nom 1914; res Indpls.

FRANK L LITTLETON, lawyer, born Hancock Co, Ind, Jan 12, 1862; grad DePauw Univ, B L 1891; adm bar Indpls 1891; elect mem Ind Legis 1897-9; speaker House 1899; gen atty Big Four Ry; mem Am, Ind State and Marion Co Bar assns; res Indpls.

ULRIC Z WILEY, lawyer, born Jeff Co, Ind, Nov 14, 1848; grad Hanover Coll, A B, M A, LL D, 1867-1897; began pract Fowler, Ind, 1875; County atty Benton Co 1875-7; repr legis 1883-5; Judge Circ Ct, Benton, Jasper, Newton 1892-97; Judge Appel Ct Ind, 1897-1907; mem Am, Ind State Bar assns; res Indpls.

JOSEPH A MINTURN, patent lawyer, born Athens Co, O, June 20, 1861; att Indpls High sch 1878; grad Pa Mil Coll, Chester, Pa, 1880; Indpls Law Sch 1895; spec patent and trade-mark law since 1895; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

GEORGE H BATCHELOR, lawyer, born Vernon, Ind, Sep 14, 1871; grad Ind Univ, A B 1892; Columbia Univ, A M 1894; began pract Indpls 1895; mem Am, Ind State, Indpls Bar assns; sec Ind State Bar assn since 1907; pres Sigmi Chi Alum assn 1913; dept clerk Ind Supreme Ct 1898-1906; res Indpls.

WILLITTS A BASTIAN, lawyer, born Ligonier, Ind, Oct 20, 1866; grad DePauw Univ, A B, LL B, 1891; began pract Indpls 1896; taught sch Hastings, Neb, and Lagrange, Ind; Chm Prog party, Marion Co, 1912; mem Am, State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

HURST H SARGENT, lawyer, born Carthage, Ind, Feb 18, 1879; grad Moore's Hill Col, 1902; Univ of Mich, LL B 1905; admit bar Lawrenceburg, Ind, 1903; Mich bar 1905; came to Indpls Oct 1905; pract law since; mem Indpls Bar assn, res Indpls.

FRED E BARRETT, lawyer, born Greenfield, Ind, Jan 12, 1882; att Butler Coll, 1888-9; Culver Acad, 1900; grad Ind Law schl 1903; Pres Ind Dem Club 1913; City atty Indpls 1914; Chm Dem Co comm 1914; mem Am, State, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

CHARLES F REMY, lawyer, born Bartholomew Co, Ind, Feb 25, 1860; grad Franklin Coll, A B 1884, A M 1886; Univ Mich LL B 1888; began pract Columbus, Ind, 1888-96; elec Legis Barth Co, 1895; elect Repr Supr Ct Ind 1896; re-elect 1900; taught schl 5 years; pract law firm Remy & Berryhill since 1895; mem State, Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

CHARLES W SMITH, lawyer, born Hendricks Co, Ind, Feb 3, 1846; grad Asbury (now DePauw Univ), A B, A M, 1867; began pract Indpls 1868; mem Am, State and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

S MAHLON UNGER, lawyer, born near Arcadia, Hamilton Co, Ind, Oct 17, 1871; grad Ind Univ, A B 1896; Ind Law sch, LL B 1898; res Indpls.

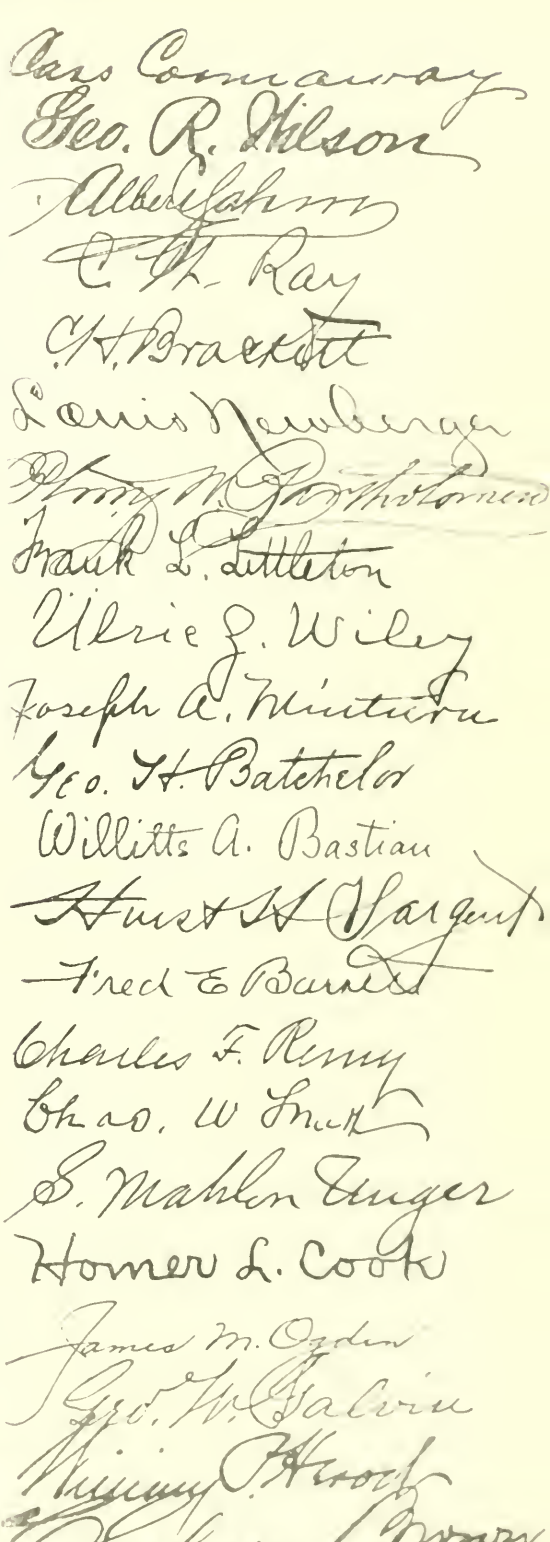
HOMER L COOK, born Wabash Co, Ind, 1867; grad State Normal, Terre Haute, 1895; att Butler Coll 1904-5; Chicago Univ 1901; taught country and Indpls pub schls 11 years; County Supt Marion Co, 1903-7; mem Legis 1911-13; Speaker of House 1913; Chm comm on educ Panama-Pac Exp comm; res Indpls.

JAMES M OGDEN, lawyer, born Danville, Ind, Apl 5, 1870; grad DePauw, Ph B 1894; Harvard Law sch, LL B 1899; taught schl and prine Kendallville High sch 1894-6; came to Indpls 1899, pract since; author "Ogden's Negotiable Instruments"; contrib "Cyc of Law"; lectr Ind Law sch; mem Ind and Indpls Bar assns; res Indpls.

GEORGE W GALVIN, lawyer, born Jamestown, Ind, Apl 18, 1847; att Northwestern Christ (now Butler) Univ 1861-6; enlist at 14 as drummer boy civ war, served 22 months; 17th, 40th and 132nd Ind Inf; studied law with Judges David McDonald and Saml E Perkins; pract law Kansas City, Mo, 1868-75; came to Indpls 1875, pract law since; res Indpls.

WILLIAM P HEROD, lawyer, born July 27, 1864, Columbus Ind; grad Yale, A B 1886; stud law with his father, W W Herod; admt bar Indpls 1887; prof med jurisprudence Cent Coll Phy & Surg, Indpls, 1906; U S Comms 1898; mem Am, Indpls Bar assns; pres Ind Yale Alumn assn; pres Ind DKE assn 1913-14; res Indpls.

CHALMERS BROWN, born Cumberland, Guernsey Co, O, June 5, 1848; with Wm K Bellis, org Ry Off & Empl Accnt Assn 1884, [illegible] orgn of Reserve Loan Life Ins Co, Indpls, and pres since [illegible]; res Indpls.



JOHN T SAULTER, Investment broker, born Phila, Pa, Oct 28, 1868; began work as tel oper Bee Line (now Big Four) Ry 1887; chief tel oper Big Four Ry 1890; ent bus dept Indpls News 1898; Indpls Press 1900; mang Indpls Merchants' Assn 1900-05; investment broker since 1905; now Dept Master Scottish Rite; res Indpls.

RICHARD C HERRICK, born New York City, July 13, 1850; began newspaper work New York 1878; came to Indpls 1880; exec clerk to Gov Isaac P Gray 1884; sec Bd of Safety 1893-7; with Indpls News six years; now Pacific coast repr French Lick Springs Co; res Indpls.

RICHARD LIEBER, son of Otto Leiber, Priv Councillor Pruss Govt, born St Johann-Saarbruecken, Ger, Sept 5 1869; att sch Duesseldorf, later London; came to Indpls 1891; city edt Ind Tribune 1893-7; mus crit Indpls Journal 1899 in conn May Music Festv; chm comm on Pub Util Advisory Coms Mayor Shank's adm 1910-14; res Indpls.

ARTEMUS N HADLEY, inventor, born Clinton Co, O, Feb 6, 1842; grad Earlham Coll 1862; hon M A Earlham Coll 1912; inv mchn for spinning wool and cotton 1867; came to Indpls 1873; has since inv various agrl machinery, drain tile, corn harvester, farm derrick, Hadley System, etc; res Indpls.

KURT VONNEGUT, architect, born Indpls, Nov 24, 1884; att Shortridge High Sch 1900; Strassburg Univ, Germany, 1900-3; Mass Inst of Techn, Boston, B A, M A, 1908-10; mem Indpls Archt assn; mem firm of Vonnegut & Bohn, Indpls; designers Herron Art Inst, Shrtdge High Sch, Fletcher Sav & Trust bldgs, Indpls; Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue Univ, Lafayette; Student's bldg, Ind Univ, Bloomington; res Indpls.

HENRY C BRUBAKER, architect, born Lancaster, Pa, May 3, 1874; att Franklin & Marshall Coll, Lancaster, Pa, 1891; 4 years pract largest cities in Mexico; designer Board of Trade bldg, Indpls; State Tuberculosis Hosp, Rockville, Ind; Riverside and Brookside grade schls, Indpls; mem firm Brubaker & Stern, Indpls.

FRED R BONIFIELD, lawyer, born Danville, Ind, Oct 2 1880; grad High sch, Decatur, Ill; Indpls Coll of Law 1904; City pros, Indpls, 1906-11; instr criminal law and procdr Am Cent Law sch, Indpls, since 1905; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

EDWIN M S STEERS, lawyer, born Orleans, Ind, Sep 30, 1881; grad Orleans High sch; Indpls Coll of Law 1906; mem Indpls Bar assn; mem firm Bonifield & Steers; res Indpls.

WM H McLUCAS, architect, born Bristol, Eng, Sep 24, 1881; grad Herlot-Watt Coll and Royal Inst, Edinburg, Scotland; serv apprntshp 6 years chf asst with Geo Craig, archt Schl Bd, Edinburg & Leith, Scot; came to U S 1910; designed vocational bldg Ind State Normal, Terre Haute, etc; res Indpls.

PETER B TRONE, insurance man, born and reared on farm, Saline Co, Mo, until 20; comm trav 1887; mem bd dirc Ind Trav Accident Assn, Indpls, 7 years; elect sec-treas June 1910; re-elect Jan 14; res Indpls.

WILLIAH H HOWARD, born Stockwell, Tipp Co, Ind, Feb 9, 1873; att High sch, Stockwell; came to Indpls 1890; traffic manager Bassett Grain Co 1895-1905; sec-treas Indpls Grain Co 1905-07; formed White & Howard Grain Co 1907-8; sec Indpls Bd of Trade since 1909; res Indpls.

CHARLES E FERGUSON, physician, born Indpls, May 29, 1856; grad Ind Med Coll 1892; on faculty as teacher and professor 22 years; now clin prof obstetrics; was Secy Bd of Health and Supt City Hosp; res Indpls.

B M GUNDELFINGER, physician and surgeon, born Indpls, Jan 2, 1875; grad City Coll, N Y; Cent Coll Phy & Surg, Indpls, 1897; post-grad Post-Grad Sch & Hosp, N Y, 1897; interne Good Samaritan Disp, N Y; pract in Indpls since 1897; res Indpls.

JOHN F ENGELKE, lawyer, born Indpls, July 16, 1880; grad Manual Train High sch 1898; in Post Office, Indpls, 1898-1902; grad Law Dept Mich Univ, LL B 1905; Dept Pros Marion Co 1906-7; City Pros 1911-14; mem Indpls Bar assn; res Indpls.

FRANK E GAVIN, lawyer, born Greensburg, Ind, Feb 20, 1854; grad Harvard, A B 1873; admt bar 1875; Judge Appl Ct 1892-7; came to Indpls 1896; was Pres Indpls Commcl Club; Pres Assc Harvard clubs 1902-3; Pres State Bar assn 1912-13; treas 1900-12; mem Am, State and Indpls Bar assns; 33rd deg Mason G-M Grand Lodge Masons Ind 1894-5; res Indpls.

ELIAS D SALSBURY, lawyer, born Elkhart Co, Ind, July 23, 1867; taught sch Elkhart Co 1886-91; grad Univ Mich, LL B 1892; pract law Goshen 1892-8; Captain Co C 157th Ind Vol Span-Am war; pract Indpls since 1899; mem Am and Treas State Bar assn since 1912; res Indpls.

JOHN OSCAR HENDERSON, born New London, Ind, Sep 1, 1847; grad DePauw, B S 1872; taught sch Howard Co 1867-8; with his brother, Howard E, published Kokomo Dispatch till July 1914; was mem Dem State Cent Comm and mem Dem State Exec Comm; U S Int Rev Coll 1885-7; elect Aud Ind 1890, re-elect 1892 retired 1895 to engage in mftrng; res Indpls.

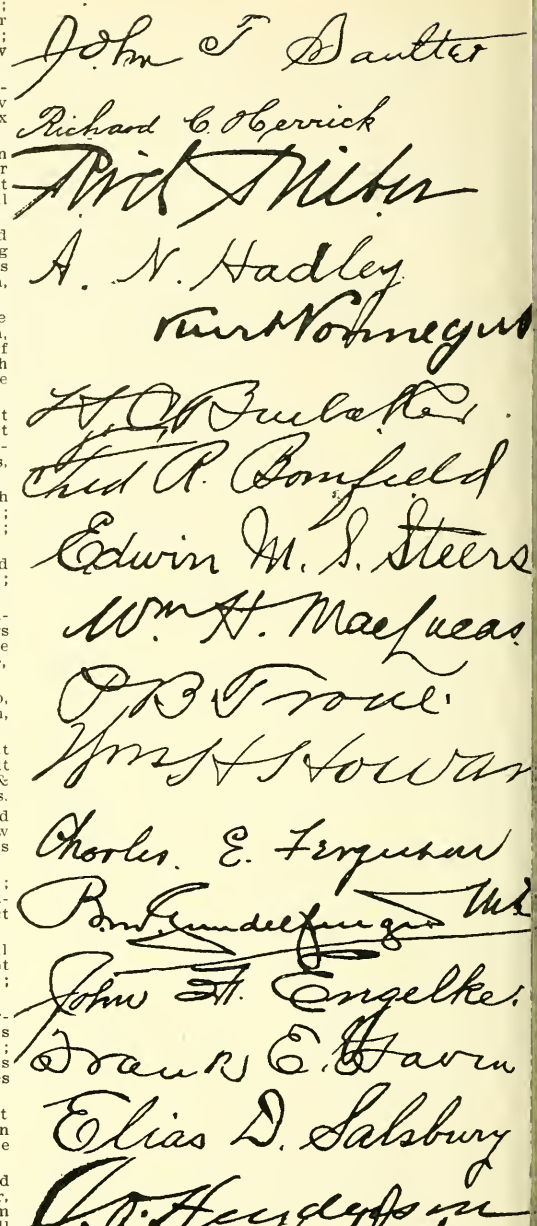
WARD H WATSON, lawyer, born Harrison Co, Ind; read law with Judge James K Marsh, Jeffersonville, 1881-3; elect Sen Clark and Jeff Cos 1895-7; elect Judge Appl Ct 1906-10; trustee since 1909 and Pres Bd Trust Moore's Hill Coll 1911; mem State Bar assn; res Charlestown, Ind.

ADOLPH J MEYER, born Indpls, May 3, 1864; att Shattuck Sch and Milt Acad, Faribault, Minn, 1881-3; eng in real estate and ins bus in Indpls since 1884; mem Indpls Bd of Trade 29 years, gov bd 7 years, v-p 1913-14, was pres 1914-15; res Indpls.

LEANDER J MONKS, lawyer, born Winchester, Ind, July 10, 1848; ed Ind Univ (LL D Wabash Coll 1907); admt bar 1869; Judge 25th Jud Circ 1878-94; Justice Supreme Ct 1895-13; (chf just 1904); mem law firm Monks, Robbins, Starr & Goodrich, Indpls; res Winchester, Ind.

CLARENCE MARTINDALE, architect, born Indpls, Apl 18, 1866; grad Schtrdge High sch, Indpls; began pract 1895; designed Hendricks Co Court House, Danville, "Abraham Lincoln," "Nathaniel Hawthorne" and other public sch houses, Indpls; Ind Girls' Indstrl sch; mem Am Inst Arch, Indpls Chapter; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM B CRAIG, veterinarian; grad Ind Med College, M D 1893; Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Can, V S 1889; dean Indiana Veterinary College; res Indpls.



WILLIAM H BASS, born Bartholomew Co, Ind, Jan 29, 1851; a t Ind State Normal 1874-5; taught schl 1875-1901; prin Indpls city schls 1883-4; introd manual training Shtrdg High schl Sep 1889; resigned 1901 to eng in bus; now sec-treas W H Bass Photo Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

ALBERT W MARSHALL, born Elmwood, Ill, Oct 6, 1856; att Otterbein Univ, Westerville, O, 1868-70; taught sch in Illinois 1871-75; came to Indpls 1879; eng electrotyping bus 1881 with Indpls Electrotype Fdry; now pres Indpls Electrotype Foundry; res Indpls.

DAVID G WILEY, born Weston, Vt, May 18, 1852; att Black River Acad Woodstock, Vt, 1874; taught sch Vt 4 years; came to Indpls 1881; with Indpls Gas Co till 1891; with Indpls Electrotype Foundry 1891 till present; now sec-treas Indpls Electrotype Foundry; res Indpls.

FRANK W BALL, born Peytona, W Va, Apl 20, 1870; att comm sch; came to Indpls 1894; eng printing bus; est Aetna Press, Indpls, 1906; cons Cheltenham Press 1911; Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co 1911; vice-pres Bookwalter Ball Ptg Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

CHARLES A PATTERSON, born Pittsburg, Pa, 1855; att comm sch; came to Indpls 1859; eng electrotyping bus 1897; as mang Indiana Electrotype Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

JAMES L FLOYD, born Indpls June 2, 1877; grad Indpls High sch 1896; eng in wholesale paper business with Crescent Paper Co, Indpls, 1900; now sec Crescent Paper Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

FRANK E FLOYD, born Indpls, Jan 25, 1873; att comm sch and Indpls High sch 1890; began bus with Bowen-Merrill Co, 1890; with Crescent Paper Co since 1897; now gen mang Crescent Paper Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

CHAS S MURPHY, born Nebraska City, Neb, Jan 3, 1873; at comm sch Indpls; with R L Polk & Co, publishers, in the Indianapolis office since 1884; became manager 1900; res Indpls.

DELLMORE C ALLISON, born South Bend, Ind, July 28, 1874; att comm sch Indpls; engaged in bus in 1889 with Allison Coupon Co; now general manager Allison Coupon Co Indpls; res Indpls.

DR H C MARTIN, born Harborcreek, Pa, Apl 15, 1833; grad Univ Med Coll of N Y 1855-6; prac med McGregor, Iowa, until 1862; med ex N W Mut Life Ins Co 1863; spec trav agt and state agt for Ind till 1883; est and edit "Rough Notes," Indpls, since Nov 1878; writer on insurance topics; res Indpls.

IRVING WILLIAMS, born Watertown, Wis; att Purdue Univ 1904-6; began newspaper work as asst editor "Rough Notes," Indpls, 1898; now assoc editor and vice-pres and sec Rough Notes Co, Indpls; author "Insurance Definitions," mag writer, etc.; res Indpls.

CHARLES EWING BOND, banker, born Fort Wayne, Feb 26, 1855; educ in Ft Wayne Pub Sch; V P Old Nat Bank, succ Fort Wayne Nat Bk and Branch Bk State of Ind; res Ft Wayne.

CHARLES H WORDEN, banker, born Ft Wayne, Sept 14, 1857; grad Ft Wayne H S 1879; Mich Un 1883; prac law with Judge Allen Zollars; V P and mng officer First Nat Bk of Ft Wayne; res Ft Wayne.

CHARLES McCULLOCH, banker, born Ft Wayne, Sept 3, 1840; son of Hugh and Susan McCulloch; att Ft Wayne private and Pub Sch; grad First Free Sch; City Councilman two terms; First Bd Water Works' Trustee; secured pure well water and munic ownership of Water Works; mem banking firm Allen Hamilton Co; Pres Hamilton Nat Bank; res Ft Wayne.

SAMUEL M FOSTER, banker; Pres German Am Bank, Ft Wayne; born Coldenham, N Y, Dec 12, 1851; grad Yale, A B 1879; Trustee Ft Wayne Pub Sch Bd 18—; Pres Ger Am Trust Co; Pres Lincoln Nat Life Ins Co; Pres Sam'l M Foster Co; Treas Ft Wayne Land & Imp Co; Pres Trade Mark Title Co; Treas Ft Wayne Hotel Co; Chmn Bd Wayne Knit Mills; V P West Gas Construc Co; V P Phys Defense Co; Secy Ft Wayne Box Co; mem Bd Trust Purdue Univ; res Ft Wayne.

JAMES B HARPER, lawyer, born on farm in Aboite Tp, Allen Co, Ind; att Roanoke Sem, Huntington Co; Ft Wayne M E Coll; Ind Univ 1875; Atty U S Commis 1880; res Ft Wayne.

HENRY M WILLIAMS, publicist, born Ft Wayne, Jan 24, 1843; educ Ft Wayne private schs, Miami Univ, Oxford, Ohio, Princeton Coll, Univ of Goetingen, Germany, Univ of London, Eng; 1st Lt 11th Artil Civil War; res Ft Wayne.

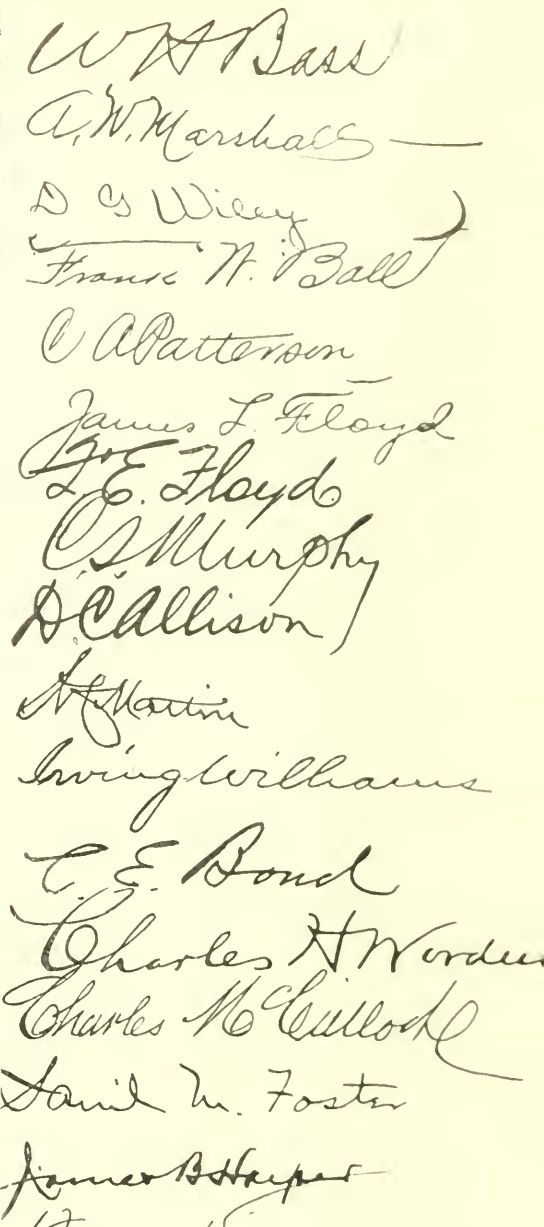
WILLIAM S O'ROURKE, lawyer, born at Ft Wayne, Jan 6, 1858; was educated in the Ft Wayne public sch and Cathedral Sch, Univ of Mich; former Prosecuting Atty; res Ft Wayne.

HENRY RUDESILL FREEMAN, banker, born at Ft Wayne, Jan 27, 1856; att Ft Wayne Pub Schs; in banking business with First Nat Bank of Ft Wayne since 1873; Cashier of First Nat Bank of Ft Wayne since 1902.

THOMAS E ELLISON, lawyer, born LaGrange, Ind, Aug 12, 1852; att LaGrange Coll Inst; adm Ind Bar 1873; moved to Ft Wayne 1876; Co Atty Allen Co 1883-84; mem Bd of State Char 1894-1901; State Sen 1894; author Dependent Children law, etc; estab parole sys and Indeterm Sentence; First Pres Ind Reformt Bd; V P Nat Conf Char; apptd by Pres Hayes to Inter Nat Prison Cong, Brussels; mem Am Bar Assn; res Ft Wayne.

WILLIAM HAHN, merchant, born Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; came to Ft Wayne 1887; assoc with Mr Thos Stewart, Bost Store, now sole owner; dir Anthony Wayne Knit Mills Assn, Ideal Auto Co, Bash Fertilizer Co, Peoples Trust Co, First Nat Bank; res Ft Wayne.

FRED B SHOAFF, lawyer, born Ft Wayne, Oct 7, 1877; att Williams Coll (Mass), Univ of Mich, Columbia Univ and Heidelberg Univ (Germany); Treas Builders' Co; erected Shoaff off bldg; res Ft Wayne.



O R JOHNSON, newspaper man, born Dublin, Ind, Mch 5, 1856; grad Indpls High sch 1875; Butler coll '78; entered newspaper work '78; City ed Indpls Journal 1881-84; Vice Consol, London, May, 1889 till Nov, 1890; Indpls News 1890-97; genl agt L E & W Ry 1900; Indpls News 1900.

FRANK M "KIN" HUBBARD, caricaturist, born Bellefontaine, O; caricaturist and humorist Indpls News since 1891; Author eight vols "Abe Martin" books; res (Irvington) Indpls.

WM F HEITMAN, newspaper artist, born Emsdetter, Westphalia, Germany, Jan 31, 1878; grad St. Mary's acad Indpls; att Ind Sch of Art 1894-8; cartoonist Indpls Press, Indpls News, Indpls Sentinel five years; St. Louis Globe-Dem; with Indpls Star since 1907; res, Indpls.

ERNEST BROSS, newspaper editor, born Newaygo, Mich, Sept 1, 1860; in journalism since 1882; assoc edt 1887-97, mag edt 1897-1904 Portland Oregonian; editor-in-chief Indpls Star since 1904; contrib of essays and verse to mags; mem Am Geograph Soc; Nat Munic League; res, Indpls.

A. G. WILEY, newspaper man, born Kansas, Ill, Nov 23, 1886; grad Kansas High sch and St Mary's Coll, St. Mary's Kas; began newspaper work with Terre Haute Star; now city editor Indpls Star since 1913; res, Indpls.

BENJAMIN F LAWRENCE, newspaper man, born Libertyville, Mo, Jan 24, 1877; in newspaper work since 1899; telg editor Portland Oregonian 1900-4; mang editor 1905-11; business mgr Indpls Star 1911-; res, Indpls.

H. G. COPELAND, newspaper man, born Minneapolis, Minn, Apl 4, 1874; att comm sch; state edt Indpls Sentinel 1908; also on Indpls News and Journal; sport edt Star 1911-13; city edt Sun (now Times) since 1913; res, Indpls.

HORACE H. HERR, newspaper man, born Lecompton, Kas, March 30, 1880; att High sch Fredonia, Kas, and Kansas City, Kas; Iowa Coll, Grinnell, Ia, three years; began newspaper work 1898 on Chicago Herald and various papers; Kansas City Post 1907-12; was editor Times (former Indpls Sun); mag writer, etc; now editor Forum; res Indpls.

WILLIAM H BLODGETT, newspaper man, born Chicago, Feb 7, 1858; att common schs; began newspaper work 1878; with Indpls News 26 years; now chief staff correspondent Indpls News; res Indpls.

CHARLES B "CHIC" JACKSON, cartoonist, born Muncie, Ind, Dec 31, 1877; att comm sch Muncie; began work on Muncie papers; att Chicago Art Inst 1905; with Indpls Star since 1906; res, Indpls.

EVERET DAVIS, newspaper artist, born Fountain City, Ind, June 9, 1885; att Fountain City High sch; Herron Art Ins, Indpls, 1908; with Indpls Star since 1909; res, Indpls.

EMMA COLBERT, born Sacramenta Co, Cal; removed to Wabash, Ind; att Normal Schs, Chicago, LaPorte, Teachers' Coll, Columbia Univ (N Y); inst Pedag Teachers' Coll of Indpls 1907—; mem Monday Club; res Indpls.

JULIA C HENDERSON (Mrs G M Henderson), born Crawfordsville, Ind; grad Crawfordsville High Sch; teacher Montg Co schls; secy Ind Sch Leag 1910; secy Woman's Franchise Leag 1911—; 1st secy and Ind Pres Woman's Research Club; res Indpls.

MARGARET M COLERICK, born Ft Wayne, Ind; att Miami Inst, Springfield, Ill; taught Ft Wayne Pub Schls; asst Ft Wayne Pub Liby 1896, Librarian 1898; mem Dramatic Leag; res Ft Wayne.

HARRIET NOBLE, born Centerville, 1851; att Dio Lewis' Sch, Bost.; grad Vassar Coll, A B 1873; Prof of Engl Butler Coll, Indpls, '83-93; mem Indpls Woman's, Kath Merrill and Contemp Clubs; Dir Woman's Franchise Leag; res Indpls.

MARY E STRONG (Mrs Robert H Strong), born Sedalia, Mo; grad High Sch, Pierce City, Mo; 1st V P Indpls Woman's Dept Club; Pres Over the Tea Cups Club; Supt Ind Woman's Work Exhibits Panama Exp; res Indpls.

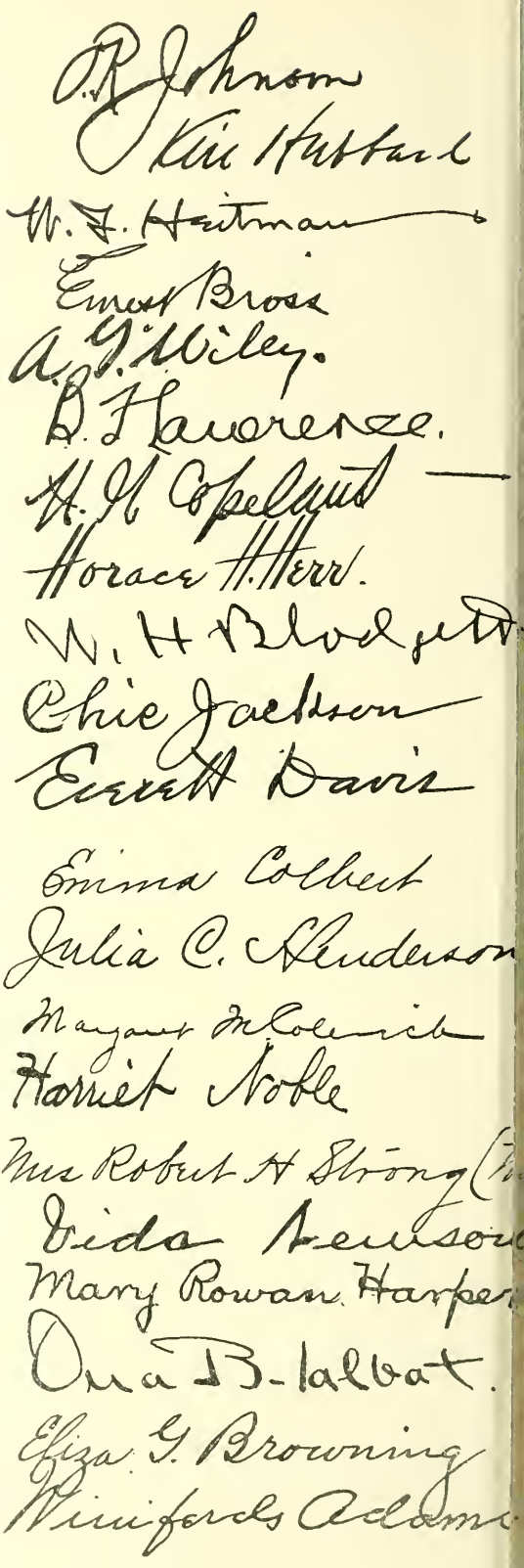
VIDA NEWSOM, born near Columbus, Ind; grad Columbus High Sch; A B Ind Univ 1903, A M 1906; Pres Ind Fed of Clubs 1913-14; cor secy 1909-11, 2nd V P 1911-13; mem Collegiate Alum; Pres Columbus Woman's Franchise Leag; former Pres Columbus Playground Assn 1911-13; mem Magazine Club, Columbus Culture Club and Children's Bur of Ind; Secy Ed Co Char; Treas Asso Char; res Columbus.

MARY ROWAN HARPER (Mrs James B Harper), born Ft Wayne; att Training Sch for Teachers; Dept Audt Allen Co 7 yrs; mem and secy Bd Trus Ind Sch for Feeble Minded Youth 1895; mem and former Pres Wom Read Club; res Ft Wayne.

ONA B TALBOT, impressaria, was born Richview, Ill; att common sch Indpls; began work in concert direction 1895; organized Ona B Talbot subscribed concerts in 1899; res Indpls.

ELIZA GORDON BROWNING, born Fortville; Ed Indpls public and private sch; Librarian Indpls Pub Liby 1892; mem Fortnightly and Portfolio Clubs; D A R Ind Liby Assn, A L A; res Indpls.

WINIFRED B ADAMS (Mrs J Otis Adams), artist, born Muncie; student Drexel Inst, Phila, and Art Students' League, New York; mem Woman's Art Club, Chicago, Ill, and assoc mem Soc of West Artists; res "The Hermitage," Brookville.



CHARLES A CARLISLE, Manufacturer; born Chillicothe, O, May 3, 1864; educ pub schs and by his mother; railroad official, 1886-91; pres the Amer Trust Co, South Bend; dir Studebaker Bros Mfg Co, Colfax Mfg Co; col on staffs Govs Mount and Durbin; V P Nat Mfrs Assn, Am Acad Polit & Soc Science; Amer Inst Civic, etc; res, South Bend, Ind.

STANTON J PEELE, Judge; born Wayne Co, Ind, Feb 11, 1843; educ pub schs and sem; corp 8th and 2d lt 57th Ind Vols, Civ War; adm bar, 1866; prac Indpls, 1869-92; memb Ind Legis 1877-9; congress 1881-3; judge, 1892-5; chf justice U S Ct of Claim, 1906-13; now retired, prof on faculty George Washington Un, 1901-11; pres trustees Wash Coll of Law, Presbyn Home for Aged, Howard Univ, etc; res Chevey Chase, Md.

CHARLES P EMERSON, Physician; born Methuen, Mass, Sept 4, 1872; A B Amherst, 1894; M D Johns Hopkins, 1899; studied Univs Straburg, 1900; Basel, 1901; Paris, 1903; formerly on fac Johns Hopkins and res phys Johns Hopkins hosp; supt Clifton Springs San, 1908-11; asst prof med Cornell, 1909-10; now dean Ind Univ Sch of Med; author several vols; res, Indpls.

THOMAS C HOWE, College President; born Charleston, Ind, Aug 5, 1867; Ph B Butler Coll, 1889; A M, 1893; Univ of Berlin, 1890-2; Harvard 1896-8; A M Harvard, 1897; Ph D, 1899; prof 1890-1910; dean, 1907-8; pres since 1908 Butler Coll; memb Modern Lang Assn Am; res, Indpls.

LEO M RAPPAPORT, Lawyer; born Indpls, Ind, June 19, 1879; att pub and high schs; Univ of Mich LL B, 1900; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM T STOTT, Educator; born near Vernon, Ind, May 22, 1856; attd Sardinia Acad, Franklin Coll and Rochester (N Y) Theol Sem; grad from coll 1861; theol sem, 1868; Capt Co I, 18th Ind Vol, in Civil War; instructor Franklin Coll, 36 years; 33 years pres; memb State Bd of Edn; author "Ind Baptist History"; res, Franklin.

THOMAS E STUCKY, Physician; born Gosport, Ind, Dec 3, 1853; attd Earlham Coll; grad Univ Louisville, Ky (med dept); microscopist U S Bur An Industry, 1893-4; appt U S Collector Customs, 1914; res, Indpls.

FRANK C OLIVE, Lawyer; born Lebanon, Ind, June 5, 1876; attd Wabash Coll; A B Butler Coll, 1897; LL B Ind Law Sch, Indpls, 1899; memb Gen Assembly, Ind, 1907; author of bill establishing rooms 4 and 5, Sup Crt, Marion Co; memb Indpls Bar Assn; res, Indpls.

JOHN L BAKER, Lawyer; born Oxford, O, March 27, 1882; A B Miami Univ, 1904; LL B, Ind Univ, 1910; prac Indpls, 1910-14; elected prof of law, Ind Univ, 1914; res, Bloomington.

JAMES E KEPPERLY, Lawyer; born Renovo, Clinton Co, Penna, 1873; LL B Ind Law Sch, 1897; atty Ill Central Ry; began prac Indpls, 1897; memb Am Ind and Marion Bar Assns; memb firm Brown, Kepperly & Vanier; res, Indpls.

THOMAS C HOOD, Oculist; born Vermillion Co, Ind; grad Wabash Coll, A M 1881; Jefferson Med Coll, M D 1884; post grad New York City, 1887; Berlin and Vienna, 1898; prof Ophth Ind Univ Sch of Med; Fellow Am Acad of Ophthl; memb Am, State and Indpls Med Socs; res, Indpls.

OLNEY T MALOTT, Banker and Railroad Official; born Jefferson Co, Ky, Dec 9, 1838; began bank bus, 1854; teller Indpls branch bank, State of Ind, 1857-62; assd in orgn and cashier Merchants Natl Bank, 1865; secy-treas Peru & Indpls Ry Co, 1862; later pres I P & C Ry Co until 1881; V P Wabash R R until 1883; V P and genl man Indpls Union Ry Co, 1883-9; pres Ind Natl Bank, 1882 until July, 1912; now chmn bd dir; res, Indpls.

OTTO N FRENZEL, Banker; born Indpls, Sept 8, 1856; educ German-Am Indpdt Sch and Business Coll; began work in Merchants Nat Bank as messenger boy, April 13, 1869; now pres; dir and mem exec bd Ind Trust Co; pres Westn Sav & Loan Assn; pres Maennerchor Hall Assn; dir & treas Indpls Brew Co; Ind (Claypool) Hotel Co; pres Indpls German Park Assn; dir Indpls Maennerchor; res, Indpls.

JOHN P FRENZEL, JR, Banker; born Indpls, March 19, 1881; grad Cornell Univ, A B, 1903; began banking bus 1903; now asst cashier Merchants Nat Bank; V-P Ind Bankers Assn, 1913; pres, 1914; res, Indpls.

FRANK D STALNAKER, Banker; born Sioux City, Ia., Dec 31, 1860; educ bus coll Indpls; clk Ind Banking Co, 1880; Fletcher & Sharp, 1882-4; receiver Fletcher & Sharp's Bank, 1888; began hardware bus Lilly & Stalnaker, 1887; pres Capital Nat Bank till consol with Ind Nat Bank, July 1, 1912; now pres-dir Lilly & Stalnaker, Inc; Henry Coburn Warehouse Co., Inpls New & L D Tel Cos, State Life Ins Co; res, Indpls.

HENRY EITEL, Banker; born Madison, Ind, Jan 31, 1853; attd Franklin Coll, 1870; came to Indpls, 1872; for 15 years with Bradstreet Co; in 1893 elect officer Union Trust Co (now v-p and dir); v-p Ind Nat Bank, 1904; treas Law Bldg Co; dir New Albany Nat Bank, John Herron Art Inst, Indpls; res, Indpls.

MACY W MALOTT, Banker; born Indpls, June 1, 1865; attd Asbury (now DePauw), 1883; began banking bus with Ind Nat Bank, 1883; elect v-p 1907; v-p and dir First Nat Bank, Brazil; res, Indpls.

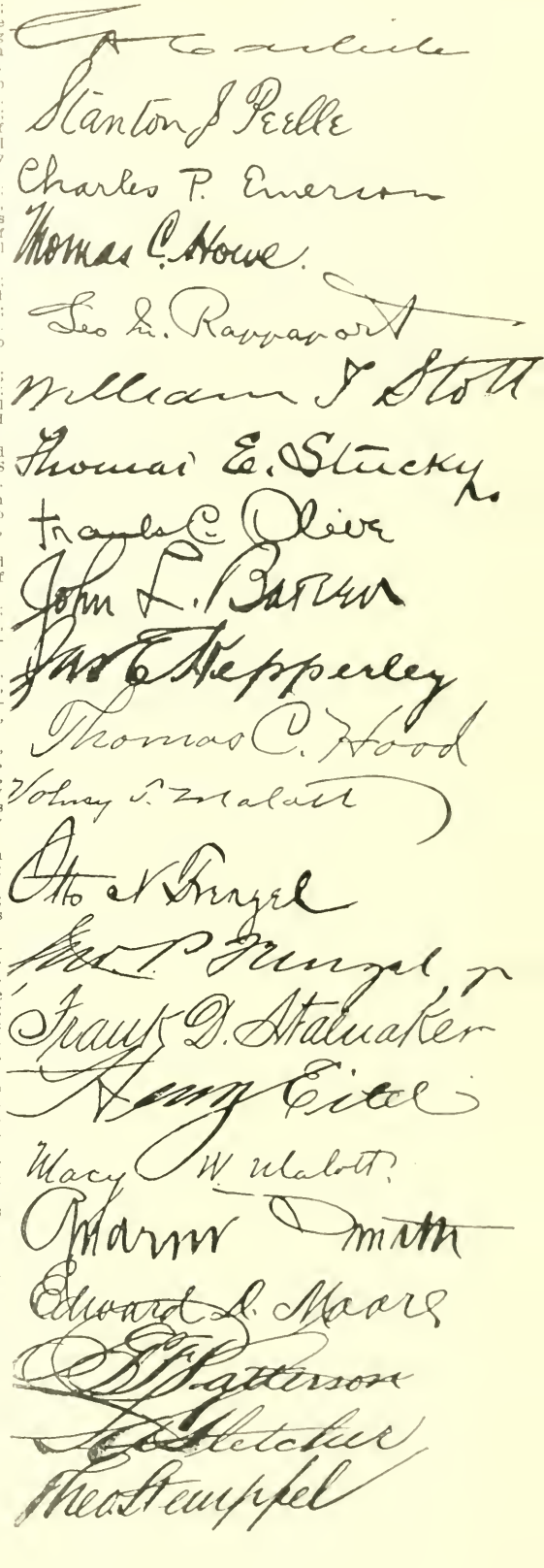
ANDREW SMITH, Banker; born Indpls Nov 8, 1860; began banking bus Fletcher Bank, 1877; paying teller 16 years; asst cashier Am Nat 1900-4; v-p Capital Nat 1904 until consol with Ind Nat Bank, July 1, 1912; v-p since; secy Ind Bankers Assn since 1903; res, Indpls.

EDWARD D MOORE; born Blanchester, O, Dec 3, 1862; educ pub schs Greensburg, Ind; with Singer Sew Mach Co, Indpls, 1878-83; began bank bus First Nat Bank, 1883; Ind Nat Bank, 1884; now v-p; res, Indpls.

WYNN F PATTERSON, Banker; born Morgantown, Ind, Oct 20, 1879; educ pub schs, Indpls; with Merchants Nat, Jan 18, 1895; Capital Nat, Sept, 1895; made asst cash, April 1, 1908; elect cash after consol Capital Nat with Ind Nat, July, 1912; res, Indpls.

COUGHTON A FLETCHER, Banker; born Indpls Nov 24, 1879; grad Princeton Univ, A. 1897; became asst cashier, later v-p and pres, Jan 18, 1908, Fletcher Nat Bank; now pres Fletcher-Amr Nat Bank; res, Indpls.

THEODORE STEMPFEL; born Ulm, Germany, Sept 20, 1863; educ Humanistic Gym, Ulm, Germany; serv 1 year German army; came to Indpls 1883; trust officer Ind Trust Co, 1894-1901; asst cash Am Nat Bank, 1901-09; now v-p Fletcher-Amer Nat Bank; elect mem Indpls Sch Bd; term begins 1916; aud Fletcher Sav & Trust Co; res, Indpls.



JOHN H HOLLIDAY, Financier; born Indpls, May 31, 1846; serv in 137th Ind Vols, Civil War; A B Hanover Coll, 1864; A M 1867; founded Indpls News, 1869; edtr till 1892; with Wm J Richards estbl Indpls Press, 1899; estbl 1893, pres 1893-9, and since 1901, Union Trust Co; dir numerous corpns; trustee Hanover Coll; dir McCormick Theol Sem, Chicago; trustee Presbyn Synod of Ind; mem Bd State Char; pres Indpls Char Orgn Soc; res, Indpls.

HOWARD M FOLZ, Banker; born Indpls, Jan 17, 1845; attd N W Christian Univ (now Butler), 1862-3; landsman U S N, gunboat Black Hawk (Admr Porter's flagship), 1864-5; eng merc bus 1868-96; with Union Trust Co since 1897; now 2nd v-p; res, Indpls.

ROSS H WALLACE, Banker; born Spencer, Ind., Sept 1, 1874; attd Spencer and Shtrdge High Schs, Indpls; began with Capital Nat, Indpls; teller Ind Nat, 1893-1902; asst secy Union Trust Co, 1903-8; cash Union Nat Bank, 1908-12; secy Union Trust Co since 1912; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM M RICHARDS, Stock and Bond Broker; born Greenfield, O, Jan 9, 1857; attd com schs; came to Indpls 1881; engd in mfg 1883-1905; stock and bond bus since; res, Indpls.

GEORGE A BUSKIRK, Banker; born Orangeville, Ind, May 25, 1857; attd high sch, Paoli; Ind Univ 1872-4; aud Orange Co, 1880-4; came to Indpls, 1885; appt dept reporter Supr Ct, 1885-6; prob clk Marion Co, 1886-94; now probate officer Union Trust Co, Indpls; res, Indpls.

WINFIELD MILLER, Banker; born Reading, Pa, April 23, 1852; attd com sch and acad, Decorah, Ia; taught high sch, Hamilton, Mo; clk Circ Ct and ex-offc recorder deeds, Caldwell Co, Mo, 8 years; adm bar Mo, 1884; came to Indpls, 1889; fin-corres Conn Mut Life for Ohio & Ind 21 years; became pres Aetna Trust & Sav Co, Indpls, March 4, 1912; res Indpls.

EDWARD L McKEE, Capitalist; born Madison, Ind, March 13, 1856; attd high sch, Madison, 1872; came to Indpls; engd wholesale shoe bus, 1872-96; v-p Ind Nat Bank, 1896-1904; pres Merchants Ht & Lt Co, 1904-13; dir Ind Nat Bank; Union Trust Co; Shirley Radiator & Fndry Co; dir Republic Finance Investment Co; res Indpls.

AUGUST M KUHN, Banker; born Germany, May 11, 1846; attd Gymnasium Landau, Ger; came to U S, 1866; in Indpls since; engd coal and bld material bus, 1876-1907; whol grocers, 1900-11; asst in orgn Aetna Trust & Sav Co; now treas; 1st pres Deutsche Club & Music Verein; U S Coll customs, 1885-9; sch commr, Indpls, 1884-7; res, Indpls.

JOHN WOCHER, Banker; born Cincinnati, O, April 23, 1856; attd Indpls High Sch; pres Franklin Fire Ins Co, 1875-80; fire ins bus 35 years, till firm of John Wocher & Bro was merged with Aetna Trust & Sav Co; now v-p; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM F WOCHER, Banker; born Indpls Sept 30, 1868; educ Shtrdge High Sch; in various mercantile pursuits; with John Wocher & Bro, ins, real est & loan until 1912; orgn Aetna Trust & Sav Co, which took over this business; now secy; pres Hoosier Mfg Co; v-p Zero Ice & Coal Co; dir Republic Finance Investment Co; res, Indpls.

WILL H WADE; born LaGrange, Ind, April 19, 1878; B S, A M, DePauw Univ, 1901; was mgr bond dept Marion Trust Co, Fletcher Nat Bank, and now mgr bond dept Fletcher Am Nat Bank; res, Indpls.

WALTER F C GOLT, Banker; born Smyrna, Del, April 15, 1853; grad State Coll, Newark, Del, A B, A M, 1875; came to Indpls 1882; Indpls Nat Bank till 1893; orgn and mgr Retail Merchants' Assn, 1899; mgr Indpls Clearing House, 1899; cash Columbia Nat 1901-11; V P Fletcher-Am Nat Bank since 1901; res, Indpls.

CHAS H ADAM, Banker; born Bueckeburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, Nov 7, 1860; attd priv sch and bus coll, Indpls; elect sch commr Indpls, 1893; served 6 years; treas of bd 4 years; dept city comp, 1894; now sec Ind Trust Co; res, Indpls.

J E CASEY, Banker; born Lafayette, Ind, Feb 9, 1861; grad parochial sch and bus coll; T & Frt agt Big Four Ry 1880-7; cash Am Ex Co, Lafayette, 1887-93; trav agt Am Ex Co, Indpls, 1893-5; mngr Murdock Nat Gas & Elect Light Co, Lafayette, 1896; with Ind Trust Co since 1902; now auditor; residence, Indpls.

RALPH K SMITH, Banker; born Indpls May 31, 1862; attd pub sch; began with Fletcher's Bank Indpls, 1884; chf clk, 1900-6; asst cash, 1906-11; cash Fletcher-Am Nat Bank, 1911; res, Indpls.

A G WOCHER, Banker; born Cincinnati, O, Jan 15, 1862; attd high sch, Indpls; began Fletcher Bank, 1892; chf clk Fletcher-Am Nat, 1912; asst cash, 1913; res Indpls.

FRED K SHEPARD, Banker; born McConnelsville, O, Feb 23, 1859; came to Indpls, 1875; dept city treas, 1877-81; dept treas Marion Co, 1883-5; with Fletcher's Bank, 1889-95; dept aud Marion Co, 1895-1906; with Marion Trust Co, 1906, till consol with Fletcher Sav & Trust Co, 1912; now secy; res, Indpls.

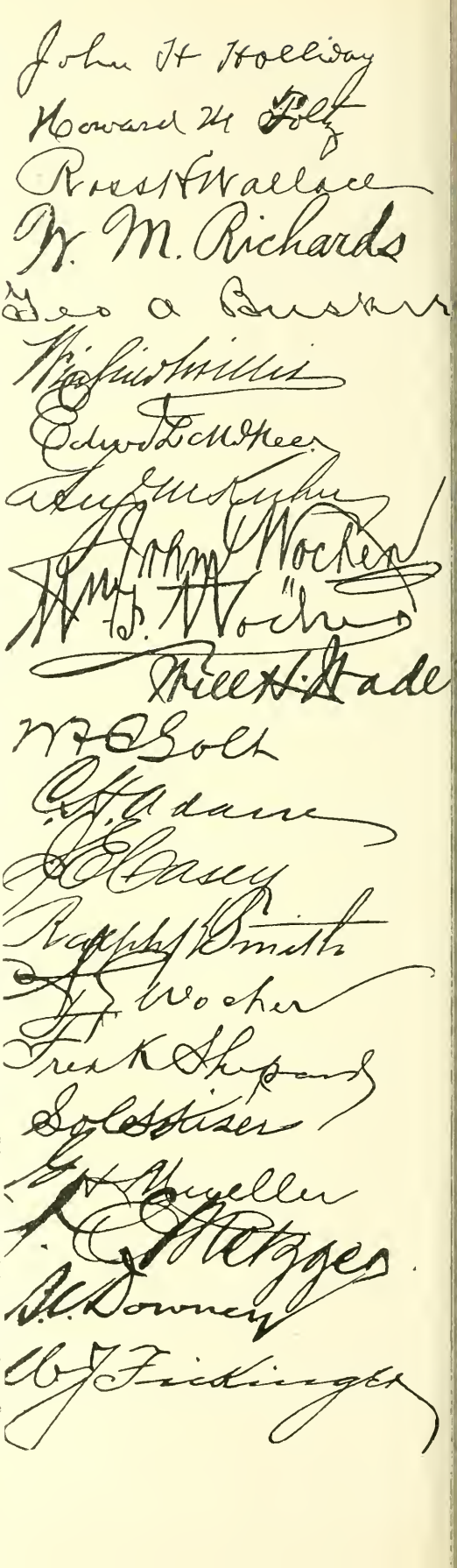
SOL S KISER, Banker; born Ft Recovery, O, Jan 23, 1858; came to Indpls 1881; merc bus till 1894; loan & insur bus till incorp Meyer-Kiser Bank, April, 1906; now V P; local dir Jewish Orphan Asy, Cleveland, O; dir Nat Jewish Hosp for Consumptives, Denver; res, Indpls.

GUSTAV H MUELLER, Banker; born Indpls, Feb 26, 1872; attd Indpls (now Shtrdge) high sch; began as messenger Merchants Nat, 1884; asst cash Fletcher Nat, 1904, until consol with Am Nat; now v-p Fletcher-Am Nat Bank; res, Indpls.

ALBERT E METZGER, Banker; born Indpls, March 20, 1865; grad Indpls high sch and Cornell Univ; (1st pres Ind Cornell Alumni Assn); orgn and dir Marion Trust Co; Am Nat Bank; German-Am Trust Co; Fletcher Sav & Trust Co; now v-p Fletcher Sav & Trust Co; v-p Marion Title Guar Co; res, Indpls.

BRANDT C DOWNEY, Banker; born Indpls Feb 17, 1873; educ Indpls high sch; Wabash Coll, 1892-4; Ind Univ, 1896; with Bradstreet Co, 1894-1900; Am Nat, 1901-9; cash Continental Nat, 1909-12; v-p Greater Indpls Idstrl Assn, 1912-14; pres Ind tSate Bank until conversion Dec 26, 1914, into The Commercial Nat Bank, now pres; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM J FICKINGER, Banker; born Indpls, Nov 16, 1877; attd Shrtdge High Sch, Indpls Law Sch; with Ind Nat Bank, 1897-1912; cash Ind State since orgn, Nov, 1912; treas O D Haskett Lumber Co, res Indpls.



ARTHUR H TAYLOR, Banker; born Bartholomew Co, Ind, Jan 4, 1874; educ common schls Indpls; began work messenger boy Meridian Nat, 1887; with Merchants Nat, 1895; Fletcher Bank, 1896-1910; asst in orgn Continental Nat Bank, 1910; now cashier; res, Indpls.

GEORGE F QUICK, Banker; born Frankton, Ind, March 19, 1859; attd Butler Coll, 1878; began bank bus with Quick & Co, Frankton, 1878; Anderson Banking Co, 1891-1909; orgn Continental Nat Bank, 1909; pres since; res, Indpls.

ROLLIN W SPIEGEL, Banker; born Indpls, Feb 5, 1885; grad Shtrdge High Sch; began work as messenger Capital Nat; in various capac till consol with Ind Nat, July, 1912; chf clk Continental Nat till Jan, 1913; now asst cashier; res, Indpls.

J M McINTOSH, Banker; born Connersville, Ind, Nov 14, 1859; grad Asbury Univ, class '81; adm bar 1882; mayor Connersville, 1884-88; clk Fayette Co Circ Ct, 1888-92; cash Connersville First Nat Bank, 1888; mem Ind Legis, 1895; appt nat bank exm, 1898-1907; pres Union Nat Indpls, 1907-1912; was pres Nat City Bank; now chm Bd of Dirc.

HENRY C BRINKER, Banker; born Indpls, Jan 16, 1851; attd com sch; engaged in mfg from 1878; now pres Brinker-Habeney Cigar Box Co; pres German Guarantee Realty Co; pres West Side Trust Co; res, Indpls.

GAVIN L PAYNE, Journalist and Banker; began work as reporter Indpls Sentinel, 1889; mng edt Memphis Commercial, 1892; later with papers in New Orleans and Louisville; city edt Indpls Journal, 1893-9; city edt Indpls Press till 1901; became secy Security Trust Co, later pres; was mem city council one term; now senior mem Gav L Payne & Co; res, Indpls.

MORD CARTER, Banker; born Plainfield, Ind, April 5, 1856; grad Plainfield High Sch; mem Ind Legis, 1909-11; asst orgn of Ind State Bankers' Assn (1st secy same); pres First Nat Bank, Danville, 10 years; orgn Continental Bank, Indpls, 1909; pres State Sav & Trust Co; res, Indpls.

ROY SAHM; born Indpls, Ind, Aug 5, 1885; grad Manual Train High Sch; attd Univ of Pa, 1905-06; dep county aud Marion Co, 1908-14; secy State Sav & Trust Co; res, Indpls.

THOMAS C DAY, Broker in Real Estate Mortgages; born Bristol, Eng, Feb 28, 1844; attd Hamline Univ, St Paul, Minn; A M Wabash Coll; came to Indpls, 1877; estbl firm of T C Day & Co, 1881; was pres Y M C A, Boys' Club; chmn comm to reform school law of Indpls; pres educ soc, Indpls; res, Indpls.

JOHN F WILD, Banker; born Noblesville, Ind, Sept 9, 1860; attd Noblesville High Sch; entered bond & banking bus 1891; now pres J F Wild & Co State Bank; res, Indpls.

HIRAM BROWN; born Indpls, Ind; grad Indpls high sch; deputy recorder's office, pres Bd Park Comm; mem Ind Dem Club; loan dept Thos C Day & Co; res. Indpls.

CHARLES NORRIS WILLIAMS, Banker; born Dayton, Ind, April 10, 1856; attd Crawfordsville High Sch; Wabash Coll; bgan banking Crawfordsville, 1881; came to Indpls, 1896; orgn C N Williams & Co private bank; Farmers Trust Co, 1905; purchased and consol Cent Trust with Farmers Trust Co; now pres; res, Indpls.

FELIX MARCUS McWHIRTER, Banker; born Greencastle, Ind, June 14, 1886; attd DePauw Univ; entered bank bus 1906; v-p People's State Bank; res, Indpls.

BERT McBRIDE, Banker; born Rush Co, Ind, Feb 20, 1870; attd DePauw Univ; came to Indpls, 1901; eng in real est bus; took chg of real est dept Security Trust Co, 1906; pres till 1915; now pres Nat City Bank; res, Indpls.

EMIL C RASSMANN, Real Estate Broker; born Indpls, Dec 22, 1859; attd comm schs; ins and real est bus since 1880; mem of city council, 1889; elect mem of sch bd, 1914; res, Indpls.

THEODORE STEIN, Investment Broker; born Indpls, Nov 7 1858; attd Ger-Eng Indpt Sch; engaged abstract of title bus 1858-1900; pres Ger Fire Ins Co, 1896; dir Ind Title Guaranty & Loan Co; pres Theodore Stein Realty Corp; councilman-at-large, Indpls, 1893-5; res, Indpls.

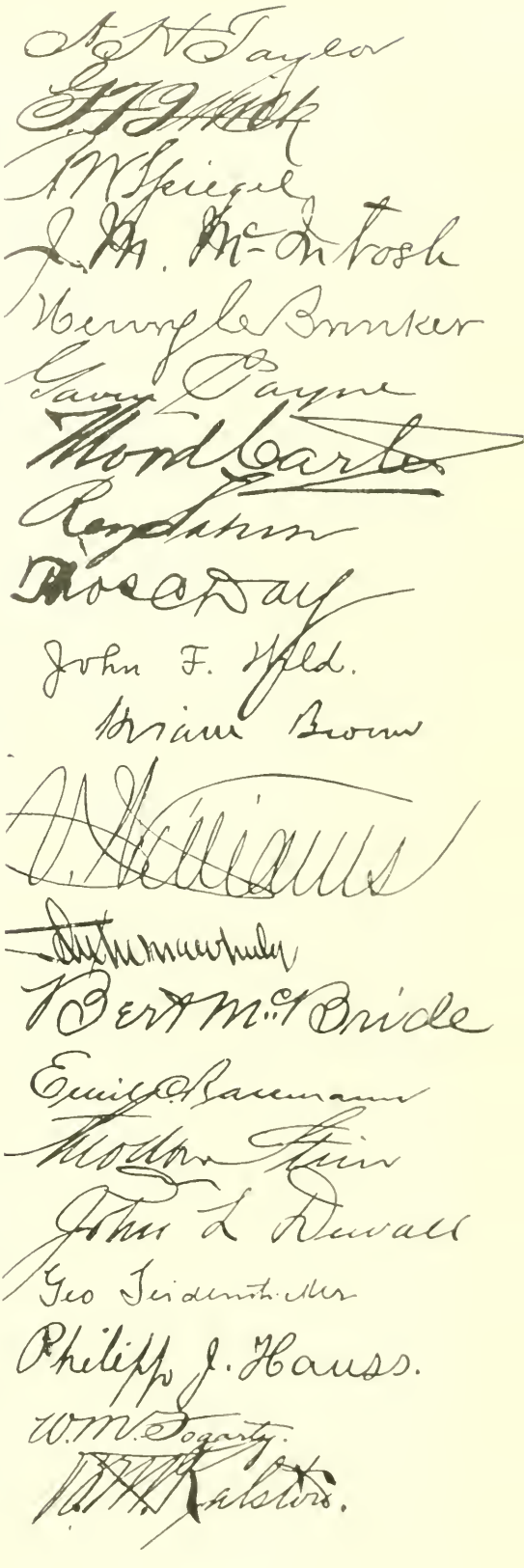
JOHN LESLIE DUVALL, Banker; born Mackinaw, Ill, Nov 29, 1875; grad Chicago Law Sch, 1899; came to Indpls, 1903; pract law; orgn State Bank, Indpls, 1909; now pres State Bank; orgn Marion County State Bank, 1912; now v-p; res, Indpls.

GEORGE SEIDENSTICKER, Banker; born Indpls, April 26, 1858; attd German-Eng sch, Hoboken Acad; grad Shtrdge High Sch, 1875; gen mgr German Investment & Securities Co; Home, Bond Co; res, Indpls.

PHILIP JACOB HAUSS, Banker; born Zinsbeiller, France, June 12, 1847; attd Brookville pub schs; came to Indpls, 1887; orgn and pres since May 7, 1903, German Investment & Security Co; pres Indpls Turnvern; No 5 Bld & Loan Assn; v-p Home Bond Co; v-p German Realty Co; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM M FOGARTY, Banker; born Lima, O, Nov 29, 1873; came to Indpls, 1880; telegrapher United Press Assn, Scripps-McRae Press Assn, 1893-1903; city clk Indpls, Oct, 1903-6; mem State Bd Accts, 1909-10; orgn Fidelity Trust Co, 1909 (now pres); res, Indpls.

B M RALSTON, Real Estate Broker; born Tuscarawas Co, O, April 6, 1860; educ normal sch; taught 7 years; real est bus Indpls since 1888; orgn State Sav & Trust Co, Indpls, 1914; orig plan of building coliseums in S Am cities for display of Am made goods; now promoting orgn with 30 million capital; res, Indpls.



FRANK B WYNN, Physician; born Springfield, Ind, May 28, 1860; grad DePauw Univ, A M, 1860; M D, Med Coll of O, 1885; post grad Berlin & Vienna, 1891-93; came to Indpls 1893; on fac Ind Univ Sch Med 20 years; first city sanit, Indpls, 1895; founder Scientific Exhibits of A M A and dir 15 years; V-P Ind Nat Study Club; mem Ind State Med (unan elect pres 1914) and Indpls Med Socs; chm Gen Civic Impv Comm; chm first centennial celebr comm, 1911, and orgn movement.

SUMNER CLANCY, Lawyer; born Edinburg, Ind, July 2, 1883; grad Shortridge High Sch, 1905; Univ of Mich, 1908; law clk App Ct, 1909; began pract 1909; on faculty and registrar Indpls Coll of Law, 1910 (dean, 1913); author: Leading Principal Law of Wills and Exec, Treaty Making Power, State Rights, etc; res, Indpls.

CHAS T KAELIN, Lawyer; born Tell City, Ind, May 18, 1879; attd Ind Univ and Ind Law Sch; appt atty for the poor by the commissioners of Marion Co; dep pros atty; nominee for Rep to Legis in 1910.

SAMUEL D MILLER, Lawyer; born Sept 25, 1869, Ft Wayne, Ind; attd Indpls Classical and High Schs; A B Hamilton Coll, 1890; LL B Columbia Law Sch & Natl Univ Law Sch, 1891-92; lawyer since 1893; priv secy to Secys of War Redfield Proctor and Stephen B Elkins, 1891-93; trustee of Hamilton Coll since 1910; res, Indpls.

FREDERICK C HEATH, Surgeon; born Gardiner, Me, Jan 19, 1857; Amherst Coll, A B 1878; A M, 1886; Bowdoin Coll M D, 1884; asst sur U S Marine Hosp Serv, 1884-90; N Y post grad, 1890; began pract eye dis Lafayette, Ind, 1891; Indpls since; post grad London, Paris, Berlin, 1906; eye surg Indpls City Hosp & Disp since 1894; prof dis of eye, Cent Coll Phy & Surg, 1902-05; clin prof dis eye Ind Univ, 1907— mem Am Ophth Acad; A M A; mem & ex-pres Indpls Med Assn; Ind State Med Assn; contrb med magazines; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM F CLEVENGER, Physician; born Taylorville, Ind, Nov 11, 1874; grad State Norm, Warrensburg, Mo, 1891; Med Coll of Ind, 1894; externe City Disp, Indpls, 1893; pract Kansas City, Mo, 1895; post grad N Y Polyclin, 1895-6; London, Berlin, Freiburg & Paris, 1905; Vienna & Berlin, 1912-3-4; mem Indpls, Ind State & Am Acad Ophth, fellow of Am Coll of Surg; mem consulting staff City, St Vincent's & Meth Hosp; res, Indpls.

ALFRED HENRY, Physician; born March 19, 1874, Jasonville, Ind; grad Ind State Norm; attd Univ of Chicago; grad Ind Med Coll, 1907; mem Ama and Ind State Med Soc; sec-treas Indpls Med Soc.

JOHN H KINGSBURY, Lawyer; born Xenia, O, March 17, 1870; attd DePauw, 1891-2; began pract Indpls, 1893; mem State and Indpls Bar Assn; res, Indpls.

EDWARD M WHITE, Lawyer; born Adams, Decatur Co, Ind, April 7, 1861; attd Greensburg High Sch; LL B Univ of Mich, 1883; began pract law Muncie, 1883; elect pros atty Del Co, 1898; city council, 1902; appt city judge, 1905; was asst in atty-gen office, Wash, D C, 1890-93; asst atty-gen Ind, 1907-11; pract law Indpls since 1911; joint author "Thompson's Ind Forms," 3d vol; revs "Jones on Pledges & Collateral Securities," 1912; Jones on Leins, 1913-14; prof of law, Ind Law Sch; res, Indpls.

ALEXANDER G CAVINS, Lawyer; born Sullivan, Ind, May 28, 1873; attd Sullivan High Sch, Wabash Coll; studied law under John T Hays, Sullivan, Ind; adm bar May 28, 1894; State Sen, 1905-07; Asst Atty-Gen Ind, 1907-11; mem Tuberculosis Comn, 1905-07; mem Ind Bar Assn; counsel for Rep State Comm, 1914, and Ind State Med Assn.

JOHN M CUNNINGHAM, Physician; born Putnam Co, Ind, 1877; A B Butler Coll, 1901; M D Ind Med Coll, 1904; interne City Hosp, Indpls, 1904-05; post grad work at N Y Post Grad Sch; mem fac Ind Univ Sch of Med since 1905; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM H FOREMAN, Physician; born Greentown, Howard Co, Ind, April 22, 1868; taught country sch one term; princ & supt schs for 9 years; grad DePauw Univ Norm Sch, 1889; A B Ind Univ, 1895; M D Cen Coll Phy & Surg, 1901; interne Indpls City Disp, 1901; post grad Phila, Chicago, Baltimore; on fac Ind Univ Sch Med since 1902.

EDWIN CORR, Lawyer; born Monroe Co, Ind, Dec 31, 1860; taught sch Monroe, Greene & Jackson Cos; grad Ind Univ, 1883; grad law DePauw Univ, 1895; began pract Bloomington, 1886; asst U S atty, 1893-97; State Sen, 1899-1901; State Rep, 1911; deputy atty-gen, 1911-14; trustee Ind Univ since 1891; res, Bloomington.

NORMAN E JOBES, Surgeon; born Farmland, Ind; attd Indpls pub schs and Shtrdge High Sch; grad Med Coll of Ind, 1897; supt Indpls City Hosp, 1901-4, 1906-7; on fac Ind Univ Sch of Med; mem Ama, Ind State and Indpls Med Assns; fellow Am Coll of Surg; res, Indpls.

JOHN W CLAYPOOL, Lawyer; born Terre Haute, Ind, Oct 19, 1858; attd Asbury Univ (now DePauw); studied law office Claypool, Newcomb & Ketcham; adm bar 1881; mem Indpls Bar Assn; res, Indpls.

SCOT BUTLER, Educator; born Indpls, Ind, Feb 9, 1844; enlisted 33rd Reg Ind Vol, 1862; at close of Civil War studied N W Christian Univ; grad 1868; later studied in German univs two years; inst Latin & math Ind Univ, 1869-71; elect prof of Latin Lang N W Christian Univ, 1871 (now Butler Univ); made pres 1891; rsignd 1907; res (Irvington), Indpls.

ARTHUR R ROBINSON, Lawyer; born Pickerington, O, March 12, 1881; grad Pickerington High Sch; B C S Ohio Northern Univ; Ph B Univ of Chicago; LL B Ind Law Sch; author "Memory and the Executive Mind"; mem Ind State, Indpls Bar Assns; Nat Geog Soc; Repub nom State Sen Marion Co, 1914; res, Indpls.

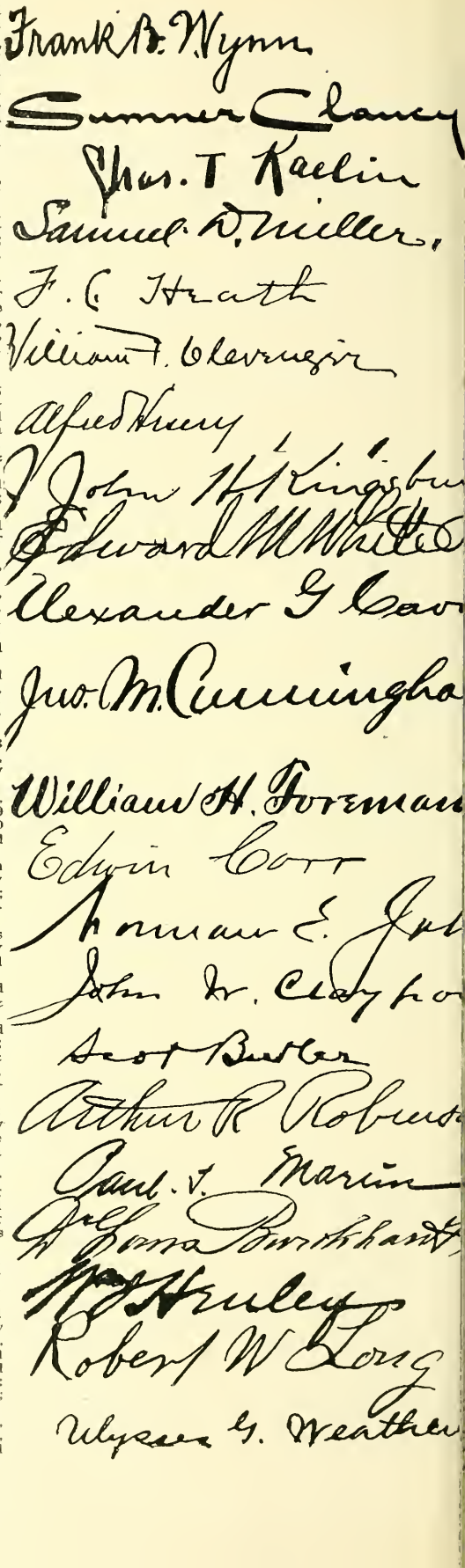
PAUL F MARTIN, Surgeon; born Indpls, Ind, July 26, 1877; grad Butler Univ, Gymn Berlin, Germany; Ind Med Coll, 1898; Coll Phy & Surg (Columbia Univ), 1900; supt Indpls City Hosp, 1903-6; mem City Bd of Health, 1909; assoc prof surgery Ind Univ Sch of Med; att surg City Hosp; surg U S A Res Corps; mem A M A Ind State, Indpls Miss Val Med Socs; res, Indpls.

LOUIS BURCKHARDT, Physician; born Wehr, Germany, 1865; grad Gymn Fricburg, Baden, Germany, Univs of Freiburg, Zurich, Strassburg, Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Basel; prof of Obst Univ of Ind Sch of Med; mem A M A, Ind & Indpls Med Socs; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM J HENLEY, Lawyer; born Carthage, Ind, Oct 15, 1863; attd private acad, Carthage, cond by Soc of Friends; began pract law Rushville, 1883; judge App Ct Ind, 1896-1904; spec counsel C & W I Ry.

R W LONG, Physician; born New Maysville, Ind, Dec 11, 1843; attd Franklin Coll; enlist 78th Ind Vols Civil War; grad Jefferson Med Coll, Phila, 1866; pract 3 years; attd Bellevue Coll, 1869; Indpls: Built R W Long Memorial Hosp and donated to State (cost $270,000); dedicated June 15, 1914; res, Indpls.

ULYSSES G WEATHERLY, Educator; born West Newton, Ind, April 21, 1866; grad Colgate Univ, A B, 1890; LL D, 1910; Cornell Univ, Ph D, 1894; assoc prof European Hist, Ind Univ, 1895-9; prof economics and social science, Ind Univ, 1899; res, Bloomington.



R A BUTLER, newspaperman, born Andrews Ind, 18 4; began newspaper work at Huntington, Ind, when 16; after att high sch., mang editor News-Tribune, Marion, Ind, three years; pol writer and city editor Terre Haute Tribune prior to coming to Indpls News 1911; now city editor; res Indpls.

EARL MUSHLITZ, newspaper man, born Frankfort, Ind; grad Ind Univ A B 1900; taught sch Evansville 1901-2; city and mang editor Evansville Journal-News 1902-13; in newspaper work in Chic and Evansville; now assoc editor Indpls Star; res, Indpls.

ELLIS SEARLES, newspaper man, born Kelso, Hunt Co, Ind, Aug 1, 1866; att comm sch Huntington; learned printers trade at 12; stud law five years; city edt Detroit Tribune one year, etc; Indpls News since 1906; polit writer; res Indpls.

OEL L THAYER, publisher, born Whitestown, Ind, May 21, 1868; grad. Indpls High sch 1884-7; began newspaper work on Indpls Sun 1881-1907; with Indpls Commercial 1907 till present, now sec-treas Central City Pub Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

FRED L PURDY, editor, born Bellaire, O, Jan 22, 1859; began newspaper work at 13; on Elmira Free Press 1878; later on Elmira Union, Cleveland Press; est Indpls "Sun" 1888, editor and manager till 1904; with Indpls Star till 1905; edit Sun 1905-7; pres and edit Indpls Commercial 1907 till present; res Indpls.

PAUL R MARTIN, newspaper man, born Galway, Ireland, Jan 23, 1884; LL B, A M Notre Dame 1902-7; spec post grad Univ Ind, 1903-4; began newspaper work Marion, Ind; Chicago Record-Herald 1906; Indpls Star dram and mus edtr 1907; Cleveland Leader 1910; Indpls Star; now asst edtr Ind Catholic, etc; res Indpls.

SEPTIMUS H SMITH, born Sterling, Ill, Nov 21, 1857; att comm schl Warren Co, O, est "Woodworker" as editor and prop Indianapolis 1882; now pres S H Smith Co, pubs Indpls, writer on woodworking machinery topics; res Indpls.

OSCAR G THOMAS, born Dayton, O, Sep 11, 1864; att comm schls Dayton and Indpls; began newspaper work as comp Indpls Journal 1884; org firm of Thomas & Evans, trade composition plant, 1908; mem Cham Com; res Indpls.

WM L EVANS, born Clinton Co, Ind, Feb 7, 1868; att comm and High sch Tipton; began print bus 1882 in office Tipton Advocate; with O G Thomas org firm of Thomas & Evans, trade compositers, 1908; res Indpls.

CHARLES C BROWN, civil engineer, born Austinburg, O, Oct 4, 1856; stud engr Cornell 1874-5; C E Univ Mich 1879 (hon A M 1913); Prof civ engr Rose Poly Inst 1883-6; Union Coll, 1886-93; consltg engr N Y State Bd Health 1888-93; city engr Indpls 1894-5; const engr 1888—; mem Am Soc C E; past pres Ind Engr Soc, etc; edtr Municipal Engineering; res Indpls.

CHARLES M WALKER, newspaper man, born Athens, Ohio, Dec 25, 1834; grad Ohio Univ 1854; taught schl; read law; 5th Aud U S Treas; connct with Indpls Journal 1872-80; Indpls Times 1880-82; chf clk post office dept 1883-5; Indpls Journal 1886-93; Indpls News since 1903; res Indpls.

LOUIS HOLLWEG, business man, born near Westphalia, Germany, July 27, 1840; attd Gymnasium Soest Germany; came to America in 1860; three months in Cleveland and came to Indpls Jan 7, 1861; estb firm Louis Hollweg, later Hollweg & Reese, Jan 1868; mem firm Hibben, Hollweg & Co; V-P C U Tele Co & New Long Dist Co; V-P Indpls Charity Assn; Treas League 1914; res Indpls.

J GEORGE MUELLER, business man, born Indpls June 21, 1860; attd German Eng Schl; Cincinnati College Phar Ph G; began as Pharmacist Indpls 1887; orgn Indpls Drug Co 1891, later merged into Mooney-Mueller Drug Co in 1902; was Sec & Treas; Mem of Amer Pharm Assn; Dir Chamber Commerce; Mem Board Trade; Mem Normal Schl N A Gym Univ; now secy-treas Mooney-Mueller, Ward Co; res, Indpls.

CORTLAND VAN CAMP, business man, born Franklin Co, Ind; Pres Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co; V-P of Van Camp Packing Co; V-P Van Camp Products Co; one of builders Indpls Southern R R, which made low coal rates permanent; now part of Ills Cent system; mem Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

SAMUEL E RAUH, financier, born Bavaria, Germany, Dec 21, 1853; came to America at 13; educ public schls and Commercial Coll, Dayton O; came to Indpls 1874; engaged in various business enterprises; pres Moore Packing Co 1891-7; pres Belt R R & Stock Yards Co since 1897; dir Union Trust Co, Indpls Abattoir Co, E Rauh Fertilizer Co, etc; res Indpls.

ALBERT A BARNES, manufacturer, born Stockbridge Vt Feb 14, 1839; attd common schls; pres Udell Works; dir Union Trust Co and Natl City Bank; Trustee Franklin College; res Indpls.

HENRY KAHN, business man, born Bloomington, Ind, March 31, 1860; attd Butler College; started in wholesale business Indpls; estb Kahn Tailoring Co 1886; pres since organization; trustee Citizens Gas Co; res Indpls.

CARL G FISHER, business man, born in Indiana; educ public schls; originator of plan to build highway from coast to coast and V-P and dir Lincoln Highway Assn; originator and one of builders of the Motor Speedway, Indpls; pres Prest-O-Lite Co, Fisher Automobile Co, etc; orgnr "Dixie Highway" movement; res, Indpls.

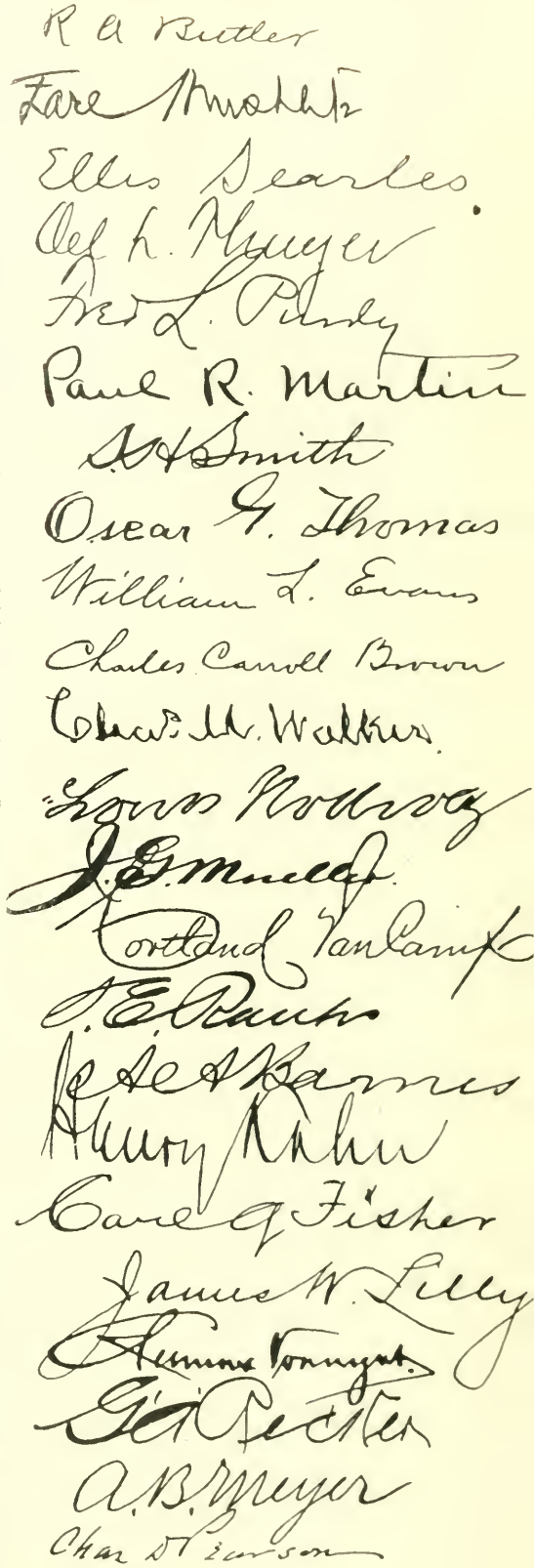
JAMES W LILLY, business man, born Lafayette, Ind, Nov 10, 1862; attd Butler Coll; engaged in retail hardware business Indpls April 1, 1885; now pres Lilly & Stalnaker; dir Ind Natl Bank, Farmers Trust Co & Indpls Trac & Ter Co; trustee S E Hosp for Insane, Madison, Ind; res Indpls.

CLEMENS VONNEGUT, business man, born Indpls Nov 19, 1853; attd German-English & Indpls High Schl; began mercantile business April, 1870; V-P Vonnegut Hardware Co; mem Ind Legislature 1895; res Indpls.

GUSTAV A RECKER, business man, born Indpls July 19, 1865; attd German-English & High Schl; began with Sander & Recker 1883; now pres Sander & Recker Furn Co; was pres Ind Ret Furn Dealers Assn; mem Board of Trade & Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

A B MEYER, business man, born Indpls Dec 24, 1853; attd German-English and Cincti Schls; began business 1872; est A B Meyer & Co 1877; pres A B Meyer & Co, A & C Stone & Lime Co & Ind Plaster & Roofing Co; dir United Fourth Vein Coal Co; mem Bd of Trade, Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

CHARLES D PEARSON, business man, born Bloomfield, Dec 15, 1851; attd public and high schls; at 18 became traveling salesman for Hollweg & Reese, Indpls; estb business Pearson & Wetzel 1882, succeeding Mr Wetzel on his retirement in 1896; continuously 45 yrs in wholesale china & glassware business; res Indpls.



GEORGE A GAY, business man, born Dedham, Mass. June 18, 1859; attd public schls; came to Indpls Jan 1, 1892; pres Pettis Dry Goods Co, "The New York Store"; res Indpls.

CARL H LIEBER, business man, born Indpls Mch 16, 1866; attd German-English & Shortridge High Schl; treas the H Lieber Co; dir of Art Assn, etc; res Indpls.

WILLIAM K STEWART, business man, born Indpls July 26, 1875; attd Shortridge High Schl & Wisc Univ; A B Yale, 1899; merc business until 1909, then orgn W K Stewart Co of Indpls and Stewart & Kidd Co of Cincti; pres & treas of both; mem Economic Club, Indpls Literary Club, etc; dir Boys' Club Assn, Ind State Tax, Public Welfare Loan Assns; res Indpls.

EDWARD J ROBISON, business man, born Bedford, O, Sept 18, 1855; grad 1880 Hiram Coll, Hiram, O; treas State Bd of Agr, 1900-5; mem Indpls Bd of Schl Comn, 1897-1900; County Treas Marion Co, 1908-10; res Indpls.

WILLIAM FORTUNE, business man, born Boonville, Ind, May 27, 1863; edit writer Indpls News, 1888-90; founder Munic Eng Mag, 1890; pres Indpls Tel Co, New Long Dis Co, etc; dir various corp; orgn Indpls Coml Club, 1890 (sec 1890-95), V-P 95-97, pres 97-98; originator Ind State Bd of Commerce, 1894 (pres 1897-8-9); chmn Elevated R R Comn, 1898-14; presented with Loving Cup 1898 by citizens for promoting general welfare of city; res Indpls.

JOHN C PERRY, business man, born Paoli, Pa, Feb 21, 1834; attd common schls; came to Indpls 1853; began work as wood turner; in wholesale grocery business 45 years; pres J C Perry & Co, Inc; res Indpls.

C. W. CRAIG, business man, born Peru, Ill, Nov 6, 1860; attd common schls; began business mfg confectioner, Indpls, April, 1873; mem Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

JOSIAH K LILLY, manufacturing chemist, born Greencastle, Ind, Nov 18, 1861; attd Phila Coll of Phar & Asbury Univ; became supt Lilly Lab 1882; after death of his father, Eli Lilly, June, 1898, became pres of Co; res Indpls.

ALBERT LIEBER, business man, born Indpls Aug 16, 1863; attd German-English Schl & Indpls Bus Coll; pres Indpls Brewing Co; pres Schakk Brewing Co, Newark, N J; V-P Kibler-Lieber Chem Co; dir Merchants Natl, also Ind Trust Co; V-P Progress Mach Co; res Indpls.

FREDERIC M AYRES, business man, born Geneva, N Y, Feb 17, 1872; Yale Univ, Ph B, 1892; pres L S Ayres & Co; dir Fletcher Trust Co & Chandler & Taylor; res Indpls.

W B WHEELOCK, business man, born Ogdensburg, N Y, May 17, 1862; attd Greene St High Schl, Ogdensburg, N Y; came to Indpls Jan, 1893; V-P L S Ayres & Co; sec & Treas Murray Inv Co; res Indpls.

WILLIAM J. MOONEY, business man, born Washington, Ind, Apr 17, 1863; attd public & parochial schls; came to Indpls 1881, with A Kiefer; orgn Mooney-Mueller Drug Co 1902; pres Board Trade 1907-8; dir Fletcher Trust & Sav Co, State Life Ins Co, Citizens Gas Co, Greater Indpls Indust Assn, Children's Aid Soc, Merchants & Mfg Ins Bur; pres Mooney-Mueller-Ward Co; res, Indpls.

OLIVER P ENSLEY, business man, born Auburn, Ind, Oct 9, 1866; grad Auburn High Schl & Bus Coll; came to Indpls as chief clk U S Pension Agency 1890-94; in lumber bus until elected treas Marion Co, 1904-8; dir Union Natl Sav & Loan Assn; now pres A Burdsal Co, paint mfrs; res Indpls.

JOHN F DARMODY, business man, born Indpls Nov 26, 1865; attd public schls; began work with Daggett & Co, mfg confectioners, 1879; est Darmody Co 1895; mem Chamber Commerce, Bd of Trade; secy-treas & gen mgr J F Darmody Co; res Indpls.

FRANK S FISHBACK, born Indpls, May 14, 1866; att comm and Shrtdge High schls, Indpls; newspaper work, Indpls Times, 1885; Merch broker 1889; mem city council 1903-5; treas Marion Co 1910-11; now pres Geiger-Fishback Co, Frank S Fishback Co, merch, brokers; prop Fishback Warehouse Co; res Indpls.

ALMUS G RUDDELL, business man, born Indpls July 29, 1873; A B Leland Stanford Jr Univ 1895; came to Indpls in 1895; in merc business until Nov, 1897; pres & mgr Central Rubber & Supply Co, 1897 to date; mem Chamber Commerce Exec Committee & Chrman Wholesale Trade Division, 1913-14; res Indpls.

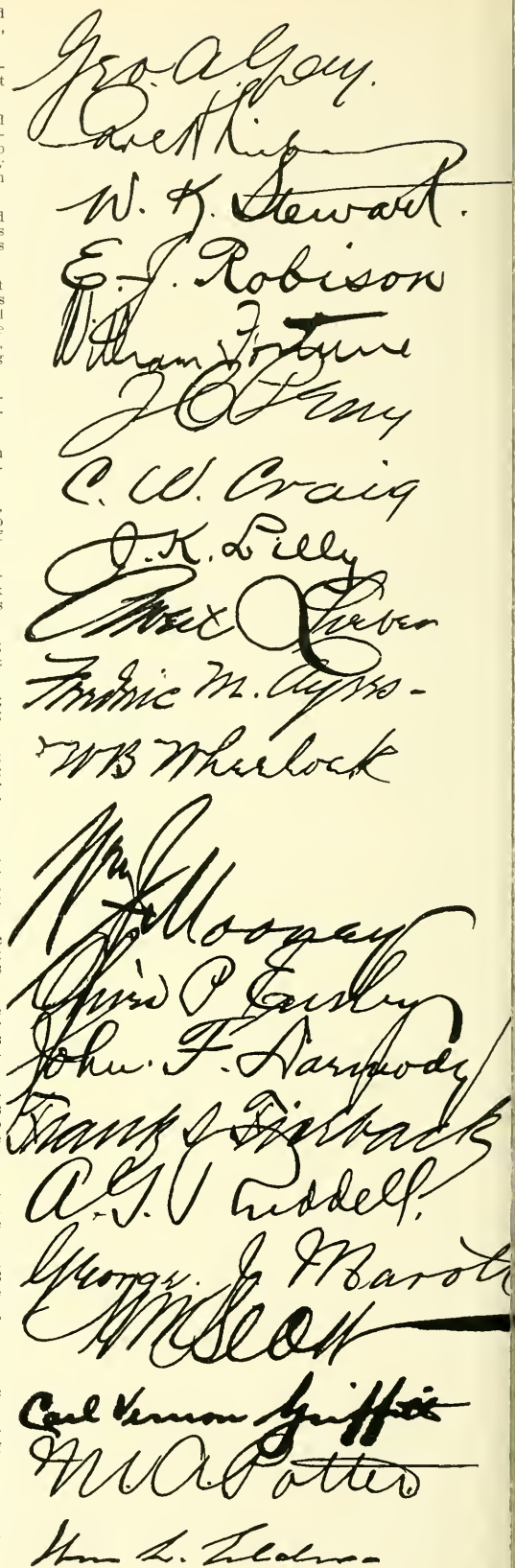
GEORGE J MAROTT, business man, born Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, Dec 10, 1858; attd schl one year; built railways from Kokomo to Marion & from Kokomo to Frankfort; now pres Ind Ry & Lt Co; V-P Security Trust Co; operates one of the finest & largest shoe stores in U S; res Indpls.

WILLIAM SCOTT, business man, born County of Donegal, Ireland, April 6, 1850; received classical educ Londonderry, Ireland; came to U S 1868, to Indpls 1870; estb firm William Scott & Co; in 1890 became associated in wholesale drug bus with Daniel Stewart; was pres Daniel Stewart Drug Co; mem Bd Governor Board of Trade since 1882; V-P 1887; pres 1888; mem Bd of Schl Comms 1891-1900 (pres 1896-7); now pres Kiefer-Stewart Drug Co; res Indpls.

CARL VERNON GRIFFITH, business man, born Dayton, O, Aug 8, 1869; grad Rose Poly 1889; mem firm Griffith Bros, wholesale milliners; sec & treas Potter Hat Co; res Indpls.

MERRITT A POTTER, manufacturer, born Clarkston, Mich.; attd Univ of Ill; with E C Atkins & Co since 1878, now secy; mem Chamber of Commerce, Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

WILLIAM L ELDER, born Indpls, July 31, 1855; att Indpls High sch; began work as bank clk, after 5 years was appt paymaster I D & S Ry; in furniture bus till 1893; since large operator in real estate; devel and platted Armstrong and N W Park, Clifton Pl, Edgewood, Marion East and Univ Heights, and other additions; res Indpls.



ARTHUR JORDAN, financier, born Madison, Ind, Sept 1, 1855; attd Indpls High Schl; engaged in various mfg, coml & financial enterprises since 1877; now pres Meridian Life Ins Co, Intern'l Mach Tool Co, Keyless Lock Co, City Ice & Coal Co, Printing Arts Co, Capital Gas Eng Co, Western Cold Storage Co, etc; dir Franklin Coll; trustee Y W C A, Indpls; mem Ind Commdry Loyal Leg; res Indpls.

FRED FAHNLEY, business man, born Wurtemburg, Germany, Nov 1, 1839; came to America in 1854 at age of 15; came to Indpls in 1865; eng in wholesale millinery; one of the orgn of the firm styled Fahnley & McCrea; now pres Fahnley & McCrea; V-P & dir Ind Trust; V-P & dir Merchants Natl; res Indpls.

SEVERANCE BURRAGE, chemist, born West Newton, Mass, July 18, 1868; attd Mass Inst Techn '92; Ph D Hanover Coll; D P H Valparaiso Univ; Prof Sanit Science Purdue Univ 1895-1912; at present dir Biol Lab Eli Lilly & Co, Indpls & Greenfield; pres Ind Acad Science, Ind Soc Prev Tubercls; dir Natl Assn Study & Prevn Tuber; dir Indpls Boys' Club; mem A M A, State & County Med Soc, Am Pub Health Assn, Soc Am Bact, Am Phar Assn, Am Chem Soc; author (with H T Bailey) "School Sanitation & Decoration"; res Indpls.

OTTO R LIEBER, business man, born Indpls Oct 1, 1861; attd German-English Indep Schl; began bus with H Lieber & Co, 1876; now pres H Lieber Co; dir German House; owner Wiscinda Stock & Dairy Farm, Acton, Ind; res Indpls.

JAMES E LILLY, business man, born Lexington, Ky, July 8, 1844; attd common schls, Asbury Univ; came to Ind 1852; 1st lieut Co H, 43rd Ind Vols, Civil War, 1861-65; began bus with Ell Lilly 1878; V-P Ell Lilly Co, Mfg Chemists; dir Sterling Fire Ins Co; mem Loyal Legion; res Indpls.

WILLIAM J HOGAN, business man, born Chillicothe, O, Aug 18, 1872; attd common schls; began bus Indpls 1892, transfer and storage; pres Hogan Trans & Storage Co, Ind Refrigerating Co, Ind State Chamber of Commerce; mem Cham of Com, Indpls; res Indpls.

ANDREW STEFFEN, cigar manufacturer, born Madison, Ind, Mch 4, 1850; att comm sch Madison; came to Indpls 1870; now engaged in manufact cigars; res Indpls.

FRANKLIN VONNEGUT, business man, born Indpls Oct 20, 1856; attd German-English Indep Schl and High Schl; school commissioner 5 years; pres Commercial Club 2 years; pres Normal Schl of N A Gymn Union; pres Citizens Gas Co; res Indpls.

JOHN N CAREY, business man, born Dayton, O, Mar 4, 1855; attd Brown Univ, Providence, R I; began business in Indpls with Layman, Carey & Co, wholesale hdwe, 1876; in 1883 went in drug business with Daniel Stewart; orgn the Stewart-Carey Glass Co; 1908 pres & treas; dir Indpls Tele Co; pres Y M C A; first pres Indpls Trade Assn; trustee Methodist Hosp; res Indpls.

FRANK G WOOD, business man, born Indpls Feb 7, 1859; attd Indpls Public & High Schl; with Singer Sewing Machine Co 21 years; pres Atlas Paper Co since 1900; res Indpls.

WILLIAM H ELVIN, business man, born Madison, Ind, 1853; attd Madison and Hanover Colleges; came to Indpls Oct, 1871; with Merrill & Field Publ; was pres Bowen-Merrill Co Pubs six years; one of Orgn Indpls Book & Stationery Co, now pres; Trustee Rescue Mission 15 years; res Indpls.

LEONIDAS H LEWIS, born Manilla, Ind, July 30, 1886; attd Valparaiso Univ and Indiana Univ; former newspaper man and manager Convention and Publicity Bureau; was chosen Gen Secy of Chamber of Commerce at its formation in 1912; engaged in business 1915; res Indpls.

RALPH W DOUGLASS, born Bartholomew Co, Ind, Dec 5, 1882; grad Ind Univ, 1905; attd Ind Univ Law Schl, 1906-7, Indpls Coll of Law, 1908; in newspaper work, Shelbyville, 1905-7; prac law, Shelbyville, 1908-10; on staff Indpls Star, 1910, and Indpls News, 1910-13; publicity dir Indpls Chamber of Commerce; elec asst Gen Secy Chamber of Commerce, 1914; res Indpls.

C C PERRY, financier, born Richmond, Ind, Dec 15, 1857; educ Earlham Coll; began work as messenger boy P C C & St L R R; learned telegraphy; mgr W U Tel Co, Richmond, 1880-84; came to Indpls '86 as representative Jenny Elec Co; one of orgn Marmon-Perry Light Co, 1888, and Indpls Lt & Pr Co, 1892; now pres and treas Indpls Lt & Ht Co; res Indpls.

J EDWARD MORRIS, real est broker, born Broad Ripple, Ind; attd State Normal, Terre Haute; taught schl 5 years Marion Co; mgr C U Tele Co, Shelbyville, 1903-7; engaged real estate bus, Indpls, 1907; orgn & elect pres Ind Real Est Assn, 1914; res Indpls.

DR R C LIGHT, physician, born Somerset, Ky, June 3, 1856; grad Rush Med College, 1879; orgn Broad Ripple Nat Gas Co, 1886; orgn Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Co, 1892; built Broad Ripple electric line and ran first cars, Sept, 1894; built White City, 1906; practiced med in Broad Ripple since 1880; res Broad Ripple, Ind.

THOMAS A WYNNE, business man, born Ottawa, Canada, 1866; attd common schls; moved to Indpls 1887; connected with Indpls Lt & Ht Co 28 years; V-P & Treas Indpls Lt & Ht Co; V-P Farmers Trust Co; served term in Indpls City Council; res Indpls.

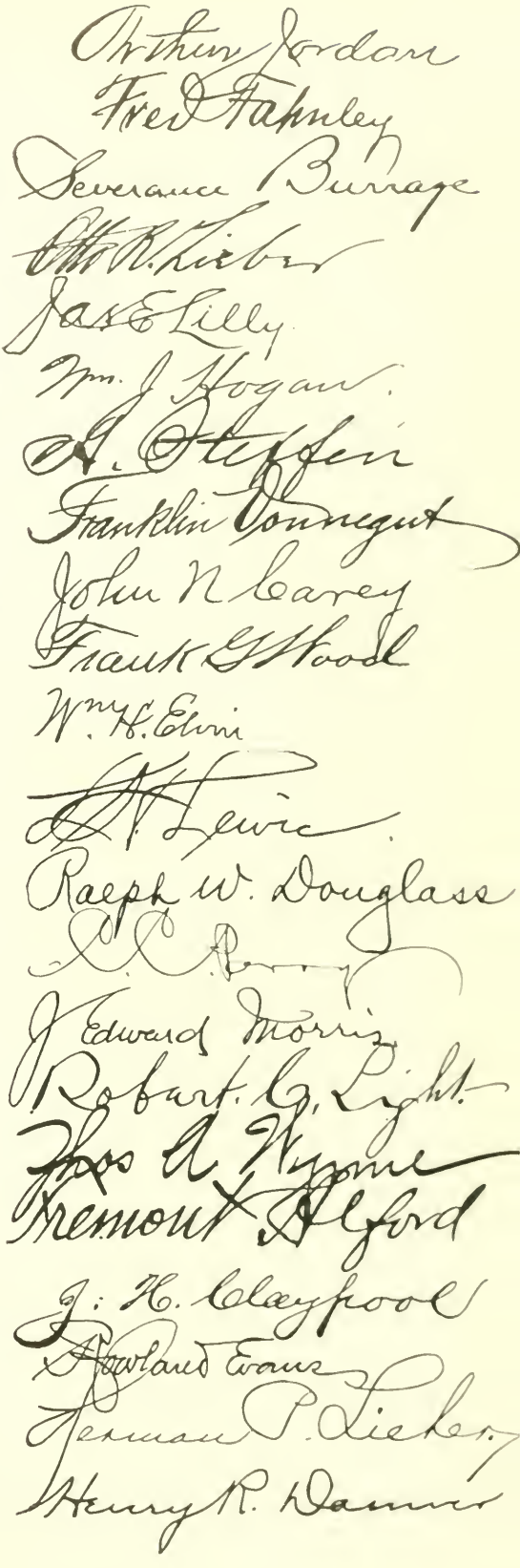
FREMONT ALFORD, lawyer, born near Eden, Ind, Dec 30, 1857; attd common schl, State Normal, Terre Haute; grad Central Law Schl, 1881; Depty Pros Atty, 1894-1898; Judge Criminal Court Marion Co, 1898-1907; res Indpls.

JEFFERSON H CLAYPOOL, lawyer, born Connersville, Ind, Aug 15, 1856; attd Univ of Va & Miami Univ; mem Ind Legislature, 1889-91; mem State Board Election Commissioners; res Indpls.

ROWLAND EVANS, lawyer, born Boston, Mass, Apr 10, 1864; attd Boston Public Schls, Ind Law Schl; standing examiner in chancery U S Court; mem Am, Indpls & State Bar Assns, Amer Assn for Advancement of Science, Am Economic Assn, Am Pol Science Assn; res Indpls.

HERMAN P LIEBER, business man, born Indpls Oct 9, 1873; attd public schls and Shortridge; entered merc business 1891; secy H Lieber Co; res Indpls.

HENRY R DANNER, born New York City, Dec 25, 1870; degrees: A B, A M, Rutger's Coll; LL B, A M, Ph D, Univ Minn; adm bar Minn, 1893; N Y State 1896; Ind 1910; with Wm Burford, Indpls, since 1909; res Indpls.



ALBERT M ROSENTHAL, business man, born Kokomo, Ind. Oct 17, 1876; attd Indpls Public Schls; began business 1903; now pres Standard Paper Co, mfg & wholesale dealers; res Indpls.

CHARLES F MEYER, business man, born Indpls Aug 4, 1852; educ Indpls & Cincti Bus Coll; began business in Indpls April, 1869; now V-P A B Meyer & Co; dir A & C Stone & Lime Co & Ind Plaster & Roofing Co; 33d A & A S R; treas Ind Consist 25 years; charter mem Murat Temple; treas over 30 years; res Indpls.

WILLIAM H BOCKSTAHLER, business man, born Indpls July 12, 1867; attd common schls; learned printer's trade; connected with stock yards 21 years as clerk Belt R R & Stock Yards Co; traffic mgr since 1909; res Indpls.

SOL SCHLOSS, business man, born Ligonier, Ind; attd public schls Ligonier; began as clerk at 14; engaged in merc business, Titusville, Pa. 1894; started in bus for self at Monmouth, Ill, 1897; came to Indpls 1910; now pres Schloss Bros Co, Indpls; dir Monmouth, Ill, Plow Factory; res Indpls.

AARON WOLFSON, business man, born Boston, Mass, July 24, 1871; attd English High Schl, Boston; came to Indpls Nov, 1904; now sec Kahn Tailoring Co; ex-pres Indpls Assn of Credit Men; dir Chamber of Commerce; chrman Natl Com on Commercial Arbit Natl Assn of Credit Men; res Indpls.

CHARLES L BUSCHMANN, business man, born Indpls Sept 5, 1876; attd Indpls High Schl, Capitol Univ, Columbus, O; began mfg 1887; V-P & Genl Mgr Lewis Meier & Co; dir wholesale div Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

THOMAS H SPANN, born Indpls June 8, 1848; A B Williams College, 1869; ret Indpls & eng in real est bus with his father, John S Spann; now pres John S Spann & Co, Inc; res Indpls.

PAUL H KRAUSS, business man, born Stuttgart, Germany, Oct 9, 1853; attd comn schls Stuttgart & Indpls; came to Indpls Jan, 1864; messenger boy in Ind Natl Bank 1868-70; engaged in haberdashery business 1871; now pres Paul H Krauss Co; pres Merchants Assn 1914; pres German Park Assn; dir Mchts Natl Bank; trustee Indpls Maennerchor; treas Ancient Landmark Lodge Masons since 1883; mem St James Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine; res Indpls.

GEORGE J MAYER, business man, born Indpls Jan 6, 1862; attd German, English & Public Schls; began business 1884; mem Chamber Commerce; pres Geo J Mayer Co; res Indpls.

FRED A HETHERINGTON, inventor and manufacturer, born Indpls, 1858; attd comn schls & Indpls Schl of Art; at 15 began work in Hetherington & Berner Mach Shop; supt Campbell Printing Press & Mfg Co, New York City, 1881; inventor Railway Asphalt Paving Plant used in estab first municipal paving plant in U S at Detroit; inventor Hetherington Camera, etc; res Indpls.

HENRY W KLAUSMANN, civil engineer, born Centralia, Ill, Sep 2, 1868; educ common schls; pract civil engr since 1891; appt surveyor Marion Co 1901; re-elect 3 terms till 1910; appt city engr 1910-14; music director Indpls Mil Band; chm Rep City comm 1910—; res Indpls.

HARRY E. BARNARD, chemist, born Dunbarton, N H, Nov 14, 1874; grad N H Coll, 1899; Ph D Hanover Coll, 1913; State Chem of N H, 1901-5; Chem State Bd Health of Ind, 1905; State Food and Drug Commr of Ind, 1907—; State Commr Weights and Meas of Ind, 1911; Food and Drug Insp Chem, U S Dept Agr, 1907—; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM SHIMER, born Indianapolis, Sept. 20, 1878; grad Butler Coll, 1902; Ind Med Coll, 1906; interne Indpls City Hosp, 1906-7; appt Supt Bacteriological Lab, Ind. State Bd Health, 1912.

C H BALDWIN, born Jenningsville, Pa, May 21, 1883; B S Bucknell, Pa, Univ, 1907; appt State Entomologist of Ind, 1911; res Edgewood, Ind.

JOHN N HURTY, born Lebanon, O, Feb 21, 1852; grad Medical Coll, 1881; Purdue Univ, 1886, Ph D; Prof Hygiene and Sanitary Science, Med Dept Ind Univ; Sec Ind State Bd Health; State Health Commr Ind, 1896—; Pres Ind Dental Coll; author "Health with Life," tc; res, Indpls.

JOHN D SHEA, born Bowling Green, Ky, Oct 29, 1864; att St John's Acad, Indpls; vice chm Dem Co Comm, Indpls, 1912; elect Doorkeeper Senate, Legis, 1913; appt supt bldgs and prop, State House, Jan 1, 1914.

MYRON D KING, born Covington, Ind., Aug. 9, 1859; grad Northwestern Univ, 1881; Dept Sec State Ind, 1884; 1891, Sec State unexpired term Claude Matthews; Priv Sec Gov Claude Matthews, 1893; Auditor Dem Nat Com, 1904 and 1908; Dept Aud State of Ind, 1911—; res, Indpls.

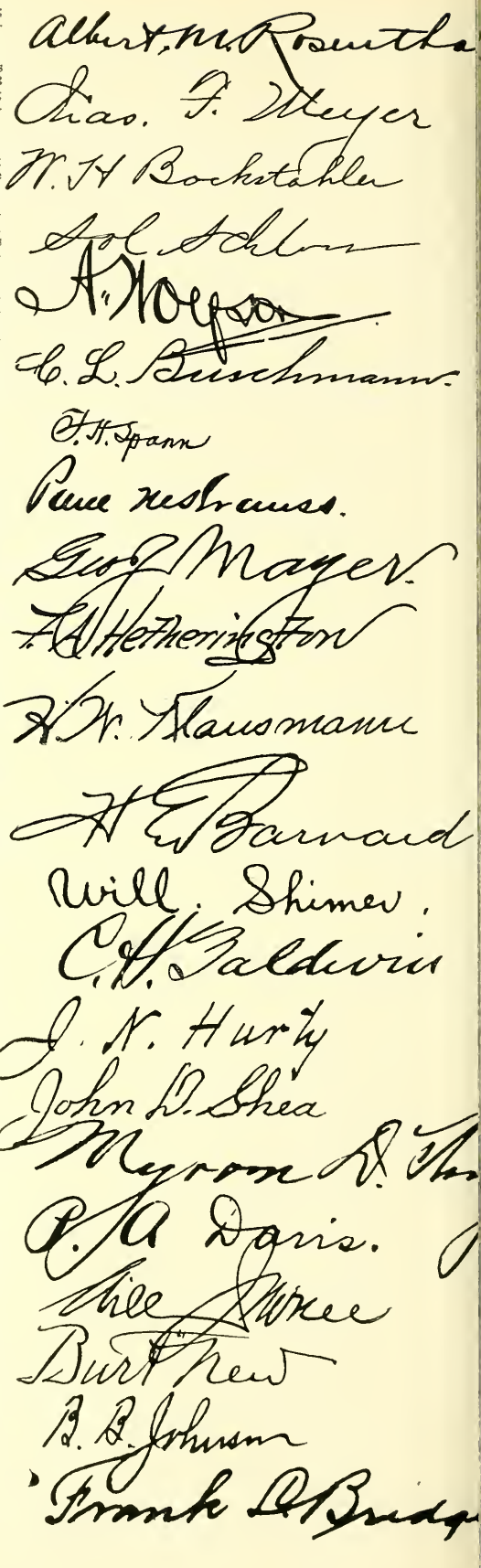
P A DAVIS, born Putnam Co, Ind. May 8, 1880; att. High Schl Kokomo; appt. Quartermaster-Gen, I N G, Jan 1 1914; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM J McKEE, born Madison, Ind, Dec 12, 1853; grad Yale Coll, Sheffield Scien Dept, 1875; identified with Ind Nat Guard since 1873; appt Brig-Gen Comdg, Mch 23, 1893; appt Brig-Gen U S V May 27, 1898; served until Mar 15, 1899; resigned as Brig-Gen Ind Nat Guard July 30, 1914; res, Indpls.

BURT NEW, born Vernon, Ind, Aug 26, 1870; att Ind Univ, 1888-89; Bethany Coll, W Va, A B, 1891; prac law Jennings Co; appt Counsel for Gov Marshall, 1908-'13; Counsel to Gov Ralston and Public Service Comm; res, Indpls.

B B JOHNSON, born Marlboro, O, Sept 2, 1852; att common and high schl; Asst Postmaster Kokomo, 1868-71; Dept and Treas Howard Co, 1878-84; Editor Kokomo Tribune, 1885-7; Editor-Propr Richmond Item, 1891-98; mem Bd of Wks, Richmond, 1905-09; appt Priv Sec Gov Ralston, Jan 1, 1913; res, Richmond.

FRANK L BRIDGES, born Indianapolis, Jan 3, 1878; att Ind Univ and Butler Coll; Reg Quar-Serg 158th Ind Vol Inf; appt Adj.-Gen Ind, Jan 1, 1914.



JOHN A LAPP, Librarian, born Filmore N Y, Nov 19, 1880; Ph B Alford Univ, 1906; grad scholar in polit science Univ Wis, 1906-7; fellow in economics Cornell, 1907-8; asst in politics, Cornell, 1908; legis. reference libr Ind, 1908-13; dir Ind Bur Lgis Informn, 1913—; sec State Commr Industrial and Agrl Educ, 1912-13; mngr editor "Special Libraries;" asso editor Nat Municipal Review, 1912-13; lecturer in legis Ind Univ, etc; res, Indpls.

LEO LANDO, Optician, born Hungary, 1851; educated in common schls; removed to U S, 1871, to Indpls Apr 27, 1889; manufacturing and refractory optician; res, Indpls.

L ERT SLACK, Lawyer, born Johnson Co, Ind, Oct 8, 1874; att grade and high schls; atty Johnson Co; state Rep and State Senator Ind Gen Assembly; res, Indpls.

LEWIS E LANCASTER, born Virginia, Ill; att pub schs and Gem City Bus. Coll; in wholesale grocery; bus mgr Liby Bureau, Indpls; res, Indpls.

HUGH DOUGHERTY, Banker, born on farm near Greenville, O, July 28, 1844; att Comm schs; removed to Bluffton, Ind; State Senator 1876-75; former Pres, Marion Trust Co; V P Fletcher Savings & Trust Co; appt by Gov Ralston Trustee Flood Fund; Pres Bd of Trustees De Pauw Univ; res, Indpls.

OSCAR L POND, Lawyer; born near Shelbyville, Mch 25, 1877; Ind Un A B, 1899; Columbia Un A M, L L B, Ph D; lawyer; author "Munic Control of Pub Ut"; V P Indpls Commercial Club & mem Chamber of Com.

ELMER W STOUT, Lawyer; born Paoli, Ind; grad Earlham Coll, 1896; grad Harvard Un Law Dept, 1901; atty Bd of Park Commrs, Indpls, 1908; res, Indpls.

GEORGE W BROWN, Real Estate Broker; born Indpls Jan 12, 1857; att pub schs; business course Butler Coll; res, Indpls.

GEORGE B ELLIOTT, Bond Broker, born Indpls Feb 29, 1868; att pub schs and Shortridge H S; mem State Legis 1897; Clerk Marion Co, 1898; res, Indpls.

OSWALD STAHN, State Official; born at Strehla a e Saxony, Germany, Sept 21, 1865; grad coll at Doebler, Saxony, 1882; book business at Ft Wayne, 1882-1910; appt Supt State Free Employment Bureau, Indpls, Jan 1, 1911.

WALLACE FOSTER, Author; born Vernon, June 22, 1837; att pub sch Vernon and Indpls; civil engr O & M R R, 1856; Lieut Co H 11th Ind Zouave Reg 3 mos serv Civil War, 1861; Lt Capt A D C and Pay Dept U S A to 1865; instituted patriotic instruc in pub schs, 1889; Woman's Relief Corps, etc; author of "Patriotic Primer for Am. Citizen," "Origin and Hist. of the Stars and Stripes"; owner of copyright "Fac Simile of the Declaration of Independence"; res, Indpls.

JAMES A COLLINS, Lawyer; born Arlington Mass, Oct 12, 1870; grad Ind Law Sch, 1904; judge City Court, Indpls, 1910-14; intro probation in that court, collection of money fines on installments and special sessions for women; elected Judge Crim Ct, Marion Co, 1914; res Indpls.

SAMUEL O PICKENS, Lawyer; born Owen Co, Ind, April 26, 1846; grad law dept, Ind Univ, 1873; came to Indpls 1886; pros atty Owen, Morgan & Greene Cos, 1877-81; memb Am, State & Indpls Bar Assns; atty Penn Ry Lines since 1878; res, Indpls.

ALEXANDER C AYRES, Lawyer; born Mt Carmel, Ind, Nov 9, 1846; grad A B N W Christian Univ (now Butler Coll), 1868; LL B, 1872; elec circuit judge Marion & Hendricks Cos, 1882-6; judge Marion Co Circuit Ct, 1890; pract law since; res, Indpls.

JESSE T JOHNSON, Architect; born Franklin Co, Mo, Aug 21, 1874; grad Indpls High Sch; Washington Univ (arct dept), St Louis, Mo, 1887-91; began pract Indpls, 1905; designer Owen Co court house, Tipton, and Sharpsville High Schs, Elks Club, Frankfort, Ind; Bona Thompson Libr, Indpls; Ind Bldg, Panama-Pac Expos; res, Indpls.

CHARLES O DURHAM, Physician; born Hendricks Co, Ind, May 9, 1867; taught sch Hendricks Co two years; grad Cent Coll Phy & Surg, 1892; attd Ky Sch of Med, 1891-2; interne Indpls City Hosp, 1892-3; 11 years memb fac Coll Phy & Surg; memb Bd Health, Indpls, 1897-9; pract since 1893; elec coroner, 1910; re-elec, 1912; res, Indpls.

JAMES BINGHAM, Lawyer; born Fountain Co, Ind, March 16, 1861; worked on farm, railroad, taught sch Fountain Co 6 years; co supt Fountain Co, 1883-87; pros atty Fountain & Warren Cos, 1891-93; atty gen of Ind, 1907-11; now pract law; res, Indpls.

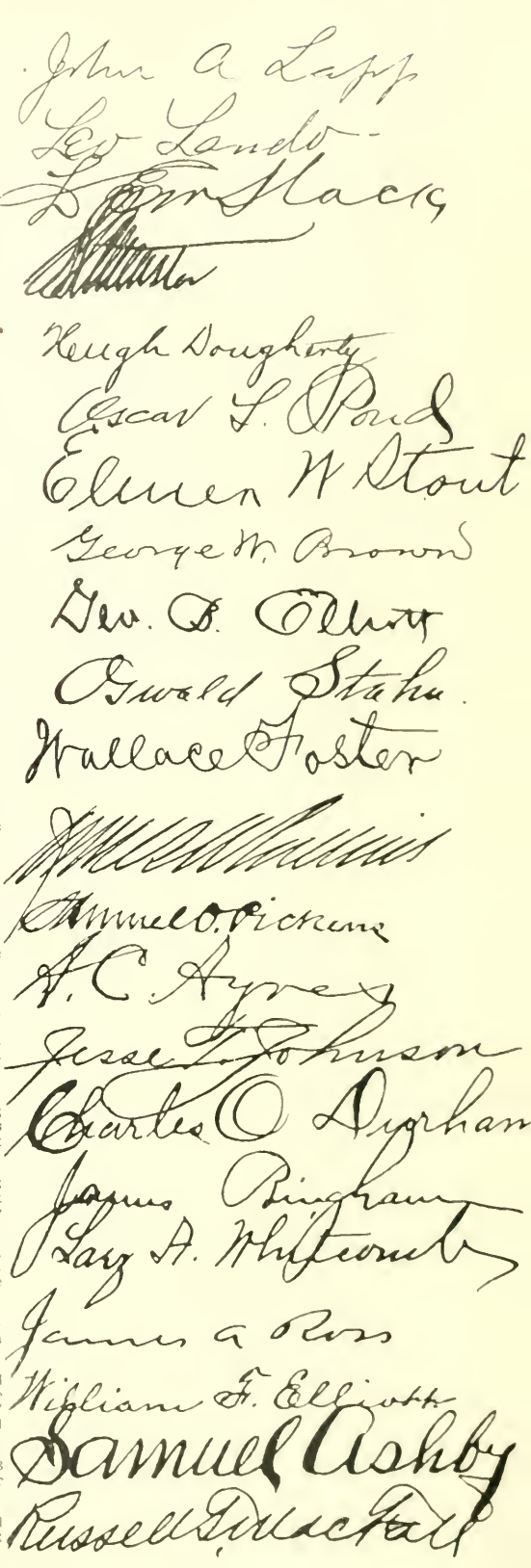
LARZ A WHITCOMB, Lawyer; born Clinton, Ind, March 26, 1871; Ph B, DePauw Univ, 1893; A B Yale Coll, 1894, and LL B Yale Law Sch, 1895; mem Ind Legis, 1899-01; prac law since 1895; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar Assn; res, Indpls.

JAMES A ROSS, Lawyer; born Delaware Co, Ind, Feb 19, 1883; attd Northwestern Univ; grad Ind Law Sch, 1904; mem Indpls Bar Assn; mem firm Matson, Gates & Ross; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM F ELLIOTT, Lawyer; born Indpls, Ind, April 29, 1859; attd Butler Univ, Univ of Mich and Cent Law Sch; collaborated with Judge Byron K Elliott, "Work of Advocate," "Roads & Streets," "Railroads," "Evidence," "Contracts"; magazine writer; memb Indpls, State and Am Bar Assns; res, Indpls.

SAMUEL ASHBY, Lawyer; born near Pittsboro, Ind, Aug 24, 1868; LL B Ind Univ, 1891; began practice law Indpls, 1892; mem Am, Indpls Bar Assns; res, Indpls.

RUSSELL T MAC FALL, Lawyer; born Floyd Co, Ind, Sept 20, 1865; attd Eikosi Acad, Salem, Ind; grad 1892, law dept, Univ Mich; began pract Indpls, 1893; mem Ind State & Indpls Bar Assns; res, Indpls.



ALBRECHT KIPP, business man; born Isingdorf, Bielefeld, Westphalia, Germany educ in German schls; came to Indpls 1867; connected with Charles Mayer & Co until 1880; estb firm of Kipp Bros with his brother Robert; pres Kipp Bros Co since incorp 1893; one of organizers of German House and pres since 1908; res Indpls.

MARION WARD, business man; born Parke County, Ind; educ High Schl Connersville, Ind; come to Indpls 1870; engaged in business with Roswell Ward his brother; now chmn bd of dir Mooney, Mueller Ward Drug Co; res Indpls.

CHARLES B SOMMERS, business man, born Cincinnati, O, Jan 26, 1873; attd grade and High Schl; came to Indpls 1899; pres Gibson Auto Co & D Sommers & Co; res Indpls.

HENRY C THOMSON, business man; born Morrow, O, Oct 12, 1862; educ Public Schls, Indpls; with Jas R Ross & Co 29 years; pres and mgr since 1900; mem Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

LOUIS G DESCHLER, business man; born Indpls Jan 24, 1865; attd German English Schl; began business Bates House July, 1878; founded and now pres Deschler Cig Co in 1883; dir Ind (Claypool) Hotel Co; res Indpls.

ALEXANDER M STEWART, business man; born Terre Haute Mch 4, 1867; became partner Wulschner & Son 1891; pres Wulschner Stewart Music Co 1901-12; pres and treas A M Stewart Realty Co; owner Stewart Talk Mach Co; res Indpls.

EDWARD SCHMIDT, business man; born Cincinnati, O, May 10, 1859; attd schls Hoboken, N J, & Leipsic, Germany, also German English Schl Indpls; began bus with C T Schmidt Brewery 1876; retired 1890; trip around world 1892-93; res Indpls.

GEORGE N MANNFELD, born Indpls Jan 5, 1866; att German English schl 1872-80; att Shortridge High Schl; engaged in tailoring business with his father, George Mannfeld, 1882; organized and first pres Marion Co Fish and Game Protec Assn; writer on fish and game protec and conservation; pres Ind Fish, Game and Forest League 1913-14; res Indpls.

FRANK MAUS FAUVRE, business man; born New Alsace, Dearborn Co, Ind, Jan 24, 1851; educ pub schls, German English Schl; Bryant-Stratton Bus Coll 1866-67; mem City Council 1877; pres and builder of Indpls & Eastern Trac line between Indpls and Cambridge City 1902; pres Fauvre Coal Co; V-p Rogue River Pub Serv Corp, Ore; res Indpls.

JOSEPH C SCHAF, business man; born Brookville, Ind, Jan 14, 1859; educ St Meinrad's Acad; 1881 came to Indpls; 1886 engaged in the Brewing business now pres and sole owner of the American Brewing Co; dir Fletcher Am Bank; dir Indiana Hotel Co; Waverly Elec Co; pres Columbia Club; V-p Ind Road Comms; res Indpls.

CARL F WALK, business man; born Indpls Aug 29, 1870; educ Indpls Grade Schls and Shrtrdge High Schl; 1886 connected with Theo Pfafflin Music House and Fairbanks Scale Co '87-88; entered store of Bingham & Walk 1888; firm of Julius Walk & Son 1892; now pres Julius C Walk & Son Inc; res Indpls.

R H McCLELLAN, business man; born Franklin, Ind, Feb 18, 1867; educ Comn Schls Franklin; came to Indpls age 13 with Fahnley-McCrea wholesale millinery; on road at 16; traveled for them for 28 years; with H B Gates orgn Hotel Colonial & Hotel Severin; mgr and pres Gates-McClellan Hotel Co; res Indpls.

PAUL HAGEN, business man; born Fortville, Ind, June 14, 1868; grad Notre Dame 1885; grain bus for 18 yrs; gen mgr Home Brewing Co for 8 yrs to date; res Indpls.

J J COLE, business man; born on farm near Connersville, Ind, Mch 23, 1869; educ High Schl Fayette Co & Bus Coll Richmond, Ind; with Parry Mfg Co 10 yrs; Moon Bros Carriage Co St Louis 8 yrs; began carriage mfg 1904; automobiles 1908; now pres Cole Motor Car Co; mem Natl Auto Cham of Com; mem Bd of Trade & Cham of Com; res Indpls.

HARRY B. GATES, business man; born Connersville, Ind, Sept 5, 1858; educ Common Schls Indpls; pres Climax Coffee & Bak Powder Co; pres Hotel Severin; res Indpls.

G A EFROYMSON, business man; born Evansville, Ind, Jan 21, 1870; attd Common Schls Indpls; began bus 1883; pres H P Wasson Co since Apr, 1912; mem Cham of Commerce & Bd of Trade; mem Union of American Hebrew Congregations; res Indpls.

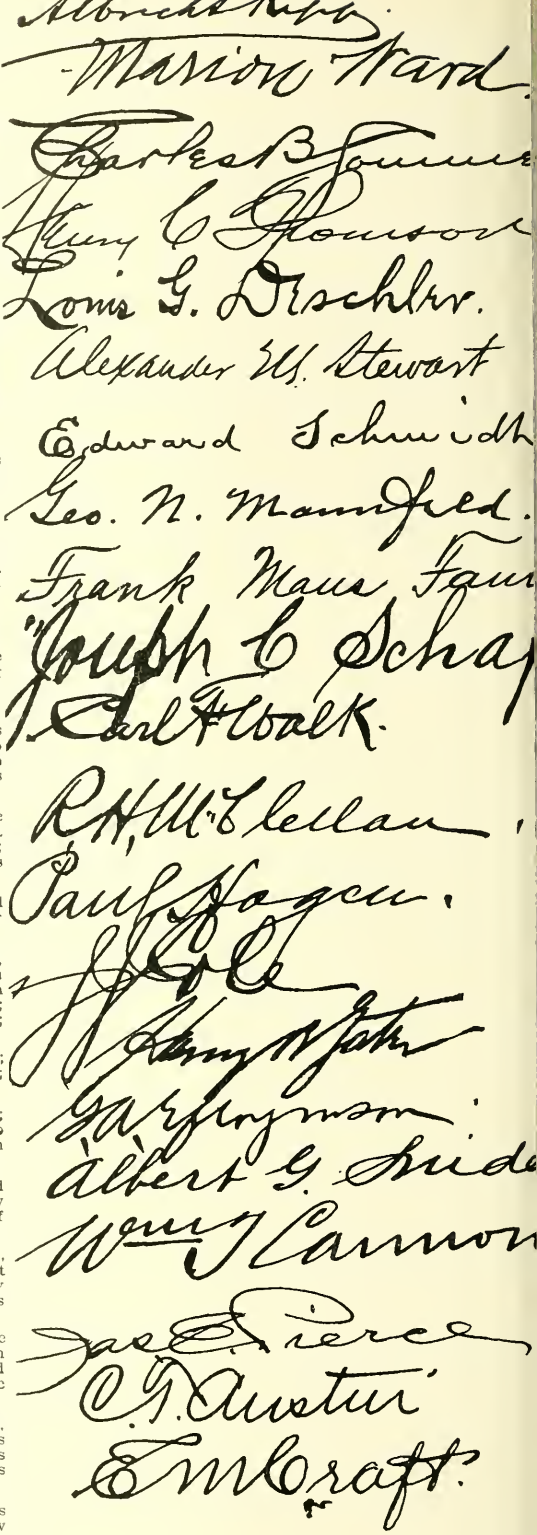
ALBERT G SNIDER, business man; born Indpls, Feb 23, 1878; attd Comn Schls, High Schl, Butler Coll; entered present bus 1898; now pres of Hide Leather & Belting Co; mem Cham of Com, Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

WILLIAM T CANNON, Railroad Official; born Logansport, Ind, Apr 23, 1856; attd pub schls in Wis; returned to Ind in 1873 to accept clerkship with Indpls Peru & Chicago Ry; 1883 treas of same; secy 1901; in 1887 orgn The R R Men's Build & Sav Assn; now pres; res Indpls.

JAS E PIERCE, Railway Official; born Buffalo, N Y, Nov. 14, 1863; educ Indpls High Schl; at 14 began as messenger for Merchants Despatch Transp Co; became asstd agt in 1885, Dairy Agt 1893; was elected treas of the R R Men's Build & Sav Assn upon orgn in 1887; elec secy & auditor of this assn in 1912; res Indpls.

CHARLES T AUSTIN, Express Company Official; born New Albany, Ind, Feb 19, 1866; grad Vincennes High Schl, began work with Adams Express Co, Vincennes at 18 yrs & served as agent at various places and resigned as agt at Indpls 1903; 1903 orgn present bus Express Parcel Delivery Co; now pres; res Indpls.

E M CRAFT, Manufacturer; born Indpls Sept 9, 1881; attd pub schls and Manual Training High Schl; began bus with A P Craft 1897; now pres & gen mgr A P Craft Co; res Indpls.



MARSHALL T LEVEY, Manufacturing Printer; born Madison, Ind, Oct 6, 1875; attd Shortridge Hgh Schl Indpls; secy & treas Thornton-Levey Co; res Indpls.

FRED J OSTERMEYER, business man; born Indpls Dec 21, 1879; attd German Lutheran Schl & Bus Coll; began bus at 16 with Severin Ostermeyer & Co, and Severin & Co till June, 1901; sales with Ind Paper Co; now pres; mem Indpls Cham of Com; pres Ostermeyer Realty Co, dir Schwartz Elec Co; res Indpls.

RALPH A LEMCKE, Capitalist; born Evansville, Ind, Feb 5, 1880; grad St Johns Delafield, Wis; attd Princeton Univ; pres R A Lemcke Realty Co; mng Trustee Lemcke Estate; mem Bd of Gov; B of Trade; res Indpls.

A S BENSON, Banker and Live Stock Commission Broker; born Rush Co, Ind, Aug 4, 1858; began work as messenger boy in First Natl Bank; in Live Stock Comn bus for 36 yrs; pres Live Stock Exch Bank; res Indpls.

T S GRAVES, Live Stock Broker; was born Nelson Co, Ky, June 28, 1852; educ Transylvania Univ Lexington, Ky; Northwestern Christian (now Butler) Univ; began business Union Stock Yards 1877; was pres Indpls Live Stock Exchange 1887-1897; pres Natl Live Stock Exchange 1908-10; senior member T S Graves-Navin Co.

GORDON B. TANNER, business man; born April 4, 1886; attd The Adirondack Florida schl, Rainbow Lake, N Y; began business with father in Tanner & Co, wholesale sheet metals July 18, 1904; at present head of firm; mem Indpls Bd of Trade; wholesale Trade div of Chamber of Com; res Indpls.

HENRY C THORNTON, Manufacturing Printer; born Bedford, Ind, Nov 8, 1851; A B Hanover Coll 1871; began business in Bedford, Ind, 1873; gen merchandise; in blank book & sta bus in Indpls 1885 to present; now pres Thornton Levy Co; mem Cham of Commerce & Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

FINLEY P MOUNT, Lawyer; born Montgomery Co, Ind, Nov 26, 1866; B. S. Wabash Coll 1890; A M 1895; studied law Crawfordsville & Anderson; admitted 1892; practiced law Crawfordsville 1892-1912; Indpls since; taught schl '84-'86; prin Crawfordsville High Schl '90-'92; mem Bd Trustees Wabash Coll; City att Crawfordsville 12 yrs; res Indpls.

EDWARD E GATES, Lawyer; born Indpls Aug 23, 1871; grad Yale 1891, PhB; Ind Law Schl LLB 1895; began practice of law in 1893 at Indpls; served in war with Spain in 27 Light Battery Ind Vol 1898; Spanish Amer War; pres Lincoln League of Ind, 2 yrs 1906; mem Indpls Bar Assn; res Indpls.

JAMES P GOODRICH, Lawyer; born Randolph Co. Ind, Feb 18, 1864; attd Winchester High Schl & DePauw Univ; taught schl 2 yrs in Randolph Co; began practice in 1888; chairman Rep State Com 1901-10; mem Natl Com 1912-16; mem State Bar Assn; res Winchester, Ind.

HORACE E KINNEY, Grain Broker; born Stilesville, Ind, Sept 6, 1858; attd common schls; at age of 11 entered Ry service as a telegraph operator; later connected with the Associated Press in like capacity; entered grain business in Indpls 1883; V-p Indpls Bd Trade 1897-98; and since mem Bd of Gov; res Indpls.

EDGAR H EVANS, Miller; born Saratoga Springs, N Y, July 18, 1870; grad Shortridge Hgh Schl; Wabash Coll 1892 A B & A M; began flour milling with Geo Evans & Son; now pres-treas Acme-Evans Mill Co; pres Indpls Bd of Trade 1911-12; Gov Bd Trade since 1898; treas Indpls Elev Co; dir Summitville Drain Tile Co; Indpls Cham Com; ex-p Boys Club; mem Chicago & St Louis Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

BENJ B MINOR, business man; born Lodi, N Y, Oct 20, 1840; taught schl 4 yrs New York State; attd Seminary Ovid Seneca Co, N Y; operating Country Elevators 50 yrs; mem Bd of Trade 1885; acting Gov 17 yrs; res Indpls.

AUGUSTUS LYNCH MASON, Lawyer; born Bloomington, Ind, Feb 10, 1859; attd Northwestern Christian (now Butler) Univ; PhB, A M Depauw univ; retired from law pract 1910; was pres Cit St Ry Co Indpls; Dean Depauw Univ Law Schl; lect r r law Ind Law Schl; since 1898 atty Depauw Univ, I & E Ry etc; Author "Pioneer History of Am," etc; res Indpls.

J A RINK, business man; born Lawrenceburgh, Ind, Apr 15, 1858; attd comn schls; began usiness at age of 14 with M H Spades; est The Rink Cloak House 1878; appointed pres board of works 1914 beginning Jan 5; res Indpls.

FRANK A WITT, Grain Broker; born Thornton, Ind, Oct 15, 1884; grad Frankfort, Ind, Hgh Schl 1902; A B Franklin Coll 1906; came to Indpls with Stebbins-Witt Grain Co 1909; since engaged in grain comn bus; Gov Bd of Trade since 1912; res Indpls.

GEO H EVANS, Manufacturer; born Waynesville, O, Oct 15, 1863; grad Haverford Coll Pa 1883; with I P Evans & Co 1883; Evans Milling Co since 1904; Gov Bd of Trade since; now Pres Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

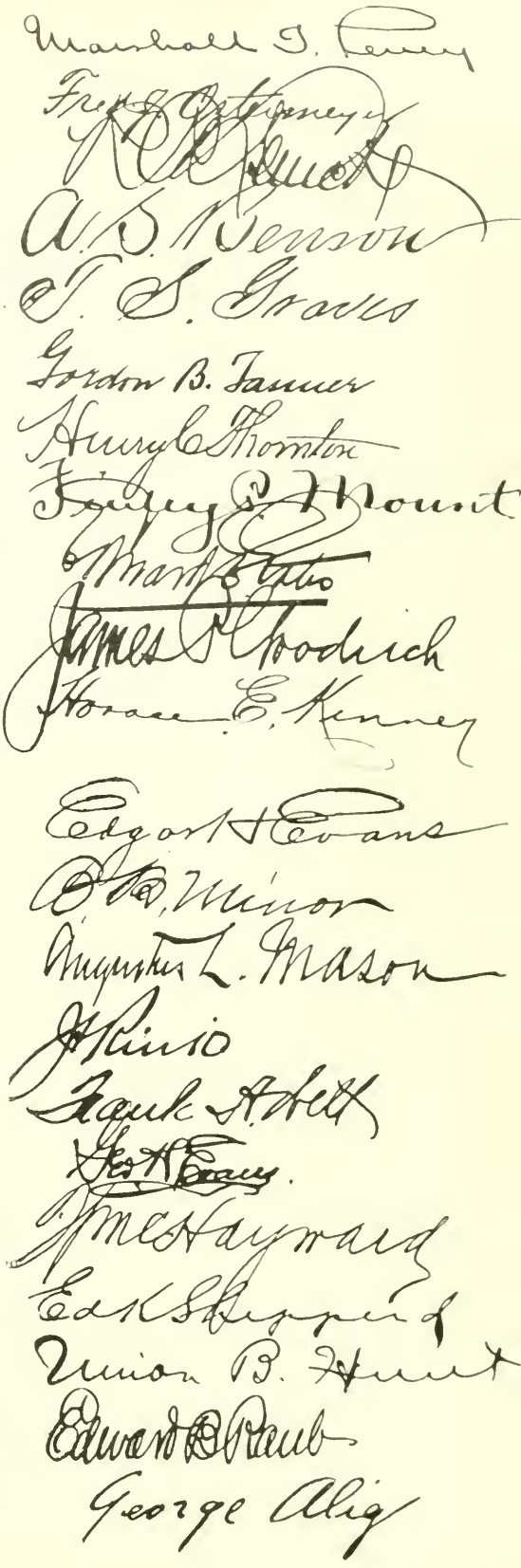
WM C HAYWARD, Grain Broker; born Mahomet, Ills, Dec 4, 1883; attd Ill St Normal & Ill State Univ; came to Indpls 1911; grain broker & mgr of Mutual Grain Co; mem Bd of Trade; res Brownsburg, Ind.

ED K SHEPPERD, Grain Broker; born Brookville, Ind, July 6, 1881; attd public schls Brookville & Indpls; in grain trade in Indpls since 1896; mem Bd of Trade; mgr Cleveland Grain Co; res Indpls.

UNION B HUNT, Lawyer; born Randolph Co, Ind, Sept 2, 1864; educ common schls; Secretary State of Ind 1898-1902; Chmn Ind Ry Commn 1905-08; was pres and genl counsel Supr Lodge K of P Ins Dept.

EDWARD B RAUB, Lawyer; born Chalmers, Ind, Dec 23, 1871; DePauw Univ PhB 1894; Ind Law Schl LLB 1895; began practice law 1895; City Atty 1903-5; County Atty 1910-11; asstd in orgn of Indpls Life Ins Co 1905; secy, V-p & gen counsel; Gov Bd of Trade 1913; res Indpls.

GEORGE ALIG, Manufacturer; born Chur, Switzerland, Feb 22, 1852, att Univ of Freiburg; came to Am 1872; began work with Deloss Root & Co, stove mfgrs and has been in same business since; was pres Indpls Stove Co 1892; now pres and mgr Home Stove Co, res Indpls.



JOHN H EMRICH, Mem[illegible] Co, Ind, Sept 16, 1860; attd public schs Ind 14; [illegible] boy with Emrich, Paulina & Co Furn M'frs, Indpls, [illegible] with father Henry Emrich and bro W F Emrich, and Co, 1[illegible] present name of Emrich Furn Co in 1895; secy & treas since incorp; dir Indpls Bd of Schl Commissioners pres Bd 1904; mem Chamber of Com; res Indpls.

W F MILHOLLAND, Street Railway Official; born Cartersburg, Ind, Aug 24, 1856; attd Comm & High schls Putnam Co; came to Indpls July, 1880; began as office boy with Citizens Street Ry Co 1883; paymaster and cashier now secy & treas Indpls Tract & Term Co; assid sec and treas Indpls St Ry Co & Terre H T & E Tract Co; res Indpls.

CHARLES L. HENRY, Ex-Congressman; born Hancock Co, Ind, July 1, 1849; attd pub schls and Asbury Univ (now DePauw); afterward grad in law at Ind Univ; practiced law at Pendleton and Anderson 25 yrs; State Senator '80-84; Congress 1895-99; official Interurban Rys from 1891 to present; res Indpls.

IRA E GUTHRIE, Interurban Railway Official; born in Brown Co, Ind, Feb 28, 1881; educ pub schls and High Schl; 14 yrs experience in higher accounting and with financial systems of banks, Indus, Ry and pub utility corps; now treas of Interstate Pub Ser Co, owning and operating elec rys and pub utilities serving 30 Ind cities and towns; res Indpls.

CHESTER P WILSON, Electric Railroad Official; born Indpls, Feb 8, 1871; M E, MM E Cornell Univ; was supt Phila Pa Tract Co; chief engr Milwaukee Elect Ry & Lt Co; genl mangr Camps Bay Tramways, Cape Town, S Africa; supt Lack & Wyom Val Ry Scranton, Pa etc; now pres Interstate Pub Serv Co, Indpls; Cent Ind Lt Co; Louisville & Northern Ry & Lt Co; Louisville & Southern Ind Tract Co; United Gas & Elect Co; res Indpls.

ROBERT R HARGIS; Railroad Traffic Manager; born Frankfort, Ky, July 6, 1882; educ Univ Schl of Ky; Yale Coll; with railroad and express companies till 1914; now traffic manager Indpls Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

C A McCOTTER, insurance man; born Kipton, Lorain Co, O, June 2, 1861; attd High Schl and Business Coll; secy and mgr Grain Dealers Natl Mutual Fire Ins Co; treas Childrens' Aid Assn; res Indpls.

JOHN F ROBBINS, Lawyer; born Economy, Ind, June 11, 1856; educ Earlham Coll, Ohio Wesleyan Univ & Mich Univ; began practice in 1878 at Richmond, Ind; pros atty Wayne Co 1884-86; mem of law firm of Monks, Robbins, Starr & Goodrich; res Richmond.

E E FLICKINGER, insurance man; born Willoughby, O, Apl 7, 1862; Otterbein Univ B S 1883; M D Cleveland Med Coll 1885; practiced med 5 yrs; started as local agt with John Hancock Life Ind Co of Boston Mass at Willoughby, O, 1890; spec agt Cleveland 1891; state agt for Ind since 1892; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

GEORGE C CALVERT, born Charleston, Ills, Sept 2, 1871; PhB DePauw 1893; AM 1894; LL B Ind Law Schl 1896; Fellow in Univ of Chicago 1894-5; editorial writer The Indpls Press; since 1901 mgr Indpls Clearing House Assn; res Indpls.

VICTOR C KENDALL, business man; born Six Points, Ind, Mch 9, 1863; attd High Schl Hendricks Co; with L S Ayres & Co 33 yrs; now secy-treas of Amer Mortgage Guarantee Co; treas Sunlight Coal Co & Ohio Valley Coal Co; mem Bd of Trade & Cham of Com; res Indpls.

JOHN C WRIGHT, Capitalist; was born Rockville, Ind, Oct 17, 1832; att Asbury (now DePauw) Univ; att Berlin Univ 1857; was secy legation under his father Gov. Wright who was serving his second term as minister; after his father's death was chrge d'affairs legation; since 1868 connected with banking and real estate bus in Indpls.

M B WILSON, Banker; born Palestine, Ills, Dec 8, 1845; educ Vincennes Univ & Marburg Germany; began banking Sullivan, Ind, Oct 1870; estb Cap Natl Bank Indpls Dec, 1889; pres of same until 1904; pres Columbia Natl until June, 1909; orgn Nat Live Stock Ins Co 1910; dir of various coml & financial orgn; res Indpls.

FRED J MACK, Decorator; born Cleveland, O, Jan 5, 1854; attd comn schls Cleveland; came to Indpls 1872; learned trade of decorator; estb firm of F J Mack & Co Sept, 1877; mem Indpls City Council 1884-88; legislature from Marion Co 1891-93; Bd of Safety 1895-1900; Park Bd Jan 1902; Bd of Works 1906-10; res Indpls.

ORAN PERRY, Soldier-Author; born at Liberty, Ind, Feb 1, 1838; attd public schls; bookkeeper until Civil War; served Civil war from Apr 19, 1861 to July 5, 1865; private, adjutant, lt col, col 16th and 69th Ind; with Penn Ry 35 yrs; Q M G & Adj Gen Ind, 1902-11; author "Indiana in Mexican War"; res Indpls.

ALVIN HUGH SMITH, business man; born Cleveland, O, Apl 17, 1875; educated public schl and coml coll; began in bicycle bus; then engaged in engineering and contracting and banking; identified with auto bus since 1903; now Indpls mang Ford Motor Co; res Indpls.

F A BUTLER, business man; born Morgantown, Ind, Mch 30, 1876; educ Morgantown schls; with Big 4 Ry 6 yrs; Merchants Natl Bank 10 yrs; C B Cones Son Mfg Co 5 yrs; since 1909 Secy Cones Mfg Co; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

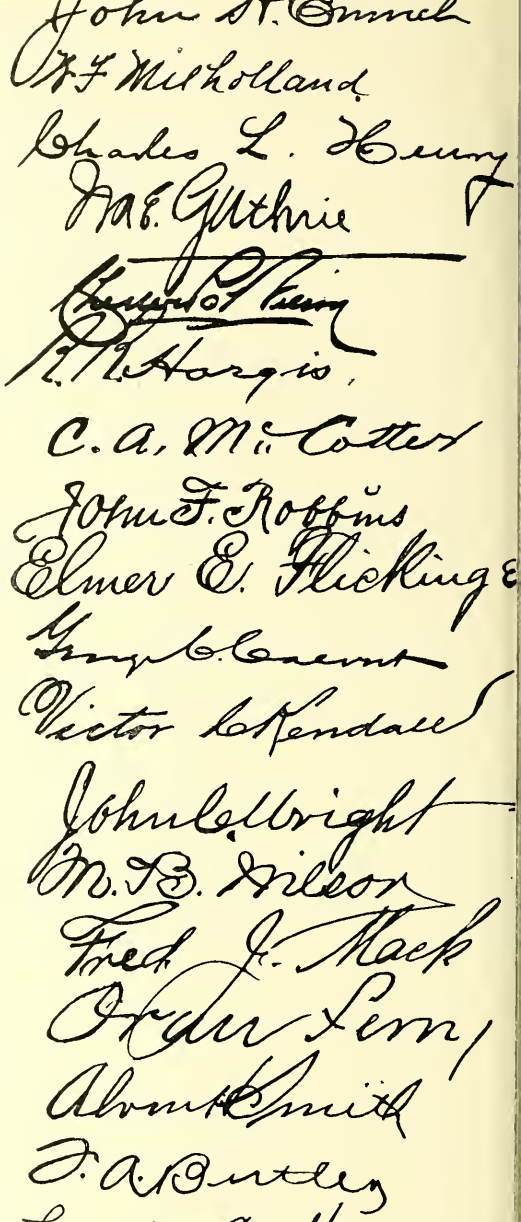
LOUIS C HUESMANN, business man; born Dayton, O, June 20, 1856; attd public schls Dayton, O; began work Am Exp Co; engaged in merc business Union City 1889; orgn Central Supply Co 1902; now pres; res Indpls.

ROBERT C LOSEY, born Utica, O, mem 115th Ind Vol Com C till Feb, 1864; joined U S Navy Apr 1, 1864-65; mem Met Theater Stock Co, Indpls, 1867-69; dept Sheriff Marion Co 1873; appt Assn in Bankruptcy 1877 by Judge W Q Gresham; res Indpls.

ALEXANDER W THOMSON, Broker; born Morrow, O, May 18, 1858; educ public schls, in brokerage business Indpls since 1888; mem N Y Stock Exchange; N Y Cotton Exchange; Chicago Bd of Trade; Indpls Bd of Trade; Indpls Stock Exchange; res Indpls.

PHILANDER H FITZGERALD, Lawyer; born Greensburg, Ind, Feb 14, 1848, studied law and attended Bryant & Stratton Commercial Law Schl; pract pension law since 1872; founded City of Fitzgerald, Ga, 1896; res Indpls.

JOHN R WELCH, Real Estate Broker; born Warsaw, Ky, Oct 23, 1856; educ public and parochial schls; came to Indpls 1875 became secy Celtic Soc & Laeth assn 1884; in real estate and insurance business since 1888; [illegible] and dir N[illegible] City Bank; dir Citizens Gas Co; Greater Indpls Indus Inst Assn; Marion Title Guar Co; mem Cham of Commerce; res Indpls.



BERNARD E O'CONNOR, business man; born Indpls, Ind, April 24, 1876; grad St Viateurs Coll, Bourbonnais Grove, Kankakee, Ills, 1892; entered firm of M O'Connor Co, wholesale grocers, 1892, now secy-treas; secy Wilson-Bryan League, Ind 1915; res Indpls.

OREN M RAGSDALE, business man; born Franklin, Ind Mar 2, 1884; attd Indiana Univ; A B Yale 1907; attd New York Law Schl, entered banking business Franklin 1907; engaged in brokerage bus with Louis E Lathrop, Indpls, 1908; estb firm Oren M Ragsdale & Co, 1911; elected pres Indpls Stk Exch 1914; res Indpls.

H THOMAS HEAD, insurance man; born on farm Davis Co, Ky, Nov 26 1869; attd country schl 5 yrs; worked on farm until 20; clerk in country store 3 yrs; travl slsmn 4 yrs; at 27 began work in life ins for Prudential Life Ins Co as agt; with Metro Life Ins 5 yrs; orgn Public Sav Ins Co, Indpls, 1909; now pres; res Indpls.

WILLIAM H COOK, business man; born Apr 22, 1854, Indpls, Ind; attd public schls and German English Schl; with Fahnley & McCrea 45 yrs; now V-p; res Indpls.

MAURICE DONNELLY, born in Ireland Apr 21, 1859; attd Parochial schls; county recorder Marion Co 1892-3; mgr Terre Haute Brew Co; secy-treas North Western Ranch Co & Adams Co Land & Inv Co; res Indpls.

GEORGE O ROCKWOOD, business man; born Aug. 7, 1872, Chattanooga, Tenn; attd Indpls Pub Schl & Purdue Univ; came to Indpls 1880; with Rockwood Mfg Co since 1893; now pres; res Indpls.

OTTO P DELUSE, business man; born Indpls, Ind, Oct 16, 1877; attd public schl and Com'l Coll; secy Indpls Brewing Co; treas Kihler-Lieber Co; worthy pres Fraternal Order of Eagles; dir Cham of Com; dir Eagles Temple Assn; res Indpls.

ELMER E CRANE, business man; born Eaton, O, May 12, 1866; attd public schl Noblesville; in 1895 estb the largest wholesale cigar house in Ind "The House of Crane"; branches Louisville, Evansville, Ind, Bloomington, Ills; res Indpls.

FREDK C GROSSART, business man; born Odernheim, Rhein, Germany, July 6, 1855; attd pub schl and gymnasium; came to Amer May 1868; to Indpls Mch, 1877; was connected with Ger Telegraph 3 yrs; Germania House 10 yrs; asstd mgr Indpls Brew Co 10 yrs; mem Ind Legislature 1893; now mem firm of Grossart & Gale; res Indpls.

EDWARD C GALE, business man; born Cumberland, Ind, Dec 25, 1874; attd Comn Schls; entered commercial bus in 1890 at Indpls with firm of Koepper & Waterman; estab in bus Jan, 1906, with firm of Grossart & Gale; mem Indpls Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

J E REAGAN, business man; born Indpls, Ind, May 22, 1865; attd pub schls, began with Baldwin-Miller Co, wholesale jewelers; in 1884 as city slsmn; now secy-treas same; dir Cham of Com; res Indpls.

CLYDE E TITUS, Funeral Director; born Williamsport, Ind, Sept 1, 1881; attd Williamsport Hgh Schl; grad Chicago Coll of Embalming; aptd a mem State Board of Embalmers by Gov. Hanly and elec secy of Bd for 4 yrs; mem of Cham of Com; Past Master of Pentalpha Lodge of Masons 564 Indpls; mem of Ind Funeral Dir Assn; pres N Am Conference Embalmers Exam Bd; res Indpls.

JOSEPH K SHARPE, Manufacturer; born Indpls; attd city academy and Wabash Coll; began business with his father J K Sharpe about 1880; became identified with Indiana Manufacturing Co as secy and treas 1892; pres of company since 1907; res Indpls.

HENRY KLANKE, business man; was born in Liebenau Hessen-Cassel, Germany, May 21, 1852; attd schl in Germ, Com'l Coll in Indpls; came to Amer in 1867 to Indpls 1868; painter and decorator till 1877; mgr contr dept Consumers Gas Trust Co till 1904; in Ins & Real Est since; res Indpls.

MAJOR TAYLOR, business man; born in Dundas, Ont, Canada, Feb 22, 1841; attd pub schl until 15; six yrs as marble cutter and carver; now pres Excelsior Ldry Co; estab first steam public laundry in Ind 1878; res Indpls.

ALBERT R WORM, business man; born Landsberg, East Prussia, Germany, Dec 15, 1866; attd pub schls; came to Indpls 1893; eng in packing bus; estb Worm & Co 1901; now pres of Co; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

I F KAHN, business man; born Indpls, Sept 8, 1885; attd Shortridge Hgh Schl & Univ of Wisc; began bus with Capital Paper Co 1904; now pres & mgr Capital Paper Co; res Indpls.

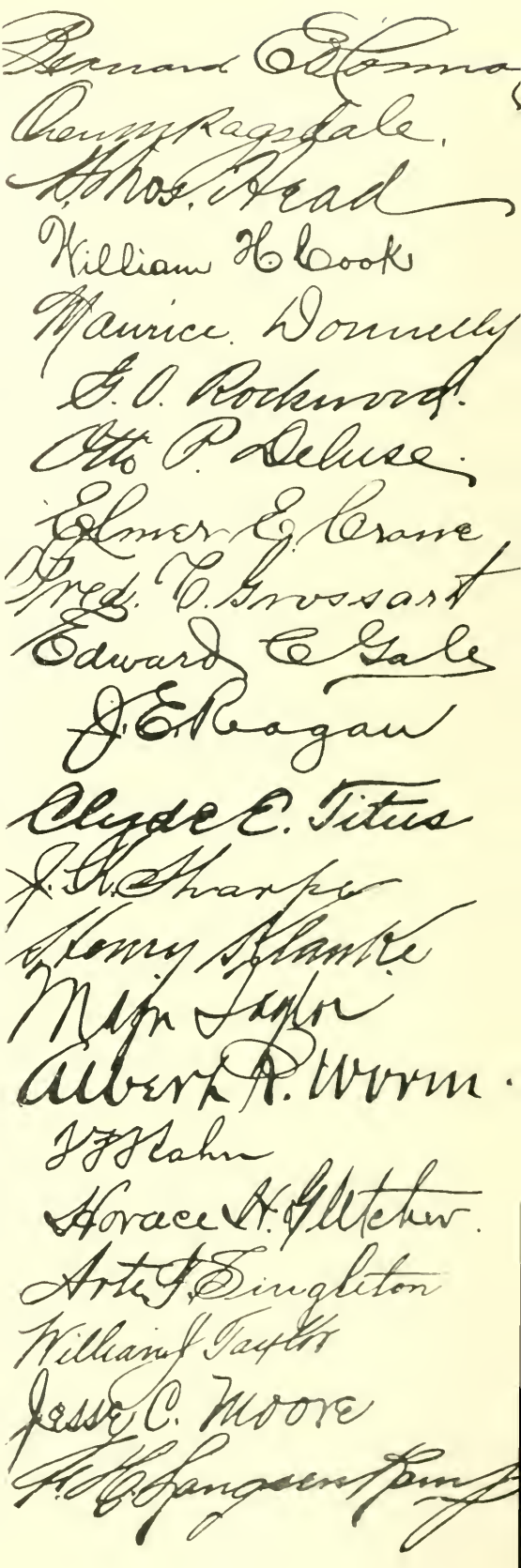
HORACE H FLETCHER, Agriculturist and Live Stock Dealer; born Marion Co, Ind, May 2, 1856; grad Northwestern Christian Univ (now Butler Coll) 1878; prac law 5 yrs; agriculturist and live stock Comn merchant; pres Indpls Live Stock Exch for 3 yrs; res Indpls.

ARTE F SINGLETON, Banker; born Columbus, Ind, June 29, 1866; attd comn schls of Ind; bookkeeping and accting until 1900 then associated with the Ind Nat Bank until May, 1913, orgn the Live Stock Exch Bank at the Union Stock Yards; elec cashier; res Indpls.

WILLIAM J TAYLOR, business man; born Indpls, 1876; A B Harvard 1899; Ind Law Schl LLB, 1901; Asst City Atty 1901-3; prac 4 yrs; V-p The Taylor Belting Co 1903; now pres; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

JESSE C MOORE, business man; born Delphi, Ind, 1868; grad Delphi Hgh Schl; attd Ann Arbor Mch Hgh Schl; PhB & LLB Univ of Mich; attd Harvard Coll 1 yr; began practicing law in Indpls in 1891; after 6 yrs went into mfg bus; pres Standard Coal & Sup Co; secy-treas Columbia Schl Sup Co; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

F H LANGSENKAMP, business man; born Indpls, May 21, 1878; attd St. Mary's, Indpls & St Josephs, Teutopolis, Ill; began with Wm Langsenkamp; business estb in 1868; succeeded in 1908; mem Cham of Com & Bd of Trade; res Indpls.



WILLIAM KOTHE, business man; born Indpls, May 8, 1858; educ German-English Schl & Indpls High Schl; estb Kothe-Wells & Bauer Co in 1889; been engaged in Wholesale Groc Bus 36 yrs; now pres Kothe-Wells & Bauer; res Indpls.

JOHN M DALRYMPLE, business man; born Flemingsburg, Ky. Sept 17, 1846; attd Country schls; learned saddlery trade at 13 yrs of age; came to Ind in 1851; eng in wholesale saddlery bus in Indpls in 1881; one of orgn of Indpls Saddlery Co; pres since about 1900; mem Bd of Trade; Cham of Com; res Indpls.

LOUIS H LEVEY, business man; born Madison, Ind, Jan 19, 1857; attd pub schs; began prtg bus with father W P Levey at Madison in bus estb 1848; moved to Indpls 1883 and estb firm Levey Bros & Co; was pres; mem Bd of Trade; mem Cham of Com; res, Indpls.

H H HARRISON, business man; born Indpls Aug 18, 1863; attd Washington Univ, St Louis; with United Edison Mfg Co in Chicago office 1891; connected with promotion of industry since; now pres Merchants Heat & Light Co; V-p Ann Arbor R R Co; mem Cham of Commerce; res Indpls.

HENRY SEVERIN, business man; born Indpls, Ind, Apr 9, 1870; educ German-English and Indpls High Schls; began bus with Severin Ostermeyer & Co at 20; dir Fletcher-Am Nat Bnk; owner of Hotel Severin; pres Lewis Meier & Co; res Indpls.

EDWARD J RAUCH, Cigar Manufacturer; born Indpls, Dec 23, 1877; grad Shortridge High Schl & Notre Dame Univ B S 1894; began bus with father John Rauch in cigar mfg; estb firm of Ed J Rauch Co 1910; mem Cham of Com and Bd of Trade; mem Natl Assn of Credit Men; res Indpls.

CHARLES W WELLS, business man; born Indpls, Aug 29, 1855; attd public schls until 1865; worked on farm till 19; began in wholesale gro bus in Indpls 1873; one of orgn of firm Kothe-Wells-Bauer 1889; now V-p Kothe Wells Bauer Co; mem Natl Wholesale Grocers Assn; res Indpls.

O D HASKETT, business man; born on a farm Hamilton Co, Ind, Oct 30, 1868; attd comn schls and Union High Acad; mem town council 1 yr and treas 3 yrs Cicero, Ind; worked on farm until 1890 then engaged in lbr bus; pres O D Haskett Lbr Co; pres Indpls Cham of Com 1914; res Indpls.

GEORGE M DICKSON, business man; born Indpls, Aug 15, 1873; attd Shortridge High Schl; began bus with D P Erwin Co 1888; entered automobile bus 1902 with National Motor Vehicle Co; now secy-treas and gen mgr; mem Natl Automobile Cham of Com; res Indpls.

ANTON VONNEGUT, business man; born Indpls, Dec 18, 1881; grad Manual Training High Schl 1901; Cornell Univ M E 1905; prac mech engr 3 yrs; Vonnegut Hdwe Co 3 yrs; Vonnegut Machinery Co 1911; pres Vonnegut Machinery 1914; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

HENRY T HEARSEY, business man; born London, Eng, Feb 11, 1863; attd comn schl Boston, Mass; came to Amer as a child to Indpls 1885; pioneer of the Wholesale & Retail Bicycle and Auto Bus of Ind; gov of Bd of Trade since June 15, 1903; res Indpls.

FRED I WILLIS, business man; born Waterloo, Ind, Sept 27, 1873; grad Waterloo High Schl 1893; began as clerk 1894 H T Hearsey Co; now Secy-mgr Hearsey-Willis Co; Pres Indpls Cham of Com; dir Ind State Bank; res Indpls.

CARL HUNT, Editor; born Jan 12, 1880, at Coatesville, Ind; grad Central Acad; did editorial work Indpls newspapers several yrs; later in adv service bus and contb to bus mag; now editor Associate Advertising; the magazine of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; res Indpls.

HERBERT M WOOLLEN, Insurance Official; born Indpls Dec 1, 1875; B S Univ of Wisc 1900; Univ of Ind Medical Dept 1903; pres Amer Cent Life Ins Co; res Indpls.

GEO E HUME, Insurance Official; born Indpls Mch 19, 1869; Harvard Coll 1893 A B; one of orgn of Ind Title Guaranty & Loan Co; now treas Amer Central Life Ins Co; Secy-treas Hume-Mansur Co; res Indpls.

GREENLY V WOOLLEN, Physician; born Indpls, June 24, 1840; hon A M Franklin Coll; grad Bellevue Hosp Med Coll N Y; asst surg 27th Ind Vols 1861-4; post surg Camp Morton 1861; supt city hosp 1866-70; on faculty Cent College Phys & Surg 10 years; med dir Am Cent Life Ins Co since 1905; mem A M A, Marion Co & Ind State Med socs; v-p Bd trust Franklin Coll since 1894; v-p Bd trust Crawford Baptist Indstrl schl since organization; res Indpls.

ROBERT P OBLINGER, business man, born Perrysburg, O, Jan 10 1870; came to Indpls 1908; in Nov 1910 with H E Rasmussen bought the Royse Elec Co and re-incorp as the Indpls Electr Supply Co, now pres; member Electrical Supply Jobbers assn, Indpls Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

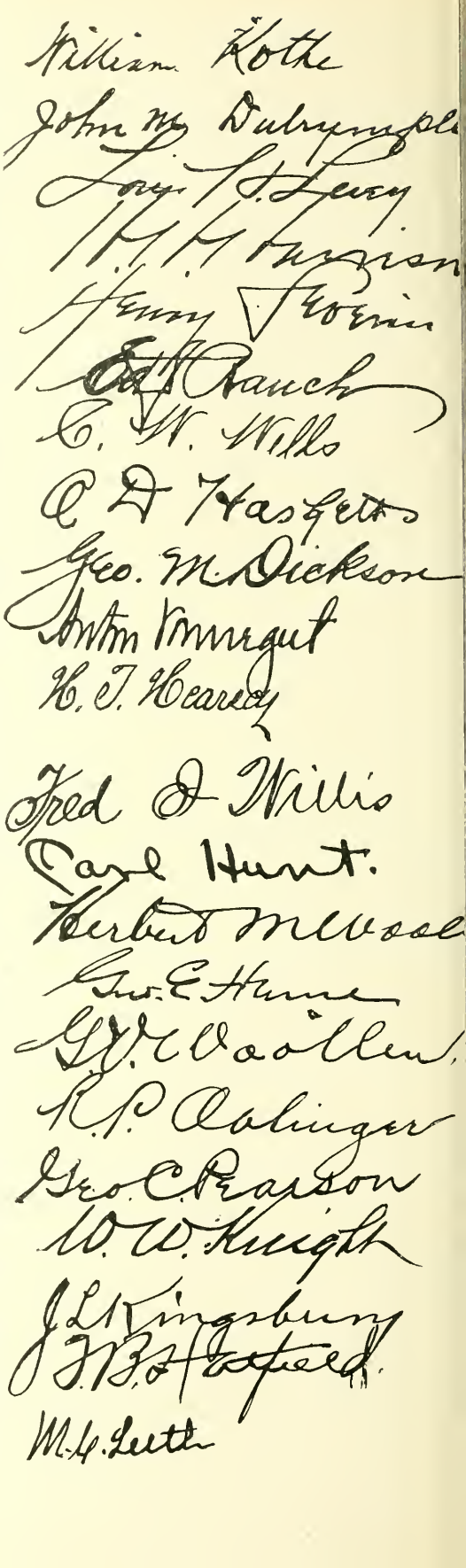
GEORGE C PEARSON, business man, born Pittsburg, Pa. May 26, 1851; educ Western Univ Pittsburg; came to Indpls 1871; in piano business since 1873; estb firm George C Pearson, incorp Jan, 1914; now pres Pearson Piano Co; mem Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

W W KNIGHT, lumberman; born Germantown, Phila, Pa, May 8, 1862; educated Friend's schl, Germantown; came to Indpls 1888; organized Long-Knight Lumber Co, 1898; mem Chamber of Comm; res Indpls.

JAMES L KINGSBURY, Editor; born Putnamville, Ind, Jan 23, 1861; att Butler Coll; Asbury (now DePauw); grad Wabash Coll, A B; began newspaper work on Ind Farmer, now managing editor; pres Indiana Farmer Co; mem Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

F B HATFIELD, business man; born Dayton, O, Jan 15, 1874; educ Indpls, now Shortridge High schl, and Purdue Univ electrical course; began business with Hatfield Electric Co 1892; mem Cham Comm; Nat Contractors assn; Indpls Builders Exchange, etc; res Indpls.

M C LEETH, Physician; born Birmingham, Ala, Feb 18, 1867; B S Vanderbilt Univ; M D Univ of Tenn; post grad N Y Post Grad Med Coll; Berlin Univ and Chicago Polyclinic; was deputy coroner Marion Co 4 years; now v-p and med dir Public Savings Ins Co of Am; mem A M A and Ind Med socs; res Indpls.



CHAS S NORTON, Telephone Co Official; born Columbus, Ind, Aug 10, 1866; attd DePauw Univ; mgr City Tele Co, Columbus, 1895; supt New Long Dist Tel Co, 1899; secy-treas of New Long Dist & Indpls Tele Co, 1909 to present; orgn and was pres two yrs of Ind Tel Association; res Indpls.

W M COVAL, Title Abstracter; was born Lawrenceburg, Ind, Apr 5, 1851; educ public schls Indpls; city commissioner; Abstract of Titles since 1874; mem Am Assn of Title Men and Ind Title Assn; res Indpls.

FRED D BECK, business man; was born Sulenfeld, Westphalia, Germany May 4, 1872; educ schls of Germany; came to Indpls in 1890; engaged in bakery business; estb Budweiser Cafe 1905; mem of Cham of Com; res Indpls.

C D RENICK, Insurance man; was born Silverwood, Ind, Oct 28, 1872; attd Ind State Normal Coll; County Clerk Parke Co, 1900-4; pres Ind Natl Life Ins since 1908; mem Cham of Com, Columbia Club; res Indpls.

EVERETT WAGNER, Insurance Man; born Vernon, Ind, Apr 27, 1856; educ comn schls; began in the insurance business in Indpls 1894; orgn & pres National Indemnity Co, 1909; treas Hackedorn Contr Co; res Indpls.

ALVIN T COATE, Insurance man; born Dayton, O, Nov 15, 1870; attd High Schl & Coml Coll, Terre Haute; in 1901 came to Indpls and orgn Ins Audit & Inspection Co; Chrmn Friends Publication Board of Amer; res Indpls.

AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT, Assessor; born New York City, Feb 24, 1850; attd public schl, Madison, Ind; came to Indpls Apr, 1872; traveling man 10 yrs; Life Ins work 12 yrs; Deputy Co Tr Marion Co, 4 yrs; elected County Assessor 1914; res Indpls.

MICHAEL L JEFFERSON, Assessor; was born at New Paris, O, Jan 13, 1864; attd schls New Paris; came to Indpls in 1885; elected Assessor 1900; re-elect 1904 and 1914; Dep Assessor from 1886 to 1900.

HARRY E RASMUSSEN, business man; was born Indpls Feb 18, 1876; grad Manual Training High Schl 1896; eng in the wholesale elec bus and one of the organizers of Indpls Elec Supply Co 1910; mem Cham. of com; Electrical Supply Jobbers Assn; Natl Jovian orgn; res Indpls.

CHAPIN C FOSTER, business man; was born Vernon, Ind, April 15, 1847; educ Northwestern (now Butler) univ; entered 132 vol at 16 in civil war;was steward Deaf and Dumb Inst of Ind for six years; in lumber business since 1872; now pres Ind Lumberman's Ins Co; res Indpls.

C S DRAKE, Insurance man; born Paulding Co, Ga, July 6, 1873; grad Dallas, Ga, High Schl; at 22 began Ins work with Metropolitan Life Ins Co at Atlanta, Ga, and engaged in Ins work since; orgn Ky Cent Life Ins at Louisville; secy & treas 3 yrs; orgn Empire Health & Accident Insurance Co 1908, now pres; res Indpls.

JAMES H HOOKER, Manufacturer; born Indianapolis; educ Cathcart private and Indpls now Shortridge High schls; began work as a boy with Sinker & Davis Co; now pres Sinker-Davis Co; res Indpls.

CHARLES N STEVENSON, Manufacturer; born Greencastle, Ind, June 23, 1858; attd Asbury (now DePauw) Univ; in merc business in Rockville, Ind, from 1879-89; estb business of Chas N Stevenson & Co mfg of suspenders in 1900; orgn Stevenson Glove Co Oct, 1910; res Indpls.

VICTOR H ROTHLEY, Manufacturer; born Tell City, Ind, June 12, 1864; attd public schls; cabinet making 10 yrs; came to Indpls 1887; orgn Aetna Cabinet Co 1895; pres of Company since orgn; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

NORMAN ADAMS PERRY, business man; was born Indpls, Ind, Apr 11, 1891; grad Culver Military Acad Prep to Ann Arbor; with Indpls Lt & Ht Co since 1907; now Gen Mgr; one of organizers of Jovian League 1914; res Indpls.

HUBERT H WOODSMALL, business man; born Macon, Ga, Dec 20, 1875; grad Franklin Coll 1898; commercial business in Indpls since 1903; estb the Woodsmall Agency in 1906; one of orgn of Indiana State Bank now Commercial Natl; v-p and dir since orgn; mem and former dir Cham of Com; dir Fidelity Trust Co; Northwestern State Bank & East 10th street State Bank; res Indpls.

H C KNODE, business man; was born Hagerstown, Ind, July 5, 1860; with J R Ross Co ten years; estb firm of H C Knode Co May 1, 1897; mem Com Club; Bd of Trade; pres Knode Hotel Co; Union Stock Yards; res Indpls.

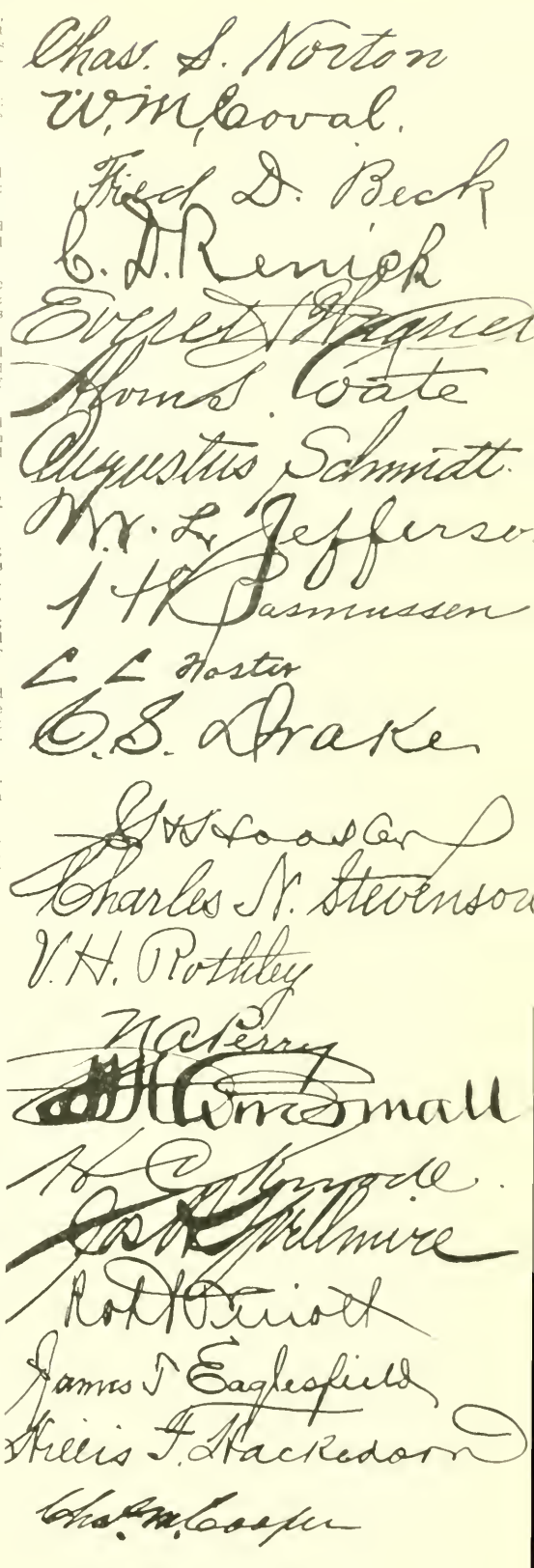
JOSEPH H SPELLMIRE, business man; born Crescentville, O, Apr 9, 1872; A B St Xavier Coll Cincti, O, 1892; came to Indpls 1893; pres Puritan Bed Spring Co; pres Central Film Serv Co; v-p Peoples Amusement Co; dir Fletcher Sav & Trust Co; res Indpls.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, manufacturer; born Detroit, Mich, Feb 11, 1859; educ Detroit Pub & High Schls; began mnfg Louisville, Ky, 1887; came to Indpls 1894; now pres The Standard Dry Kiln Co; mem Cham of Com res Indpls.

JAMES T EAGLESFIELD, business man; born at Eaglesfield, Ind, Sept 29, 1856; attd Terre Haute comn & High Schls and Mich Univ; in lumber business since 1885; Deputy State Treas 1881-83; now pres Isgrigg Lumber Co; mem of Com; res Indpls.

HILLIS F HACKEDORN, business man; born Cardington, O, Sept 4, 1861; attd common schls; pres Hackedorn Contr Co concrete bridges; pres Amec Soc of Engr Contractors; mem Rotary Club; res Indpls.

CHAS M COOPER, Lawyer; born Jan 17, 1855; attd Indpls public schl & High Schl; B S Cornell Univ 1877; read law with H N Buskirk; began practice in Indpls in 1880 to present time; pres U S Encaustic Tile Wks; mem Cham of Com; Bd of Trade; res Indpls.



ALBERT KRULL, business man; born Magdeburg, Germany, Apr 9, 1850; attd Koenigliche Real Schule Berlin; came to Indpls 1870; with Daggett Co Confec until 1888; went into the mfg conf business; sold to National Candy Co 1900 and joined Bessire & Co; now with Bessire & Co; res Indpls.

DENNIS H JENKINS, Editor; born Brown Co, Ind, June 26, 1844; attd comn schl; estb Jersey Bulletin in 1883 devoted to Jersey Cattle Industry; first and only magazine of this in the world; editor since establishment; res Indpls.

WILLIAM C VAN ARSDEL; born Montgomery Co, Ind, Dec 19, 1849; attd DePauw Univ; LLB Indpls Law Schl; was gen agt New York Life 15 yrs; trustee Methodist Hosp Indpls; mem Ind Legis 1895; trustee Ind Schl for Boys 8 yrs; res Indpls.

JOSEPH KELLER, business man; born Baden, Germany, July 6, 1859; grad gymnasium in Konstanz 1879; mem Bd of Schl Commissioners; first v-p Natl German-Amer Alliance; res Indpls.

ROBERT METZGER; born Indpls Oct 6, 1865; educ German-English Schl Indpls Bus Coll; worked carpenter's trade 7 yrs; Vonnegut Hdwe Co 14 yrs; Sheriff Marion Co 1903-4; city chrmn Rep Com 1902; apptd Rep mem of Bd of Public Safety 1914; mem Cham of Com; pres Riverside Amusement Co; pres Globe Coal Co; res Indpls.

JACOB BUENNAGEL, business man; born Gosport, Ind, June 6, 1858; grad St Mary's Indpls & Coml Coll; in lumber bus 19 yrs; furn mfg 10 yrs; Dep City Compt Dep Aud School Board Indpls; mem Ind Legis 2 terms and now Secy The Columbian Ins Co; res Indpls.

GEO R SULLIVAN, business man; born Indpls Aug 11, 1856; educ public schls of Indpls; with Geo G Tanner estb firm of Tanner & Sullivan; retired from this firm 1904; mem Indpls Bd of Trade, Cham of Commerce; res Indpls.

GEO C FORREY, JR, Investment Broker; born Anderson, Ind, Jan 31, 1882; grad Culver Military Acad 1899; A B Williams Coll 1903; v-p Breed Elliott & Harrison; mem Indpls Stk Exchange; res Indpls.

JOHN Q A McCLURG, Manufacturer; born Arcadia, O, Oct 5, 1862; attd public schls; engaged in bus at 15; was clerk of court of Hardin Co, O; came to Indpls in 1904; engaged in mfg; now pres Indpls Corrugating Co; Pres State Exch Bank; mem Cham of Com; res Indpls.

HENRY L SMITH, Investment Broker; born Dayton, O, Aug 27, 1857; attd Indpls Pub Schls; came to Indpls 1859; clk First Natl Bank 1875; Receiving teller until 1890; 4 yrs mem City Council; orgn the Indpls Greenwood & Franklin R R the first interurban Ry to enter Indpls; cashier for County Treas for 4 yrs; orgn the Indpls & Plainfield El Rd; res Indpls.

CARROLL B CARR, Insurance man; born Wooster, O, Dec 28, 1865; attd Univ of Wooster; with Amer Central Life Ins Co since orgn, now Secy; Lt U S Vol war with Spain; res Indpls.

JOHN J APPEL, Real Estate Dealer; born Cumberland, Md, Aug 19, 1859; came to Indpls Sept 19, 1878; engaged in Real Est, Loan & Rental business; now v-p Indpls Tract & Termn Co; v-p T H I & E Trac Co; Secy Indpls & Cincti Tract Co; Dir Ind Nat'l Bank; Dir R R Men's Bldg & Sav Assn; res Indpls.

LORENZ SCHMIDT, Investment Broker; was born in Mecklar, Kur Hessen (now Prussia) Germany, Oct 21, 1845; educ German schls; came to Indpls 1864; was Secy German Mutual Fire Ins Co from 1873 till its retirement; now memb firm Lorenz Schmidt & Sons; res Indpls.

JOS A KEBLER; born Cincinnati, O, May 1, 1861; began business with R G Dun & Co Mercantile Agency Cincinnati Jan, 1877; came to Indpls 1892 as Mgr & now Dist Mgr R G Dun & Co Indpls; Governor Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

WILLIAM L HORNE, Insurance Manager; born Bedford, Pa, July 18, 1863; attd Eastman Business Coll, Poughkeepsie, N Y; began Life Ins work 1884; with Travelers of Hartford at Pittsburgh 1885; came to Indpls 1887 as special agt New Eng Mut Life Ins Co; Gen Agt for Ky Aetna Life Ins Co 1889; Gen Agt for New Eng Mut for Ind since 1895; res Indpls.

LINNAES C BOYD, Capitalist; was born near Richmond, Ind, Jan 18, 1864; educ country schls and Earlham Coll; taught schl 4 years; admt bar at 21; in legal dept Penna Lines till 27; interested in management and executive offices public service corpor since; was pres Indpls Water Co; v-p Indpls Gas Co; res Indpls.

HENRY C STARR, Lawyer; born Richmond, Ind, Sept 13, 1859; student at Hanover Coll; pros atty 17th judicial circuit 1890-94; v-p Chicago, Cincti & Louisville R R 1904-1908; v-p Wisc Cent R R 1906-9; asst gen'l Counsel Chesapeake & O R R 1910; res Indpls.

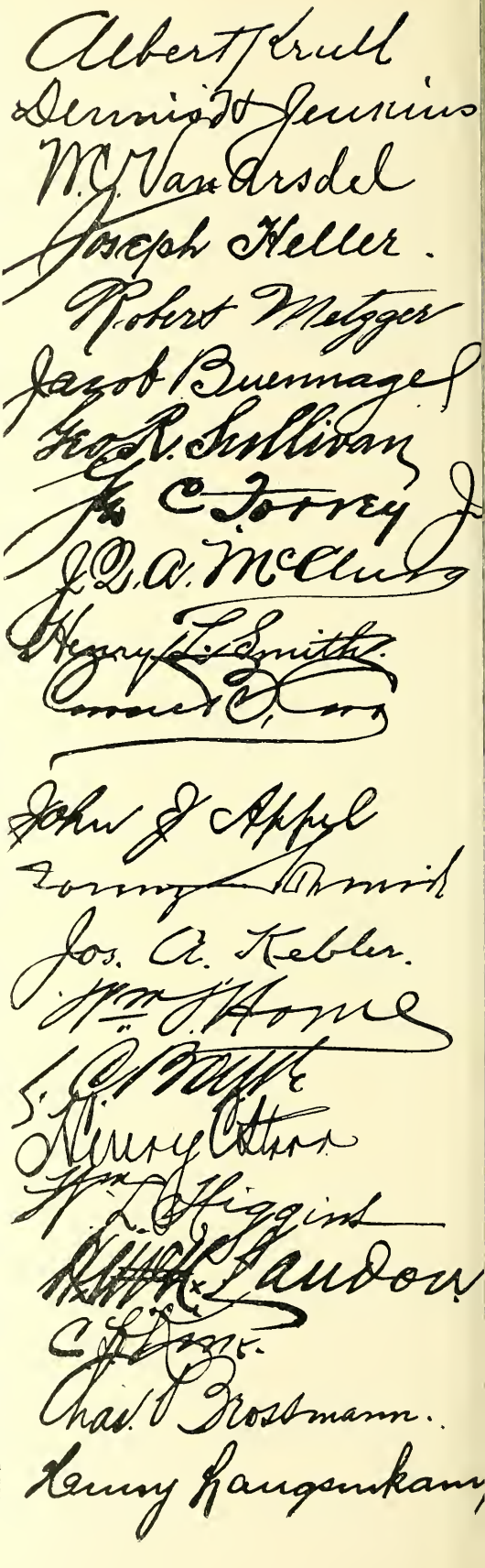
WM L HIGGINS, Banker; born Milford, Ind, Jan 7, 1852; attd Howard Coll; 15 yrs grain & commission bus; mfg 6 yrs; 1st v-p State Savings & Trust Co; res Indpls. (Died Dec, 1914.)

HUGH McK LANDON, Capitalist; was born Muscatine, Iowa, June 22, 1867; grad Phillips Acad, Andover, Mass; A B Harvard 1892; was secy-treas and vice-pres Indpls Water Co; res Indpls.

CLARENCE L KIRK, Capitalist; born Burlington, Ky, May 6, 1866; attd comn schls of Burlington; agt for Monon Ry for 14 yrs; gen mgr East Chicago & Ind Harbor Water Co for 10 yrs; later elec pres of this Co, elec pres of Indpls Water Co in 1913; mem Bd of Trade; Cham of Com; res Indpls.

CHARLES BROSSMAN, Civil Engineer; was born Philadelphia, Pa, Jan 17, 1877; educ Phila Manual Training High Schl; served Spanish-Am war Gen Miles Porto Rican expedition with Phila City cavalry; secy-treas Ind Engineering soc, mem Ind Acad of Science; Ind San & Water Sup assn Indpls Cham Commerce; res Indpls.

HENRY LANGSENKAMP, Manufacturer; born Indpls Apr 13, 1865; at 14 began work with father Wm H as coppersmith and began brass bus in 1886; firm known as The Langsenkamp Bros Brass Wks; orgn the Langsenkamp-Wheeler Brass Wks in 1905; now secy-treas; mem of Chamber of Com; res Indpls.



FRANK P MANLY, Insurance man; born Rushford, Minn, May 28, 1865; grad Northern Ind Coll (now Valparaiso Univ); attd Northwestern Univ; Schl Supt Illinois & Minn; studied law; began Life Ins work 1892; orgn Indpls Life Ins Co 1905; V-p & Gen Mgr since orgn; res Indpls.

LEIGH R GIGNILLIAT, Educator; born Savannah, Ga, July 4, 1875; grad Emerson Inst, Wash; Virg Mil Inst, Lexington, Va; asst engr boundary line location Yellowstone Park 1896; commandant cadets Culver Mil Acad 1897-1910; comdg Culver Summer Naval Schls 1902; supt Culver Mil Acad since Sept 15, 1910; now lt-col Ind N G; pres Naval Militia Regatta assn 1913-14, etc; res Culver, Ind.

OTTO F HAUEISEN, business man; born Indpls Nov 8, 1871; attd Indpls Pub Schls; entered Merc bus 1889; began inv brokerage 1902; mem Indpls Stock Exch; mem Ind Bankers Assn; res Indpls.

SAMUEL E PERKINS III, Lawyer; born Indpls May 8, 1878; A B Wabash Coll 1900; Indiana Law Schl LLB 1902; began practice Indpls 1901, treas Indpls Bar Assn 1906-14; res Indpls.

CHARLES E NORDYKE, Investment Broker; born Richmond, Ind, March 28, 1867; att pub sch Richmond; Classical sch Indpls; made trip around the world 1888; with Nordyke & Marmon Co after 1888 for several years; ranched in Wash for number of years; returned to Nordyke & Marmon Co till 1897; since investment broker; res Indpls.

LUKE W DUFFEY, Real Estate Broker; born Hendricks Co, Ind, Oct 24, 1879; educ Central Normal Coll, Danville; admitted bar Hendricks Co; orgn Luke Duffey Farm Sales Co, Indpls 1910; chairman State Highway Commission; meme Indpls Real Estate Exchange, etc; res Indpls.

JAMES S CRUSE, business man; born New Albany, Ind, July 16, 1858; attd public schls; pres J S Cruse Realty Co, Marion Title Guar Co & Indpls Real Est Board; mem of bd of dir Farmers Trust Co; res Indpls.

LOUIS F SMITH, business man; born Peru, Ind, May 8, 1874; educ High Schl; began merc bus Indpls; real est W E Stevenson & Co; pres W E Stevenson & Co; dir of Real Est Board; Bd of Trade, Cham of Commerce; res Indpls.

HENRY W LAWRENCE, business man; born Duane, N Y, 1853; attd Plattsburgh, N Y, High Schl; hotel business 43 yrs; pres Ind Hotel Co; dir Merchants Natl Bank & Ind Trust Co; resident of Indpls 25 yrs; res Indpls.

ROBERT LIEBER, business man; born Indpls Sept 29, 1870; attd German-Eng Schl & Shortridge High Schl; v-p H Lieber Co; dir Citizens Gas Co & Cham of Commerce; res Indpls.

THEODORE STEIN, JR, born Indpls Apr 11, 1889; grad Manual Train Hgh Schl 1908; attd Wabash Coll & Univ of Penn; with German Fire Ins Co of Ind 1910; their city agent 1911; orgn Ger Fire Ins Agcy 1912; elect clerk Marion County 1914; mem Cham of Com & Bd of Trade; res Indpls.

F R KAUTZ, business man; born Dora, Ind, Nov 27, 1864; A B 1887 & A M 1899 Butler Coll; with The Bowen-Merrill Co 1889; estb The Kautz Stationery Co 1909; pres said Co since orgn; res Indpls.

JOHN F WALLICK, was born East Waterford, Pa, March 2, 1830; educ common schls Pa; came to Indpls July, 1852; was operator and manager Cinn & St L Tel Co till consolidation with Ind & Ohio Tel Co; continued as mgr till absorption by Western Union 1856; supt 1864-1911; now retired; mem Bd of Trade from organization; governor 24 years; mem Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

GEORGE W POWELL, born near Lake Maxinkuckee, Ind, Apl 8, 1850; att pub schls Indpls and Earlham Coll; appt Supt of Police, Indpls 1893-5; Quart-Genl Ind 1905-9, now retired rank Brig-Genl N G; 1891-8 Reg-Adj, 158th Ind Vol Inf Span-Am war; Pres Indpls Humane Soc; res Indpls.

C P LESH, business man; born Kankakee, Ill, May 13, 1859; educ Richmond, Ind, schls; began bus Indpls 1878, Indpls Sentinel Printing Co; est firm of C P Lesh wholesale paper 1894; now pres C P Lesh Paper Co; res Indpls.

GEORGE W JUNE, was born Newburgh, N Y, Nov 15, 1850; was theatrical manager from 1877-1901; since propr "Pop June's" Oyster House estab 1872; was original promotor order B P O Elks in Ind and P G Tiler; was mem Exec Comm Cham Commerce and v-p Indpls Conv and Tourists Bureau; res Indpls.

JOHN BERTERMANN, Florist; was born at Wilhelm's Hoehe bei Cassel, Germany, Apl 21, 1851; came to America 1876, to Indpls 1877; est firm Bertermann Bros, florists; was pres Nat Assn Carnation growers; life member Soc of Am Florists; res Indpls.

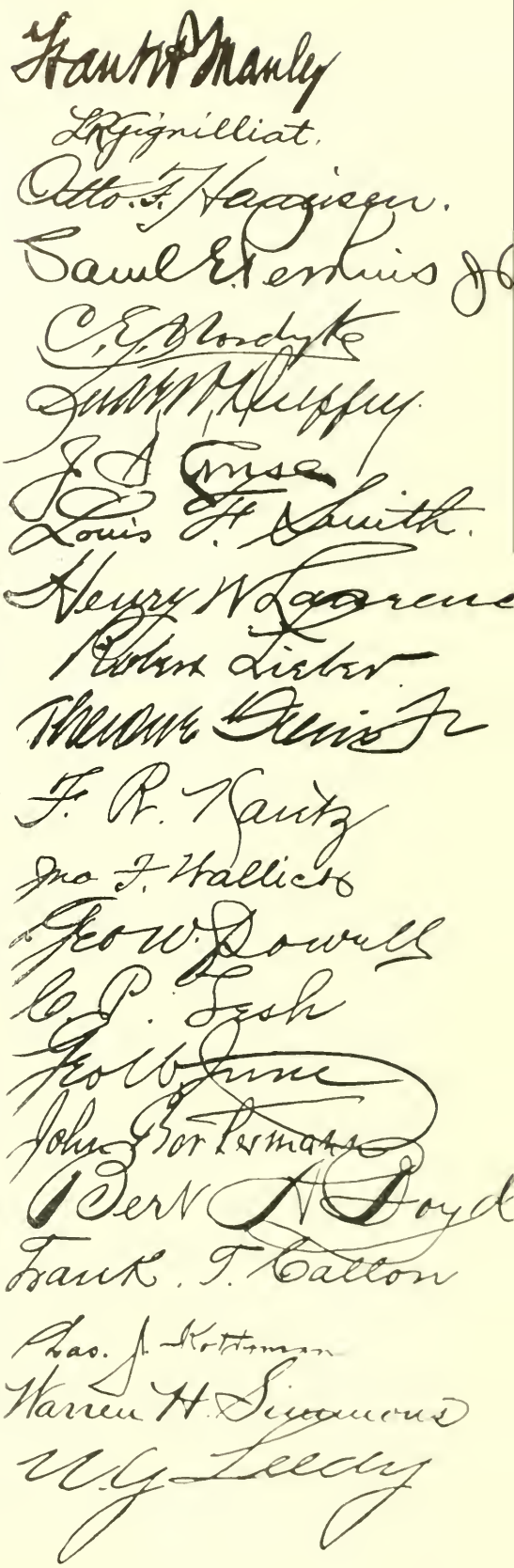
BERT A BOYD, Grain Broker; born Richmond, Ind, Nov 20, 1870; attd comn schools; W U Mess boy 1884-85; started in Bd of Trade 1885; office boy Fred P Rush & Co; elec pres I Bd of Trade June, 1913; Gov since June, 1904; now pres Bert A Boyd Grain Co; dir Cont Natl Bank; v-p Chas C Carr Co; res Indpls.

FRANK T CALLON, business man; born Indpls March 23, 1866; attd public schls; learned trade of steam fitter with Knight & Jillson; with Milton A Woollen; est firm of Woollen & Callon 1900; res Indpls.

CHAS J KOTTEMAN, business man; born Indpls Sept 7, 1866; attd pub schls; began business with father Wm Kotteman and with his brother Frank E Kotteman; has conducted business since death of father in 1905; res Indpls.

WARREN H SIMMONS, Manufacturer; born Riverdale (on the Hudson), N Y, Oct 11, 1856; attd comn schls N Y & Ohio; with Bemis Bros Bag Co St Louis 1877-1900; Indpls 1900 to present; now Mgr Bemis Indpls Bag Co; Gov Bd of Trade, mem Chamber of Commerce; dir Y M C A & Y W C A; res Indpls.

ULYSSES G LEEDY, Manufacturer; born West Independence, O, Nov 6, 1867; attd comn schls Fostoria, O; began as musician at 18; came to Indpls 1891; with Indpls Military Band 10 yrs; orgn Leedy Mfg Co, mfg musical instruments 1898; incor 1903; now pres & gen mgr; res Indpls.



ELIJAH A HANLEY, College President; was born Prairie Creek, Indiana, May 26 1871; A B Franklin Coll; A M Brown Univ; Univ of Chicago; Fellow 1898-1900 (D D Franklin); ordained Baptist Ministry 1901; pastor East End Church, Cleveland; First Church Providence, R I; pres Franklin Coll since 1911; res Franklin, Ind.

WILLIAM A KITTINGER, Lawyer; was born Wayne County, Ind, October 17, 1849; taught schl 5 yrs Madison Co; read law with Judges Goodykoontz and Lake; elect pros atty Madison and Hamilton Co 1880; re-elect 1882; State Senator 1900; re-elect 1904; served 8 yrs; mem State Bar Assn; res Anderson, Ind.

CHARLES H NEFF, newspaper man; born Madison county, Ind, March 19, 1861; PhB, A M, B L, DePauw Univ; taught schl 6 yrs; began newspaper work in Anderson; Asso Press corresp since 1895; secy and v-p Herald Publ Co; chrm Library Purch Comm; res Anderson, Ind.

JOSEPH E HENNINGS, Financier; was born New York City May 10, 1865; began hotel business, Anderson 1891; retired 1913; one of organizers and v-p Madison County Trust Co; pres Cham of Com; past Grand Lodge officer Elks; was pres Ind Hotel Assn; res Anderson, Ind.

FRANK D NORVIEL, Traction Official; was born Bellefontaine, O, July 26, 1859; educ comn schls; was telegraph oper; was gen pass agt Indpls & Northwestern Trac Co; now gen pass and frt agt Union Traction Co of Ind; res Anderson.

EDWARD C TONER, Editor; was born Shelby County, Ind, Nov 11, 1871; taught schl Morgan Co; did newspaper work on Martinsville Reporter, Indpls News and Louisville Courier Journal; PhB Indiana University; began newspaper work on Anderson Herald in 1895; purchased interest in 1903; now editor; cand Congress Prog ticket 1912; chrmn Prog State Comm 1914; res Anderson, Ind.

JOHN C TEEGARDEN, Lawyer; was born Darke County, O, Sept 24 1869; taught schl; A B Indiana Univ; began practice law in Anderson; was cand for State Atty Rep ticket 1906; mem Am and State Bar Assn; res Anderson, Ind.

JAMES W FRAZIER, Educator; was born Madison county, Ind; attd State Normal Schl; A B Indiana Univ; taught country schl 5 yrs, high school Kentland, Ind, 1 yr; county supt Madison County schls since 1902; res Anderson, Ind.

ARTHUR H JONES, Lawyer, was born Franklin County, Ind, April 27, 1873; attd Miami Univ, Cincti Law Coll; gen counsel Liberal Life Assurance Co and Supreme Lodge World Loyal Order of Moose; res Anderson, Ind.

ALFRED ELLISON, Lawyer; was born Charleston, W Va, Feb 1, 1854; taught schl; contr to magazines and newspapers; lecturer 14 yrs under management Central Lyceum Bureau; practice law since 1884; elect circuit judge Madison County 1890; res Anderson, Ind.

S M KELTNER, Banker; was born in West Baltimore (now New Verna), O, July 10, 1856; educ Ind State Normal; taught schl 10 yrs in Ind; admitted to bar 1886; mem of schl board 17 yrs; pres Anderson Trust Co since June 1, 1910; res Anderson, Ind.

THOMAS E KNOTTS, Former Educator; was born Hillsborough, O May 4, 1861; grad Valparaiso Univ; taught schl in Indiana and Dakota 12 yrs; was supt of Indian school Sioux Reservation; was pres public school board Hammond; was pres first and only town board of Gary; first mayor and first postmaster of Gary; res Gary.

HENRY G HAY, Jr, Banker; was born Cheyenne, Wyo, June 30, 1876; LL B Univ of Mich; began banking Cheyenne, Wyo; asst cash Stock Growers Natl Bank; pres Gary State Bank; res Gary, Ind.

CASSIUS M GREENLEE, Lawyer; was born at Whitcomb, Ind, Sept 15, 1857; educ common schls; taught schl in Delaware, Henry and Madison Cos 8 yrs; read law; was asst pros atty Madison Co; city atty Elwood; judge Madison Co Superior Court at Anderson; came to Gary 1909; res Gary.

ARMANIS F KNOTTS, Former Educator; was born in Hillsborough, O, in 1857; taught county and city schls Pulaski Co, Ind; A B and LL B Valparaiso Univ; was pres Central Normal schl at Ladoga; civil engr surveyor and lawyer; mem Ind Legis; mayor of Hammond; purchased land and planned the city of Gary 1906; res Gary.

H B SNYDER, Newspaper man; was born Waverly, O, April 25 1884; B A Yale; began newspaper work as editor Urbana, O, Times-Citizen; with brother J R Snyder bought the Gary Evening Post March 1910; was apptd postmaster Gary Feb 20, 1915; res Gary.

HORACE S NORTON, Manager Land Company; was born Lockport, Ills, Nov 27, 1865; A B DePauw Univ; was engaged in stone quarrying in Bloomington 5 yrs; then engaged with Illinois Steel Co, 1895; came to Gary as mgr Gary Land Co; in charge of development of Gary; now mgr Gary Land Co; res Gary.

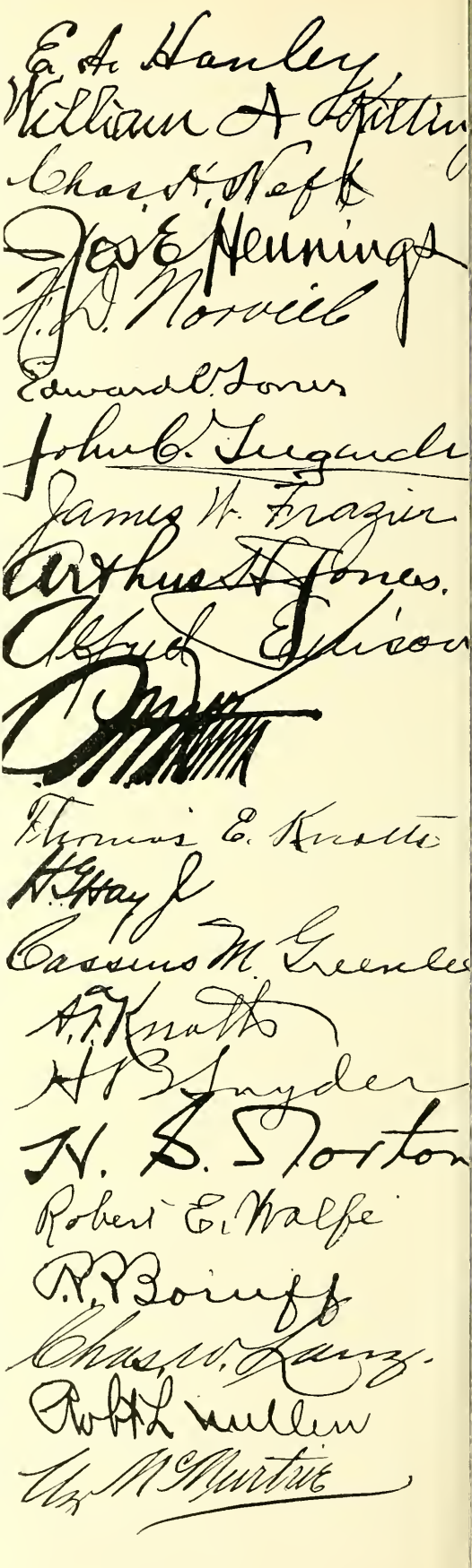
ROBERT E WOLFE, Editor; was born Kalida, O, Jan 28, 1861; educ common schls; began printing bus at 13 with his father Luther Wolfe, editor and publ Lake Co Enterprise; has been editor of Enterprise since 1890; in 1910 formed partnership with A W Adams; res Brazil.

ROY R BORUFF, Lawyer; was born in Springville, Ind, Oct 2, 1876; Ph B Univ of Chicago; taught schl Batavia, Ills; read law with brother James E Boruff at Bedford; elected Ind Legis, 1914; res Bedford.

CHARLES W LANZ, was born Charlestown, June 17, 1866; as a boy learned bakers' trade and confectioner; began business in Charlestown, Ind; came to Bedford and engaged in lbr business until 1915; was treas County Central Comm Clark Co; chrmn Board of Trustees 4 yrs; clerk of Charlestown 1 yr; elected joint Senator Martin, Lawrence and Orange Co; was treas, V-p and pres Ind Retail Dealers Assn; res Bedford.

ROBERT L MULLEN, Lawyer; was born Booneville, Ind. Oct 7, 1884; LL B Indiana Univ; prof of Law Indiana Univ 2 yrs; mem of city schl board Bedford; atty Lawrence Co; res Bedford, Ind.

UZ McMURTRIE, Lawyer; was born Attica, Ind, July 12, 1884; educ Ind Law Schl; A B Indiana Univ; elected Treas of Grant County, re-elect 1911; treas Marion Assn of Commerce; pres State Assn of County Treasurers; res Marion.



WILLIAM DONALD CURTIS, Educator; was born Morgan Co, Ind, July 28, 1875; grad Ind State Normal; attd Ind Univ; taught 4 district schls; 3 yrs Monrovia H S; one year Brooklyn H S; 1 yr Frankfort H S; supt Morgan Co schls since 1907; res Martinsville, Ind.

JAMES W MORRISON, Lawyer; born on farm Lincoln Co, Ind, Dec 15, 1853; taught schl; attd Wabash Coll; grad Bryant-Stratton Bus Coll, Indpls; grad Ind Univ Law dept; county assessor 4 yrs; identified with orgn 4 railroads in Clinton Co, serving as secy of board of directors; was surveyor; charter mem State Bar Assn; res Frankfort, Ind.

MOSES EPSTEIN, Merchant; was born Aurora, Ind, July 5, 1852; grad Louisville, Ky H S; in bus Frankfort since 1876; mem County Children's Guardian Board and County Bd of Charities; trustee Northern Ind Hosp for Insane; res Frankfort, Ind.

EUGENE O BURGET, Insurance Company Official; was born Clinton Co, Ind, January 5, 1869; taught schl 6 yrs; attd State Normal Terre Haute; deputy aud Clinton Co 8 yrs; elect auditor 1902-6; now secy & gen mgr Peoples' Life Ins Co; res Frankfort.

EDWIN W TATMAN, Editor; was born Connersville, Ind, July 21, 1878, grad Connersville H S; began newspaper work in '95 at 17 on the Evening News; now managing editor and pres Times-News Co; res Connersville, Ind.

HYATT L FROST, Lawyer; was born Harrisburg, Ind, June 28, 1860; taught schl 5 yrs; LL B Ind Univ; began practice Brookville, Ind; mayor of Connersville 1894-98; res Connersville.

DAVID W McKEE, Lawyer; was born Rush Co, Ind, Dec 14, 1845; taught schl 5 yrs; LL B Ind Univ; began practice Brookville, Ind; came to Connersville 1886; was pres Town Board of Brookville, Ind.; city atty Connersville; pres Fayette Co brch Amer Bible Soc; res Connersville, Ind.

RICHARD N ELLIOTT, Lawyer; was born Fayette Co, Ind, April 25, 1873; taught school 3 yrs; read law with Conner & McIntosh; county atty 9 yrs; city atty 4 yrs; joint representative Fayette and Wayne Cos, 1905-7; mem Tuberculosis Comm 1905-7; author bill estab Tuberculosis Hosp Rockville, Ind, 1907; res Connersville.

GEORGE C FLOREA, Lawyer and Banker; was born in Fayette Co, Ind, June 18, 1848; educ Northwestern Christian Univ (now Butler Coll); taught schl; practiced law since '73; pres First Natl Bank since 1904; res Connersville, Ind.

L L BROADDUS, Lawyer; was born Wayne Co, Ind, January 27, 1856; taught schl 4 yrs; attd Ind Univ; read law with Hon B F Claypool; in practice since 1881; city atty 17 yrs; res Connersville, Ind.

DAVID A MYERS, Lawyer; was born Cass Co, Ind, August 5, 1859; attd Smithson Coll; LL B Union Univ, Albany, N. Y; city atty, pros atty, Rush and Decatur Cos, and circuit judge same; judge of appellate court of Ind Oct 18, 1904-Jan 1, 1913; res Greensburg, Ind.

FRANK HAMILTON, Lawyer; was born in Decatur Co, Ind, April 2, 1883; attd Butler Coll and Ind Univ; LL B Ind Law Schl; deputy atty Decatur Co 1907-9; county atty 1912; mem State Bar Assn; res Greensburg, Ind.

JAMES E CASKEY, Newspaper man; was born Richland, Ind, May 12, 1853; attd comn schls Greensburg; depty aud Decatur Co 4 yrs; township trust 5 yrs; orgn and first pres State Trustees' Assn; P M Greensburg 4 yrs; prop Daily News since 1902; res Greensburg, Ind.

JAMES K EWING, Lawyer; was born in Decatur Co, Ind, Nov 26, 1843. In practice since 1867; apt'd by Gov Claude Matthews, judge of circuit court of Rush and Decatur Cos 1893-5; res Greensburg, Ind.

JOHN E OSBORN, Lawyer; born in Decatur County, Ind, Aug 25, 1872; practiced law in Greensburg since 1897; deputy county auditor; was member Dem State Central Comm from 6th Congressional dist 1908; director Columbia Cooperage Co; McGehee, Ark; Arkansas Cooperage Co, Jenney, Ark; Am Cooperage Co, Helena, Ark.

G V MENZIES, Lawyer; was born Boone County, Ky, Dec 21, 1844; grad U S Naval Acad, Annapolis; served 2 years on Frigate Colorado; ensign on Monitor Miantonomah; flag lieut under Rear Adm Dalghren and Rear Adm Turner; on duty Portsmouth Navy Yard and Naval Acad (resigned 1871); elect State Senator 1878; del Dem Nat Conv 1876-80; del-at-large 1896-1900-04-12; memb comm to estab boundary line between Ind & Ky, Green River Island; mem Bd of Control State Soldiers & Sailors Monument.

WILLIAM E WILSON, County Official; was born Mt. Vernon, Ind, March 9, 1870; attd pub schl; grad Evansville Coml Coll; princ and teacher 16 yrs Evansville Bus Coll; depty aud Vanderburgh Co 2 yrs; elect clk Vanderburgh Circuit court Nov 12; res Evansville, Ind.

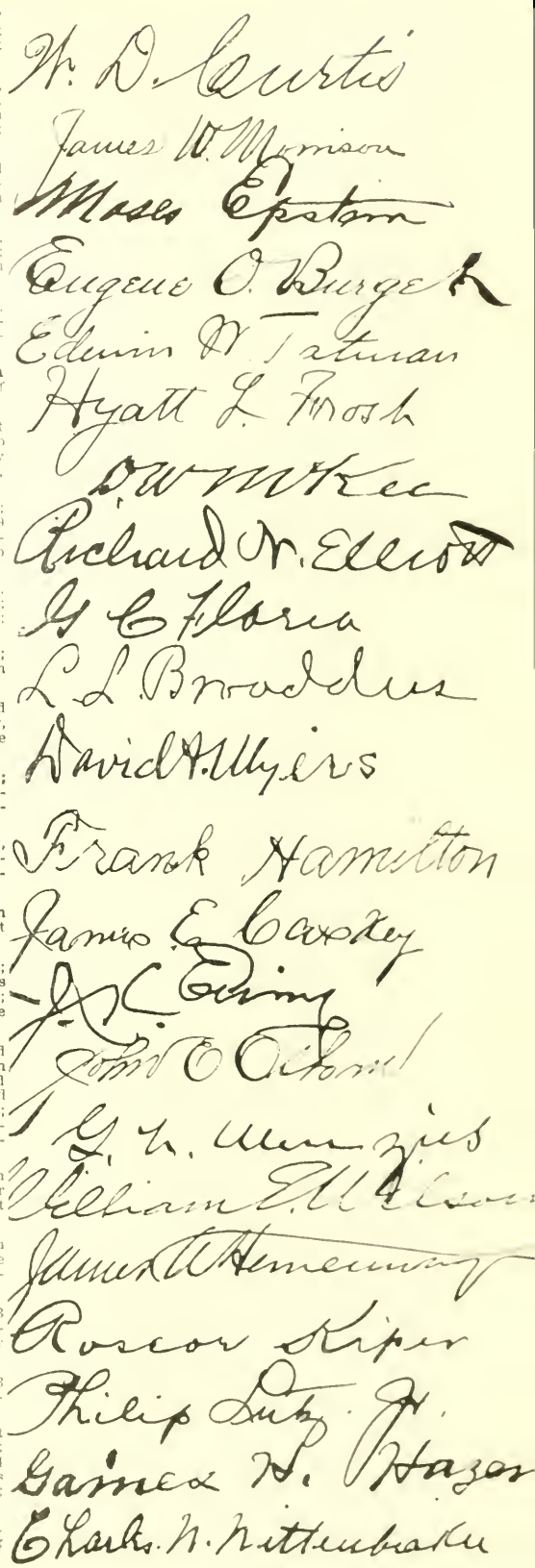
JAMES A HEMENWAY, ex-U S Senator; was born Booneville, Ind, March 8, 1860; began work at 14 in tobacco factory; read law, began practice in '84; elect pros atty 1886; served 2 terms; elected six times to Congress from first district Ind; U S Senator 4 yrs; res Booneville, Ind.

ROSCOE KIPER, Lawyer; was born Leitchfield, Ky, June 2, 1874; LL B Ind Law Schl; depty prosecutor, county atty Warrick Co; judge circuit court Spencer and Warrick; lecturer, chautauquan, editor "New Epoch Magazine"; res Booneville, Ind.

PHILIP LUTZ, JR, Lawyer; was born Booneville, Ind, Aug 28, 1888; A B and LL B Indiana Univ; elect Indiana Legislature 1915; res Booneville, Ind.

GAINES H HAZEN, Editor; was born Newburg, Ind, Oct 26, 1847; taught schl 2 yrs Bloomington, Ind; LL B Ind Univ; practiced law 22 yrs; editor and owner Booneville Enquirer over 23 yrs; depty pros atty 14 yrs; elected State Senator Warrick, Spencer and Vanderburgh counties 1914; mem Bd of Directors Tribe of Ben Hur, Crawfordsville, 14 yrs; res Booneville, Ind.

CHARLES W WITTENBRAKER, Lawyer; was born Evansville, Ind, Nov. 12, 1877; A B Wabash Coll; LL B Indiana Univ; pros atty Vanderburg County 1903-7; mem State Bar Assn; res Evansville.



DON M NIXON, newspaper man; was born Warren, Pa, September 15, 1880; grad Terre Haute H Schl; began newspaper work with Terre Haute Express; city editor Terre Haute Star till he estb Saturday Spectator, April 2, 1904, publ since; res Terre Haute.

SAMUEL C STIMSON, Lawyer; was born Noblesville, Ind, May 9, 1846; LL B Univ of Michigan; (M A) Wabash; was Judge of Superior Court, Vigo Co 3 terms and deputy Atty Gen Ind; trustee Wabash Coll since 1891; mem Am and Ind State Bar Assn; res Terre Haute.

DAVID W HENRY, Lawyer; was born Columbiana County, O, October 10, 1852; attd Mt Union Coll, O; LL B Ind Law Schl, Indpls; was pros atty Vigo Co 2 terms; judge Superior Court Vigo County; served 3 years, resigned in 1897; U S Collector, 1897-1901; res Terre Haute, Ind.

JOHN T BEASLEY, Lawyer and Banker; was born Sullivan, Ind, May 29, 1860; taught schl 5 yrs; read law, began practice 1881; county and city atty Sullivan county and city; mem Ind Legislature 1887-89-91; orgn and pres U S Trust Co since 1903; mem Am and State Bar Assn; res Terre Haute.

GEORGE OSCAR DIX, Lawyer; was born Vigo County, Ind, May 26, 1874; grad Ind Law Schl; practice in Terre Haute since; mem Terre Haute Bd of Educ one term; mem State Bar Assn; res Terre Haute.

JAMES E PIETY, Lawyer; was born Vigo County, Ind, June 15, 1857; taught schl in Illinois 5 yrs; attd Valparaiso Univ; read law Marshall, Ills; admitted to bar in Ill in 1884; dept pros Vigo Co 1886; elect pros atty 1888; judge Vigo County Circuit Court 1896; re-elect 1902, served 12 yrs; mem State Bar Assn; res Terre Haute.

CHARLES A CRAWFORD, Lawyer; was born Terre Haute, Ind, January 7, 1881; grad Terre Haute H Schl; LL D Georgetown Univ, Washington, D. C; began practice with his uncle Hon John E Lamb; now mem firm Beasley, Douthit, Crawford & Beasley; res Terre Haute, Ind.

HARRY J BAKER, Lawyer; was born Grafton (formerly Virginia, now Wood Co, W Va), October 15, 1859; grad of Univ of Michigan; res Terre Haute, Ind.

MAXWELL CARSON HAMILL, Lawyer; was born Sullivan, Ind, March 27, 1866; grad Terre Haute H Schl; taught schl Vigo Co; read law with Duncan, Smith & Wilson, Indpls, and Samuel Hamill, Terre Haute; elect pros atty Vigo County 1890, re-elect '92; county atty; presidential elector 1913, elected pres Electoral Coll; res Terre Haute.

JOHN HICKEY, Lawyer; was born November 14, 1874; taught schl 5 yrs; attd schl Ill State Normal Univ and Valparaiso Univ; read law Mattoon, Ills; began practice Terre Haute 1903; res Terre Haute.

BUENA VISTA MARSHALL, Lawyer; was born Shelbyville, Ky, May 16, 1853; grad Terre Haute H Schl; read law with John G Williams, in practice since 1875; v-p U S Trust Co; dir McKee Natl Bank, Citizens Gas & Fuel Co, etc; dir Rose Orphan Home and Rose Dispensary; res Terre Haute

PHILIP W FREY, Lawyer; was born Evansville, Ind, July 9, 1857; attd High Schl; read law with Judge Azro Dyer; was pros atty Vanderburgh and Posey Cos; mem Am and Ind State Bar Assns; res Evansville, Ind.

ADOLPH L DECKER, Lawyer; was born Indianapolis, Ind, January 30, 1880; educ pub schls Evansville; read law with Philip W Frey; mem Ind Legis 1903; dispersing officer Bureau of Justice, Manila, P I, 1903-06; with firm of Frey & Welman since 1906; res Evansville, Ind.

JOHN D WELMAN, Lawyer; was born Hardinsburg, Ind, Aug 4, 1861; LL B Univ of Louisville, Ky; division counsel Southern Railway Co; res Evansville, Ind.

ALBERT J VENEMAN, Lawyer; was born Evansville, Ind, Dec 31, 1870; attd Ind Univ; was city atty Evansville; mem Indiana Legis, Speaker of the House 1911; county atty Vanderburgh; res Evansville.

FREDERICK J SCHOLZ, Manufacturer; was born in Nashville, Ill, Oct. 11, 1848; attd coll Ft Wayne, Ind; in business in Evansville since 1868; apptd census commissioner for Ind by Pres Harrison; was mem city council Evansville, 12 yrs; was elected treas of Ind 1894, re-elected 1896; was chrmn Rep Co Committee Vanderburg Co; res Evansville, Ind.

HIRAM M LOGSDON, Judge; was born Spencer Co, Ind, June 28 1854; grad Indiana Univ; was State Senator from Spencer and Warrick Cos; judge of probate court Vanderburg Co, 1913-17; res Evansville.

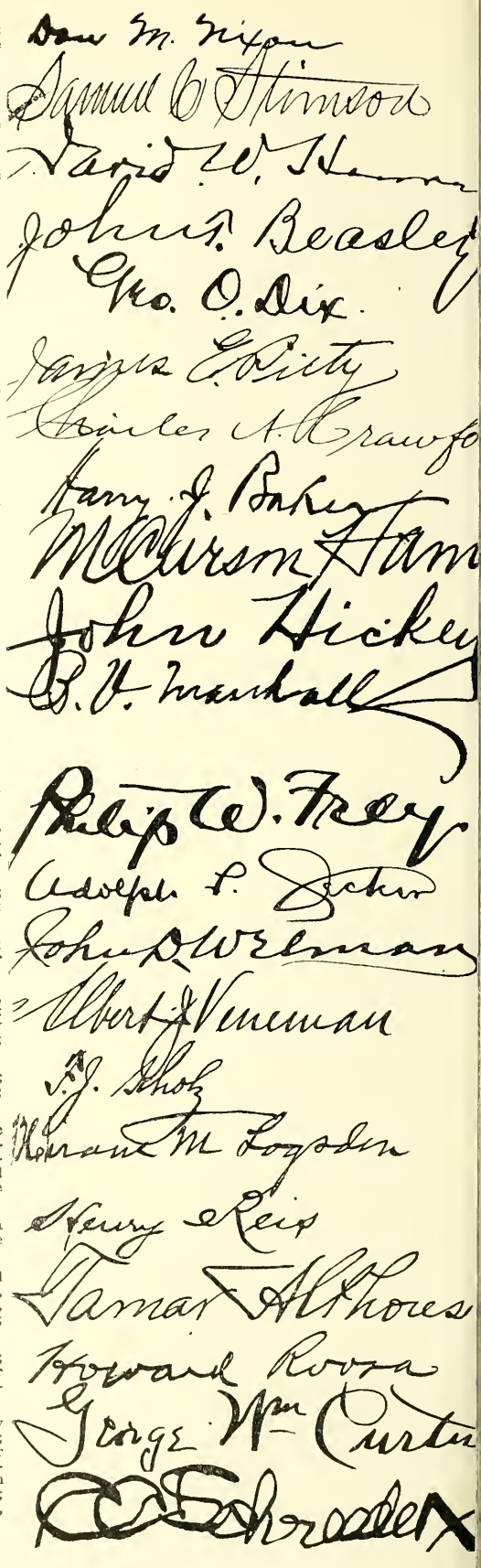
HENRY REIS, Banker; was born near Mainz, Germany, Feb 15, 1847; educ in Evansville schls; grad from Behms' Commercial Coll; began banking career as messenger boy in 1865; filled various official banking positions till May 1, 1908, when he was elected pres of the Old State Natl Bank, pres since; pres Evansville Clearing House; treas Rathbone Home for Old Ladies; res Evansville.

TAMAR ALTHOUSE, Lawyer; was born New Harmony, Ind; LL B Indiana Univ; admitted to bar 1892; reporter Vanderburgh Circuit Court since 1903; corresponding secy Womans' Rotary Club of Evansville, Ind.

HOWARD ROOSA, Editor; was born Marbletown, N Y, Oct 15, 1872; attd Oneonta, N. Y., Normal, Yale, Univ of Chicago; reporter on New Haven, Conn, Journal and Courier, Chicago Inter-Ocean; editor Marion, Ind, News, Evansville Courier; mem Evansville School Bd and Library Bd; res Evansville, Ind.

GEORGE W CURTIS, Lawyer; was born Mt Vernon, Ind, Nov 10, 1878; A B Indiana Univ; was pros atty Gibson and Posey Cos; State Senator Gibson and Posey, 1911-13; in 1913 was pres pro-temp Senate; candidate for atty general Democratic Conv 1914; res Mt Vernon.

CHARLES C SCHREEDER, Editor; was born Berlin, Germany, January 19, 1847; educ pub schls of Evansville; enlisted in Civil War at 15; filled various city and township offices until 1876; was postmaster Huntingburg under Pres Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison administrations; editor Huntingburg Argus 1880; org first Rep Cent Comm in Dubois Co; was chrmn 12 yrs and mem State Cent Comm 4 yrs; mem Legis 5 terms; served on staff of Governors Chase, Mount, Durbin and Hanly; res Evansville.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice-Pres U S; born North Manchester, Ind, March 14, 1854; grad Wabash Coll 1873; LL D Wabash, Notre Dame, Univ of Penn, Univ of N Carolina and Univ Maine; trustee Wabash Coll; Governor Ind 1909-13; elect Vice-Pres U S Nov, 1912.

WILLIAM F McNAGNY, Lawyer; born Summit Co, O, April 19, 1850, taught schl Whitley Co, 5 years; read law Akron, O, began practice Columbia City 1873; formed law partnership with Vice-Pres Marshall 1874; elect member Congress 1892; res Columbia City, Ind.

WILLIAM H KISSINGER, Lawyer; born Whitley Co, Ind; taught schl; att Tri-State Coll and Ind Univ; read law with Judge A A Adams, adm bar 1901; pros atty Whitley and Noble counties; res Columbia City, Ind.

JONATHAN RIGDON, College Pres; born Rigdon, Ind, Dec 22, 1858; educ Nat Normal Univ, Lebanon, O; grad Central Norm Coll, Danville, Ind; A B; Ph D Boston Univ, Clark Univ; professor philosophy 1887-1900; pres 1897-1900 Central Norm Coll; prof ethics and philos Clark Coll, Mass 1904-6; founded 1908 and since pre Winona Coll; author; Grammar of the English Sentence, etc; res Winona Lake, Ind.

JOHN C BRECKENRIDGE, College Pres; born Mercer Co, Pa, Oct 19, 1858; A M, D D Wooster Coll, O; began work in ministry 1st Presby church, Bourbon, Ind, 1893; Bethany Presby, Ft Wayne, 1899-03; associated with Winona Assembly and schools since 1903; pres Winona Coll of Agrl since 1906; res Winona Lake, Ind.

WILLIAM D FRAZER, Lawyer; born Warsaw, Ind, Nov 26, 1849; began pract Warsaw 1875; mem Ind Legis 1881-83; Nat bank examiner 1899-1910; pres Winona Interurban Ry Co; direc Winona Assembly; res Warsaw, Ind.

DEAN L BARNHART, Editor; born Rochester, Ind, April 22, 1889; A B Ind Univ; began newspaper work South Bend Times, became publisher Rochester Sentinel Jan, 1913; mem Dem State Edit assn, Northern Ind Edit assn; res Rochester, Ind.

HENRY A BARNHART, Congressman; born Twelve Mile, Cass Co, Ind, Sept 11, 1858; educ Amboy Acad; taught schl and worked on farm; elected county surveyor Fulton Co; purchased Rochester Sentinel 1886, owner since; director N Ind Prison and trustee Longcliff Hosp Insane 11 years; pres Rochester Tel Co since org; mem Congress 13th district since 1908; res Rochester, Ind.

GEORGE WILSON HOLMAN, Lawyer; born Kosciusko, Ind, Sept 30, 1850, educ Notre Dame Univ; read law; LL B Ind Univ; pract in Rochester since Apl, 1873; Nat bank examiner Harrison administration, 1891-4; res Rochester, Ind.

HOMER L ROGERS, Educator; was born Knox Co, Ind, Sept 30, 1885; grad Knox High schl; attended State Normal; taught schl 5 years; principal Monterey High Schl 3 years; county supt schls Pulaski Co since 1909; res Winamac, Ind.

JOSEPH J GORRELL, Editor; born Ossian, Ind, Jan 7, 1852; at 20 worked as section hand on what is now known as L E & W Ry; learned printer's trade Ft Wayne Sentinel; with others purch and pub Bluffton Banner 1883; in 1885 re-estab Winchester Democrat, pub same 6 years; came to Winamac, bought Pulaski Co Democrat; since 1905 his son Edmund C Gorrell, has been a partner in the publication; res Winamac, Ind.

JAMES J MORAN, Judge; born Adams Co, Ind, Nov 12, 1873; taught schl 3 years; att Ada, O, Normal Univ and Tri-State Univ, Angola, Ind; grad Ind Law Schl 1896; elect judge Jay Co Circuit Ct 1910; appt judge Ind Appl Ct Feb 10, 1915; res Portland, Ind.

SAMUEL R ARTMAN, Lawyer; was born Marion Co, Ind, May 15, 1866; taught schl 4 years; att State Normal, Terre Haute; read law, began pract Lebanon, Ind, 1890; Circ Judge Boone Co 1902-08; mem Genl Assembly 1899-1901; Speaker House Representatives 1901; appt mem Industrial Bd of Ind Mch 16, 1915; res Indpls and Lebanon, Ind.

CHARLES ROBERT HUGHES, Banker; was born Indianapolis Nov 30, 1858; grad Shortridge High Schl; att Bryant & Stratton Bus Coll; was engr I P & C Ry; read law with Baker, Hord & Hendricks; was clerk Miami Co Circ Ct 1894-1900; one of the orgn and treas Wabash Val Trust Co, Peru, and now direc; v-p Citizen's Nat Bk Peru; appt mem Industrial Bd of Ind Mch 16, 1915; res Peru, Ind.

GEORGE BITTLER, Banker; born Ft Wayne, Ind, May 10, 1881; grad Woodville, O, Normal; taught St Paul's Parochial Schl, Michigan City, Ind; empl in Motive Power office Penn R R, Ft Wayne; cashier Nuttman & Co bank, and treas Teutonia Loan & Sav assn; appt by Gov Marshall Dept State Exm State Bd of Aects, 1910; re-appt 1911; elect Treas of Ind Nov, 1914.

DALE J CRITTENBERGER, Editor; born Harrisonburg, Va, Dec 31, 1855; grad Ind Univ; taught schl Henry and Madison Cos; was prin Anderson High Sch; Supt of schls Madison Co; edit and propr Anderson Daily News and Weekly Democrat 1887-1893; postmaster Anderson 1893-7; edtr and propr Daily News, Bulletin and Weekly Democrat since 1897; secy Ind State Sen 1911; elected auditor of Ind 1914; res Anderson, Ind.

EBEN H WALCOTT, born Wolcott, White Co, Ind, May 5, 1866; B S, A M Wabash Coll; mftr and grain dealer number of years; mem Ind State Senate 1901-03; appt State Tax Commnr by Gov Marshall; direc Aetna Trust & Sav Co, Continental Nat Bank and Standard Live Stock Ins Co; res Indpls.

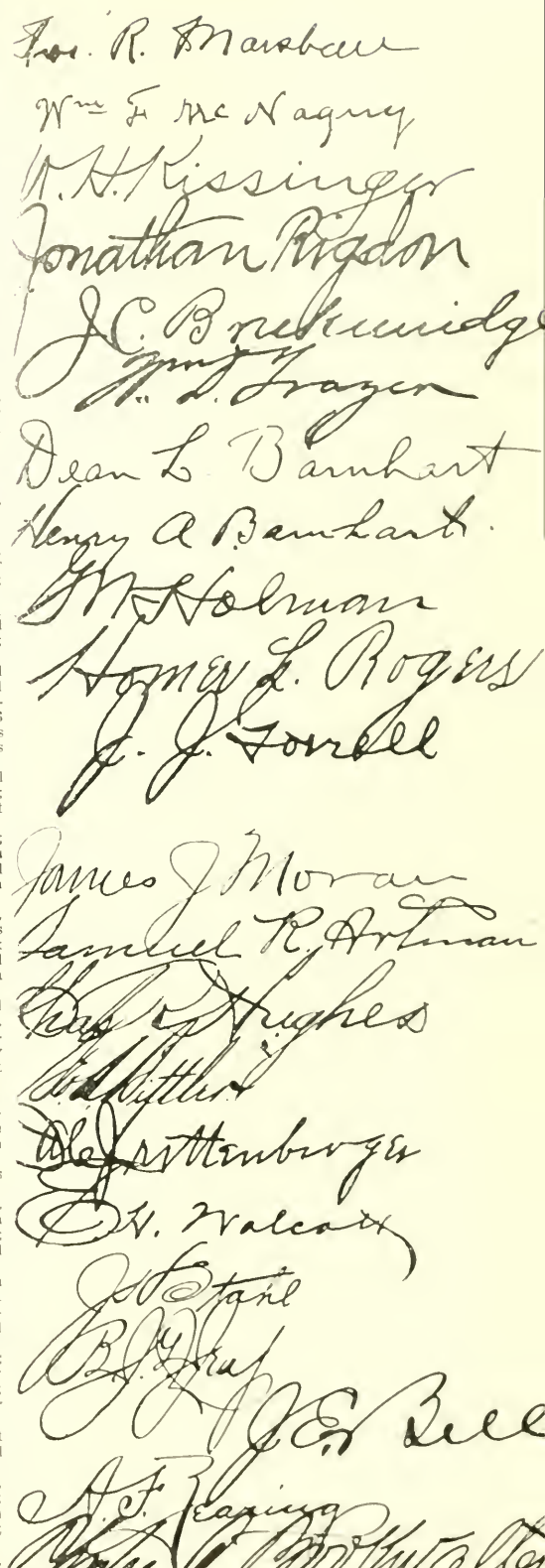
JOSEPH H STAHL, Educator; was born on a farm Owen Co, Ind, Jan 9, 1879; grad State Normal, Terre Haute; LL B Ind Law schl; taught schl 13 years, prin Hymera and Thorntown high schls, supt Newtown schls; was elect bus mgr Young People's Reading Circle Ind 1915; mem Ind Legis 1913; res Indpls.

BERNARD J T JEUP, Civil Engineer; born Cincinnati, O, Aug 17, 1864; att Cincinnati Univ; C E Columbia Univ; began work civil engr New York City Bd of Health; came to Indpls 1892; asst city engr 1893-6; city engr 1896-1901, re-appt 1903, served 2 years; appt city engr by Mayor Bell, 1914; res Indpls.

JOSEPH BELL, Lawyer; was born Union Co, Ind, Nov 28, 1865; taught school; grad University of Mich; was deputy city atty Indpls; elected mayor of Indpls Nov, 1913; res Indpls.

ALBERT F ZEARING, Contractor; born Switzerland Co, Ind, June 23, 1873; educ public schls; began work as cash boy New York store; secy to Mayor Taggart; mem Legis 1909; state senator Marion, Morgan and Putnam Cos 1913-15; Secy-Treas County Commrs Assn of Ind; now owner Zearing's Contractors Supply Co; res Indpls.

CHARLES ANDREWS BOOKWALTER, Printer; born near Wabash, Ind, Dec 7, 1860; educ public schls; as a boy learned printer's trade, then worked as fireman on Wabash Ry, afterward entered newspaper work Ft Wayne Gazette; appt Clerk State Printing Bureau 1887; elected mayor Indpls 1901, served 2 years; re-elected 1905, served 4 years; res Indpls.



RICHARD OTTO JOHNSON, Supt. Indiana State School for the Deaf; born Lewisville, Ind. Jan 17, 1858; grad Virginia Military Inst; read law with Judge Sam'l H Buskirk Indpls; practiced till appt secy Ind State Schl for the Deaf 1883; Supt since 1889; served 9 years Pres Conference of Supts & Prinepls Am Schls for the Deaf; 20 years exec comm, 14 years chairman; 19 years dir Am Assn to Promote Teaching Speech to Deaf; now contrbng editor Volta Review; author various works; res Indpls.

WILLIAM P JUNGCLAUS, Builder; born near Hamburg, Germany, Feb 22, 1849; educ private schls Germany; served as able seaman in German, English and Dutch merchant marine 7 years; retired as second officer; came to America from Australia; engaged in building trade in Indpls in 1870; res Indpls.

FRED C GARDNER, Manufacturer; born DeWitt County, Ill, Aug 23, 1863; educ Indpls now Schtrdge High Schl; began work clerk in bank; with E C Atkins & Co since July 1, 1881; now sec treas of company; pres Spencer House; res Indpls.

LYNN B MILLIKAN, Contractor; born Newcastle, Ind, March 20, 1860; educ public schls Newcastle; began contracting 1882; built Beech Grove, Ind, shops for N Y Cent R; Van Camp Hardware Co Bldg, etc; res Indpls.

PARKS M MARTIN, Agriculturist and Railroad Official; born Putnam Co, Ind, Aug 8, 1857; taught schl 3 years Montgomery Co, Ind; att Ladoga Acad and Univ Ills; merchant and farmer since 1877; was clerk and treas Gosport, Ind, and mem Schl Bd; clerk Owen Co Circ Ct; appt State Tax Commnr Governors Mount, Durbin & Hanly; chmn Dem State Cent Com 1896-1902; now Tax Agt N Y Cent Lines; res Indpls.

JAMES HENRY TAYLOR, Physician; born Greencastle, Ind, Nov 15, 1852; A B, A M, DePauw Univ; M D Ind Med College 1878; 10 years demonstrator anatomy Ind Univ Schl Med; now prof diseases children; was alderman Indpls; mem Bd of Trade since 1889; now v-pres; mem A M A and Ind Med assn; res Indpls.

WILLIAM C SMITH, Civil Engineer; born Shelby County, Ind, Jan 4, 1865; B S Butler College; began work as civil engr at 21; elected county surveyor Union Co 1886; now secy Marion Co Construction Co; res Indpls.

WALTER C MARMON, Manufacturer; born Richmond, Ind, Aug 25, 1872; educ Earlham Coll; grad Mass Inst Tech 1895; pres Nordyke & Marmon Co Indpls; pres Noblesville Milling Co; secy Indpls Light & Heat Co; res Indpls.

WILLIAM H ROBSON, Publisher; born Indianapolis March 11, 1856; educ Northwestern Univ (now Butler); worked as railroad man various capacities; founded Trade Journal 1890; editor and propr since; res Indpls.

HOMER C ANTHONY, Editor; born Columbia, Fayette Co, Ind, June 29, 1880; educ public schls Laurel, Ind; learned printer's trade; in newspaper work since 1895; with Connersville Examiner since 1904, now editor; mem Dem State Editorial Assn; res Connersville, Ind.

JOHN C SHIRK, Banker; born Springfield, Franklin Co, Ind, March 14, 1858; A B Ind Univ; banker in Brookville since 1881; pres Nat Brookville Bank since orgn 1905; pres Brookville Furn Co; pres Franklin Furn Co; pres and orgn Brookville Tel Co; was pres Brookville Commercial Club 8 years; pres Brookville Hist Soc; pres Brookville Pub Lib; res Brookville, Ind.

AMBROSE E NOWLIN, Banker; born Dearborn Co, Ind, Aug 6, 1843; taught schl; B S Miami Univ; farmer and banker 10 years; supervisor census 1890; auditor county 2 years; coll intern revenue 8 years McKinley admstn, now pres Dearborn Nat Bk; res Lawrenceburg, Ind.

THOMAS S CRAVENS, Lawyer; was born Osgood, Ind, Aug 5, 1872; graduated Indiana Law School 1896; member Indiana State Bar Assn; res Lawrenceburg, Ind.

JOHN HEYWARD McKENZIE, Clergyman; born Bourneville O, May 31, 1862; A B Mt Union Coll; A M Boston Univ; (Ph D Kenyon Coll; D D Nashotah House); pres Hillsboro Coll 1888-90; pres Belmont Coll and Ohio Milt Inst, College Hill, O, 1890-4; priest 1893 P E Ch; rector Howe, Ind, Sch since 1895; rector St Mark's Ch since 1895-; Deputy Gen convs P E Ch 1898 to 1913; trustee Nashotah (Wisc) House, Akeley Hall, Grand Haven, Mich, Howe Schl; mem A A A etc; res Howe, Ind.

L W HENLEY, Newspaper man; was born Carthage, Ind, April 12, 1876; educ Earlham Coll; newspaper man in Indpls nine years; editor Terre Haute Star 1909 to '14; secy Republican State Comm Ind since March 1, 1914; res Indpls.

HARRY MURPHY, Manufacturer; born Indianapolis Sept 15, 1867; educ Kenyon Coll; in wholesale and mftrng business since 1885; pres John W Murphy Bldg Co; vice-pres Prest-O-Lite Co and director C B Cones & Son Mfg Co; res Indpls.

THADDEUS BUTLER, Newspaper man; was born Lagrange, Ind, Nov. 20, 1846; attd Oberlin Coll, O; was Miami Indian paymaster for the U S Gov in 1880; was postmaster Huntington; was editor Wabash Plain Dealer, Andrews Express, Huntington Herald and Times, Decatur Herald etc;res Huntington.

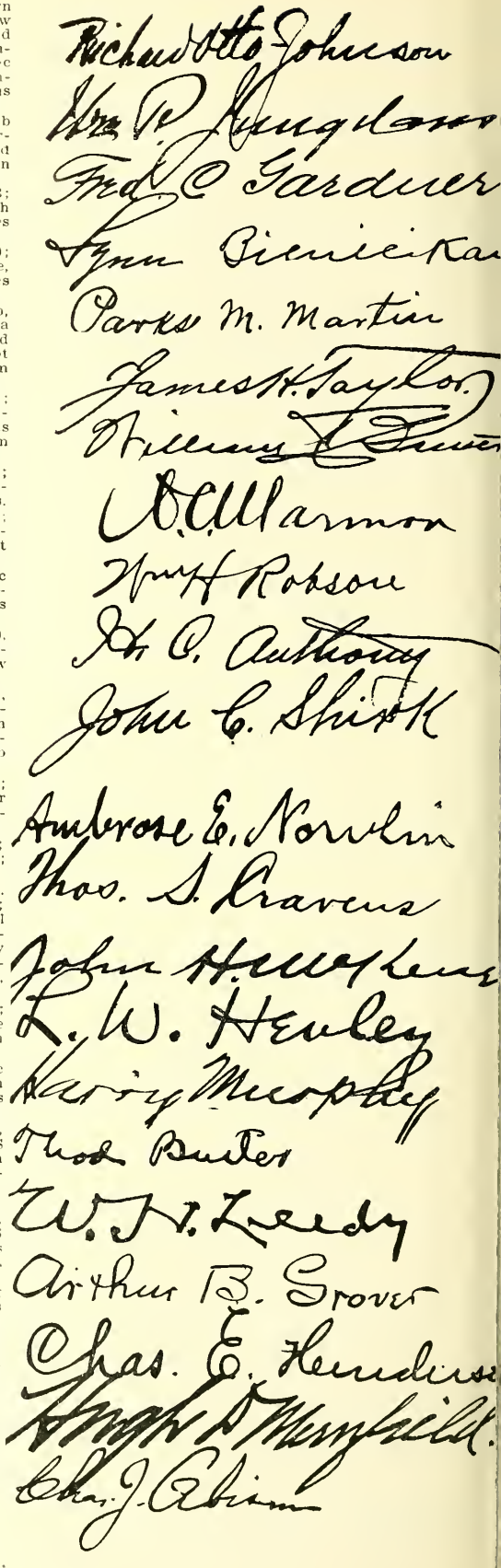
WILLIAM HARTE LEEDY, Grand Secretary I O O F Indiana; born Logansport, Ind, Oct 10, 1855; educ public schls; learned printer's trade, for 23 years editor and publisher; editor Odd Fellows Talisman 16 years; Grand Secy Odd Fellows of Ind since 1896; G M Odd Fellows Ind 1890-1; chmn comm state of the order of Odd Fellows Sov G L of the World; res Indpls.

ARTHUR B GROVER, Real Estate Broker; born Terre Haute, Ind, Aug 7, 1867; educ Harvard Coll; in real estate business since 1888; res Indpls.

CHARLES E HENDERSON, Lawyer; born St Paul, Ind, Jan 31, 1871; A B, A M Univ Oregon; LL B Univ Mich; began pract Bloomfield, Ind, mem Ind Legis 1897; judge Greene-Sullivan Co's Circuit Ct 1906-12; prac Indpls since Feb, 1913; res Indpls.

HUGH D MERRIFIELD, Lawyer; was born Brook, Ind, Aug 8, 1879; LL B Univ of Mich Law Coll; admitted to bar in Cass Co 1900; began practice in Indpls 1903; mem of Chamber of Commerce; res Beech Grove and Indpls

CHARLES J ORBISON, Lawyer; was born Indpls Sept 28, 1874; grad Indiana Law Schl, judge Superior Ct Room 1, Marion Co 1910-14; Grand Sen Deacon Masonic G L; Pres Ind Dem Club; mem State Bd of Charities, mem Indpls and State Bar Assns; res Indpls.



WILLIAM WALLACE HAMMOND, Lawyer, born Hammondsville, O, May 31, 1864; A B Mt Union Coll, Alliance, O; A M Harvard; LL B Cincinnati Law Schl; mem Indpls and Ind State Bar Assns; res Indpls.

JOSEPH W SELVAGE; Real Estate and Insurance Broker; born Zionsville, Ind, Feb 6, 1870; educ Indpls High Schl now Schrtrdge; was with Atlas Engine Works, Indpls, 10 years; in real estate and insurance business since 1895; member Ind R E Assn, Indpls R E Bd; secy and treas Piper Mchne Co; pres Capital Construction Co; pres Jos W Selvage Co Inc; res Indpls.

HOWE S LANDERS, Lawyer; born Martinsville, Ind, Oct 17, 1885; educ DePauw; LL B Ind Law Schl; admt bar 1908; appt Secy Industrial Board of Ind April, 1915; mem Indpls and Ind State Bar Assns; res Indpls.

NEWTON TODD, Banking Broker; born Pendleton, Ind; educ Indpls now Schrtrdge High Schl; in banking brokerage and insurance business in Indpls since 1887.

OTTO HUGO PANTZER, Physician and Surgeon; born Sheboygan, Wisc, June 9, 1858; educ German-English acad, Milwaukee; grad Gymnastic Teacher's Acad N A Turnerbund; taught gymnastics 5 years; grad Ind Med Coll 1881; post grad Berlin, Paris, London, Munich, Vienna; mem A M A Internat Med Congress, Indiana Ste Med and Indpls Med socs; res Indpls.

E OSCAR LINDENMUTH, Physician; born Ringtown, Pa, March 17, 1872; M E Bloomsburg Lit Univ and Potts College; taught six years; grad Medic-Chirurgical Coll, Phila, Pa, 1906; elect prof Ind Univ Schl of Med 1906; res Indpls.

FRANK W WOERNER, Patent Lawyer; born Greenfield, Ind, March 31, 1870; LL B Indiana Law Schl; in practice patent law since 1892; mem Indpls bar assn; res Indpls.

FRANK DUFFY, Labor Official; born Ireland, May 6, 1861; resided New York City and Phila, Pa, came to Indpls Dec 31, 1902; Genl Secy United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of Am since 1901; editor The Carpenter; v-p Am Fed of Labor 1914; mem Ind State Bd of Educ 1915; res Indpls.

OREN STEPHEN HACK, Lawyer; born Shelby Co, Ind, Apl 1, 1876; taught schl Shelby Co 6 years; was pres Shelby Co Teachers Assn; B S, LL B Central Normal Coll; LL B Univ of Indpls (Ind Law Schl); deputy city atty 1905-7; deputy pros atty Marion Co 1908-11; mem Indpls and Ind State Bar assns.

EUGENE C SHIREMAN, Fish Culturist; born Martinsville, Ind, Sept 13, 1875; PhB DePauw Univ; secy-treas Old Hickory Chair Co, Martinsville, 8 years; founded "Grassy Fork" Gold Fish Hatcheries 1905; appt Commissioner of Fish & Game of Ind Dec 30, 1914; res Martinsville, Ind.

FRED A GREGORY, Real Estate and Insurance Broker; was born Hebron, O, July 12, 1854; was educ common schls Bement, Ills; in real estate and Ins bus in Indpls since 1876; founded present bus in 1884 with John Appel as partner, now incorp; is pres of Gregory & Appel, Inc; secy & treas Alberta, Indpls Land Co, etc; res Indpls.

WILLIAM A KETCHAM, Lawyer; was born in Indianapolis Jan 2, 1846; educ schools of Indpls, Germany and Wabash Coll; enlisted as private Comp A 13th Ind Vol Inf, commsnd Capt Comp I same regiment, May, 1865, at 19; after Civil War, grad Dartmouth Coll; was elected atty gen of Ind 1894, re-elect 1896; res Indpls.

JOHN L MASTERS, Physician; was born Brookville, Ind, Sept 23, 1859; M D Louisville Med Coll; New York Eye & Ear Conf, Berlin, Germany, clinic, was prof Oph & Otol Central Coll of Phys & Surg and Prof Oto Laringol Ind Univ Schl of Med; res Indpls.

JOHN E. CLELAND, was born Greenwood, Ind, Dec 30, 1840; A B, A M Lit D Wabash Coll; was capt U S Vol Civil War; was in Book & Sta business 27 years; bus dir Indpls Public Schls since Jan 1, 1900; mem G A R, Loyal Legion, etc; res Indpls.

CALEB S EAGLESFIELD, Lumber Manufacturer; was born Eaglesfield, Clay Co, Ind, March 14, 1860; educ high schl Terre Haute; in lbr bus since 1892; now pres of Eaglesfield-Stewart Co, mfgrs of hardwood flooring, etc; res Indpls.

CHARLES T HANNA, Lawyer; was born Fortville, Ind, Dec 27, 1869; attd Indiana Univ; LL B Ind Law Schl; was judge Superior Court Marion Co; res Indpls.

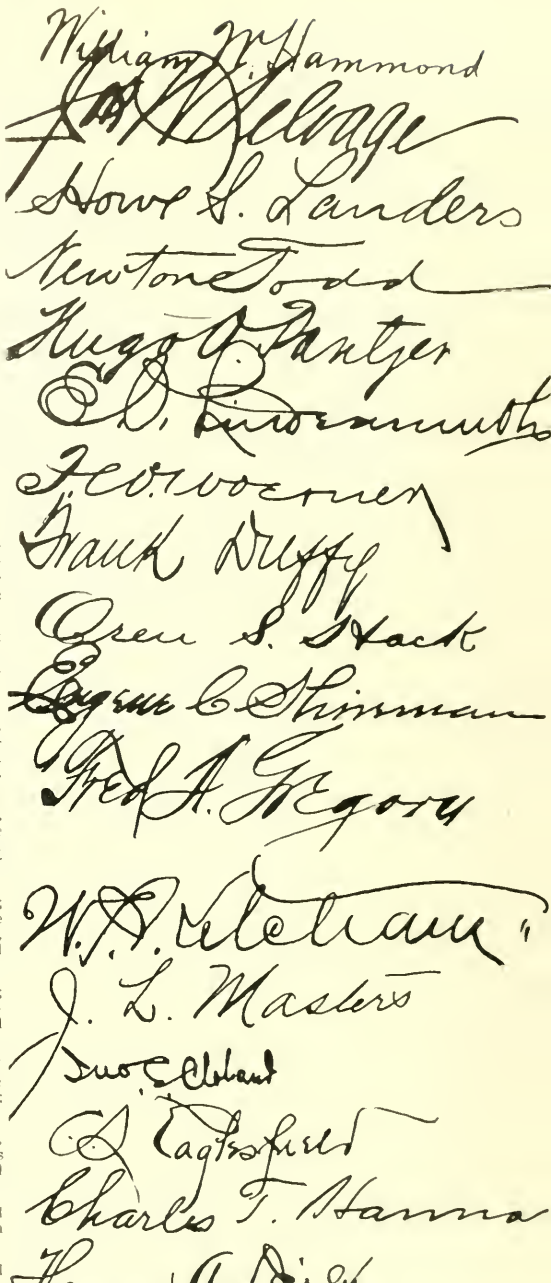
THOMAS A DAILY, Lawyer; was born Mt Hope, Kans, Sept 9, 1876; attd Christian Bros Coll, St Joseph, Mo; taught schl for 4 yrs Jennings Co, Ind; LL B Indiana Law Schl; was mem Ind Legis, was mem State Board of Pardons; res Indpls.

RUSSEL M SEEDS, Publicity Counselor; was born Shadeville, O, Oct 2, 1865; A B Univ of Mich; was engaged in newspaper work until 1901 when he estb the Russel M Seeds Co Adv Agcy; treas "Crows' Nest Motor Club;" res Indpls.

HENRY LANE WILSON, Ex-Ambassador; was born Crawfordsville, Ind, Nov 3, 1857; A B, A M Wabash Coll (Dr Philos, Philol, Fine Arts Natl Univ of Chile, 1911); was edit Lafayette Journal; pract law and banking Spokane, Wash; apptd minister to Venezuela 1889 but declined; was U S min to Chile and apptd min to Greece; E E and M P to Belgium; was ambass extraordinary and plenipoten to Mexico (resigned) etc; res Indpls.

MILTON W MANGUS, Lawyer; was born Ladoga, Ind, Feb 16, 1885, at d Indiana Univ; A B Wabash Coll; LL B Harvard Law Schl; was apptd asst U S Atty Feb 1, 1914; res Indpls.

EDWIN R HISEY, Funeral Director; was born Indpls May 1, 1876; educ Indpls Public & Shortridge H S; began bus in Indpls May, 1902; now mem firm Hisey & Titus; was pres Ind Funeral Dir Assn; mem Natl Funeral Assn; res Indpls.



JOSEPH H WOOLING, Publisher; was born Fluvannah Co, Va, Mch 2, 1862; educ Millers Acad; was railroad condr; publisher since 1889; was pres Marion Co Council; dir Indpls Humane Soc; treas since 1911; res Indpls.

CHARLES A PFAFFLIN, Physician; was born Bowling Green, Ky, Sept 4, 1872; grad Westminster Military Acad; Cincinnati Univ and Med Coll of Ohio; Cincinnati Coll of Dental Surg; Univ of Berlin and Vienna; 3 mo service Halleclinic Berlin, Germany, during European war Aug 1 to Nov 1, 1914; mem Indpls, Ind and Am Med Socs; mem staff City Hosp; mem Am Oto-Laringol Soc, etc; res Indpls.

ERNEST ROBERT KEITH, Lawyer; was born Bowling Green, Ind, Aug 30, 1866; attd Depauw Univ; LL B Law Dept Univ of Mich; read law with Duncan & Smith; was pres Indpls Bar Assn; mem Ind State & Amer Bar Assn; res Indpls.

JOHN H EBERWEIN, Surgeon; born Jennings County, Ind, Jan 18, 1882; att Central Normal Coll, Danville; taught schl; M D Purdue Univ Schl of Med; post grad Univ Pa; was interne Penn Hosp, Phila; Eastman's Hosp and Deaconess Hosp Indpls; prof surgery Ind Univ Schl of Med; mem A M A, Indpls & Marion county Med assns.

WALTER KESSLER, Manufacturer; was born North Madison, Jeff Co, Ind, Jan 5, 1856; educ Madison Sem, Andover, Mass, Acad, Harvard Coll law dept; studied law with Harrison, Hines & Miller; was pres Drop Forge Co, Indpls; pres & mgr Romona Stone Co, Romona, Ind; res Indpls.

GUY MONTANI, Musician; born Laurenzana, Italy, Aug 9, 1867; began study of music Utica, N Y, 1878 and later in Indpls under Profs Vogt, Beissenherz and Schliewen, Indpls School of Music; org Montani Bros Orch 1881; now director Montani's Orchestra; res Indpls.

JOHN E McGETTIGAN, Secy Greater Indianapolis Industrial Assn; was born County Donegal, Ireland, in 1850; came to Indpls in 1875; at 22 engaged in promoting and bldg railroads; promoted the Indpls Southern now Indpls Div of Illinois Cent; is secy of Greater Indpls Indus Assn; res Indpls.

ALVA S ROBERTS, Newspaper man; was born Wabash, Ind, Oct 30, 1869; educ Ft Wayne M E Coll, Depauw Univ; learned printers trade; was editor Richmond Telegram 3 yrs, Logansport Journal 9 yrs, mgr editor Star Journal, Pueblo, Colo; city editor Dayton, O, Journal; now editor, gen mgr Lester F Jones Co, publishers Lebanon Daily Herald & Weekly Patriot; res Lebanon, Ind.

BEN F McKEY, Newspaper man; was born near Darlington, Ind, Dec 5, 1857; educ in Boone Co and Lebanon Schls; learned printers trade in the Pioneer office, Lebanon; became editor and prop of that paper Jan 1, 1890; res Lebanon, Ind.

GOETHE LINK, Surgeon; was born Warrick Co, Ind, May 20, 1879; educ Wabash Coll, Ind Univ; M D Central Coll P & S; asstd prof Gynecology Ind Univ Schl of Med; Gynecology City Hosp; mem A M A, Ind State & Indpls Med Socs; res Indpls.

HENRY W BULLOCK, Lawyer; was born Jackson Tp, Clay Co, Ind, Sept 10, 1866; educ Valparaiso Univ, lawyer and mag writer; was chrmn Ind Commn to draft workingmen's comp act 1913-15; res Indpls.

EVALEEN STEIN, Author, Artist; was born Lafayette, Ind; educ Art Inst of Chicago; decorative designer and illuminator; was contr verse to Indpls Journal; represented in Stedmans' Amer Anthology, etc; contbr Soc Decorative Art New York and Chicago; author "Among the Tree Again" (Poems), Troubadour Tales, etc; res Lafayette.

PATRICK J LYNCH, Rose Grower; was born Chester County, Pa; educ common schls; owner Heller Bros Co, Rose growers; treas Dingee & Conrad Co, West Grove, Pa; was natl delegate from Pa Repub Conv 1904; distr chrmn 6th distr Ind 1912-15; res Newcastle, Ind.

GEORGE R GRIFFIN, Newspaper man; was born Batavia, O, July 8, 1852; learned printers trade and began newspaper work on Fairmount Courier; worked on papers in Lexington and Scottsburg, Ind; purchased Osgood, Ind, Journal; was postmaster Osgood 4 yrs; publ Spencer Democrat since 1897; mem Ind Democ Edit Assn; res Spencer, Ind.

HOMER ELLIOTT, Lawyer; was born Martin Co, Ind, Jan 9, 1878; attd State Normal and Ind Univ; taught schl 4 yrs; began practice law Spencer; pres Public Library Board; secy Owen Co Sav & Loan Assn; res Spencer, Ind.

INMAN HENRY FOWLER, Lawyer; was born Lewisburg, O, June 7, 1834; B S Wabash Coll; LL D Ind Univ; taught schl 7 yrs; began pract Spencer 1859; 9 yrs clerk Owen Circuit Court; 8 yrs Senator, Clay and Owen Cos; orgn and pres of Exchange Bank, Spencer; charter mem State Bar Assn; res Spencer.

DUANE W BEACH, Newspaper man; was born Schell City, Mo, April 1, 1875; educ Grammar Schls St Louis, Mo; began newspaper work with St Louis Globe-Democrat; in 1902 came to Spencer with Agricultural Epitomist (now Farm Life); part owner since Feb, 1908; res Spencer.

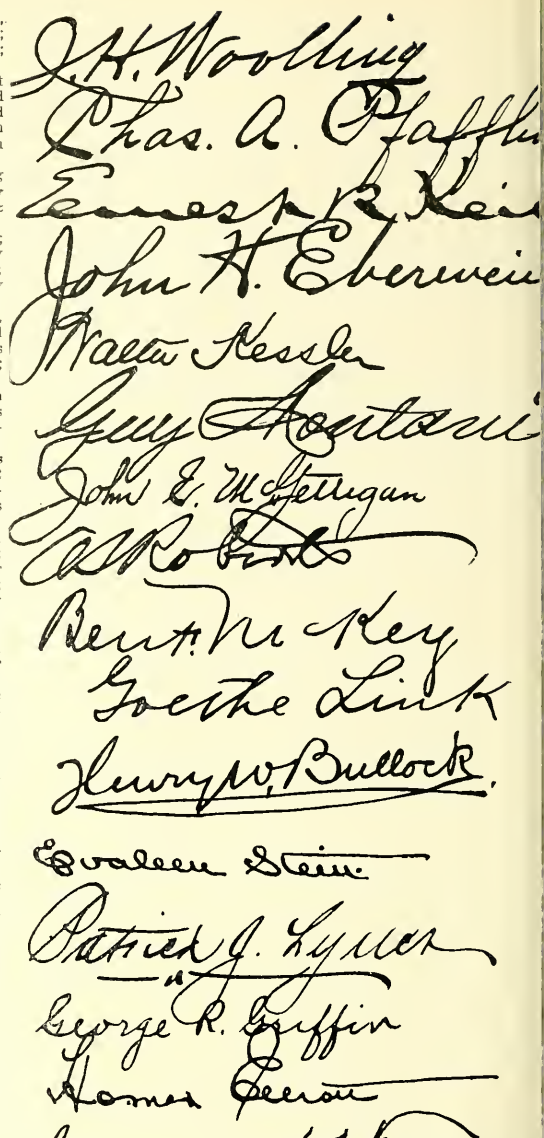
LYMAN D HEAVENRIDGE, Newspaper man; was born Mitchell, Ind, Feb 4, 1881; attd Purdue, Depauw and Franklin Colls; Ph B Depauw; worked on Chicago Record-Herald and Tribune; Anderson, Ind, Herald, Owen Co Democrat; purchased Owen Co Journal 1906; editor and Publ since; was postmaster of Spencer; mem Repub Edit Assn, chrmn Repub Co Comm; res Spencer.

OSCAR H CRAVENS, Newspaper man; was born Center Valley, Ind, Dec 1, 1869; taught schl 3 yrs Hendricks Co; educ Danville Normal and Ind Univ; estb Daily World, Bloomington; apptd postmaster Bloomington by Pres Wilson, June 7, 1913; was pres Ind Democratic Edit Assn; res Bloomington, Ind.

ENOCH G HOGATE, Lawyer; was born Salem Co, N J, Sept 16, 1849; educ Danville Academy; A B, A M Allegheny Coll; was clerk Hendricks Circuit Court; Ind State Senator; dean Ind Univ School of Law since 1903; res Bloomington.

ROBERT WALTER MIERS, Lawyer; was born Bloomington, Ind, Jan 27, 1848; educ Hartsville Univ; A M, LL B Indiana Univ; was pros atty Monroe, Lawrence and Orange Cos; judge 10th Jud Circuit 2 yrs by appointment and elected twice; was mem of Congress 4 terms; now judge 10th Jud Circuit Monroe and Owen Cos; res Bloomington, Ind.

KARL C JAMES, Educator; was born Parkersburg, Ind, Feb 13, 1880; grad Ladoga High School; attd Wabash Coll, Indiana Univ and summer work at State Normal and Purdue; taught comn and high school in Montgomery for 14 yrs; was supt Darlington schls 6 yrs; elected supt schls Montgomery Co 1914; res Crawfordsville, Ind.



HOMER McKEE, Advertising man; was born Bloomfield, Ind, Aug 16, 1880; A B Indiana Univ; began newspaper work as cartoonist with Ft Wayne, Indpls publicaations; was sales mgr Hollenbeck Press; gen sales and adv mgr Cole Motor Car Co, etc; res Indpls.

JAMES E DEERY, Lawyer; was born Indpls Nov 26, 1886; attd Georgetown Univ, Washington, D C; LL B Notre Dame; was deputy pros atty Marion Co; elect judge Nov, 1913; res Indpls.

HARRY RAITANO, Lawyer; was born New York City, Jan 17, 1879; LL B Chicago Schl of Law; city pros atty since Jan 1, 1914; res Indpls.

HERBERT M GLOSSBRENNER, business man; born Jeffersonville, Ind May 12, 1869; educ high schl Jeffersonville; was engaged in manufacturing business; organized The Glossbrenner-Dodge Co, wholesale dealers in dairy products; came to Indpls 1889; dirc Commercial Nat Bank, etc., res Indpls.

WILLIAM R BROWN, Insurance man; was born Cumbernauld, Scotland, Jan 18, 1878; educ in pub schls of Scotland and Chicago, Ills; was cashier Chicago Gen Agcy Conn Mutual Life Ins Co; now gen agt Conn Mut Life Ins Co, Indpls; res Indpls.

HENRY L DITHMER, Manufacturer; was born Brooklyn, N Y; educ Indpls Public Schls and Shortridge H S; began business 1886; now secy and mgr Polar Ice & Fuel Co since 1893; res Indpls.

CHARLES J BUCHANAN, Funeral Director; was born Marion Co, Ind, Aug 31, 1856; attd Valparaiso Normal Coll; taught schl 14 yrs; orgn firm Flanner & Buchanan; built first crematory in Ind 1900; dir Y M C A 25 yrs; trust of Indpls Home for Aged Women; corporate mem Am Board of Foreign Missions; Col Staff Uniform Rank Odd Fellows of Ind; res Indpls.

CHARLES W JEWETT, Lawyer; was born Franklin, Ind, Jan 7, 1884; grad Depauw Univ, Harvard Law Schl; chrmn Repub Co Comm 1914-15; res Indpls.

R M BOWEN, Manufacturer, was born Memphis, Tenn, Sept 25, 1882; educ Public Schools; pres Stenotype Co, Indpls; pres Stenotype Sales Co, N Y; pres Universal Inv Co, New Orleans; dir Indpls Cham of Commerce; res Indpls.

EDSON F FOLSOM, Insurance man; was born Indpls August 8, 1876; B S Rose Poly; M M E Cornell Univ; was a mechanical engr; in industrial bus 10 yrs; was special agt in Mass Mutual Life; state mgr State Mutual Assurance Co of Worcester, Mass, since 1911; res Indpls.

GUY A RANSDELL, Insurance man; was born Sand Lake, Mich, Sept 17, 1872; educ in Public schls; in mercantile bus 12 yrs; with Mutual Life of New York for 12 yrs; state supt of agts of Mich 8 yrs; mgr of Indpls agency since July 28, 1914; res Indpls.

ALEXANDER ERNESTINOFF, musician; was born St Petersburg, Russia, Jan 14, 1853; grad Conservatory of Music, St Petersburg; was cond of German Opera in New York City; Beethoven Conserv, St Louis, Mo; Germania Club, Arion, Maennerchor, Lyra, and Musicverein, Indpls; res Indpls.

OLIVER WILLARD PIERCE, Pianist; was born Hillsdale, Mich, 1869; A B, A M Hillsdale Coll; student Conserv of Music; Koenigliche Hochschule fur Musik, Berlin; and of Moritz Moskowzski, Berlin; was head piano forte teacher Ohio Weslyan U Conserv of Music; founder and pres Metropolitan School of Music, Indpls, and Coll of Mus Art; Indpls; res Indpls.

HARRY LEVINSON, Merchant; was born Noblesville, Ind, Oct 16, 1867; educ high schl, Noblesville, Ind; engaged in mercantile bus Noblesville, Chicago and Indpls; assisted in erection of Masonic Temple, Noblesville, as a memorial to his father N D Levinson; res Indpls.

JOHN I HOFFMANN, Educator; was born Jordan Village, Owen Co, Ind; B S Ped B Valparaiso Univ; attd Indiana Univ; taught schl 10 yrs; princ public schls Poland and Brazil, Ind; apptd Deputy State supt Pub Instruction, May 1909; asst State Supt, Nov, 1912; res Brazil, Ind.

WILLIAM E. TUITE, Statistician; was born Pittsburg, Pa, April 27, 1870; grad St John's Parochial Schl P'gh; was engaged in mfg window glass with his father Andrew Tuite, P'gh, Findlay, O, Albany, and Vincennes, Ind; apptd Deputy State Statistician; res Indpls.

CARRIE COLVER LECKNER, Voice Teacher; born Chicago Ill; received early musical education from her mother; studied four seasons Berlin, Germany; voice with George Fergusson; piano with Monsieur Minod; phonetics with Fraulein Klatt; musical hist with Max Leckner; taught voice 12 years; having brought out Miss Helen Warrum; mem Matinee Musicale 33 years; res Indpls.

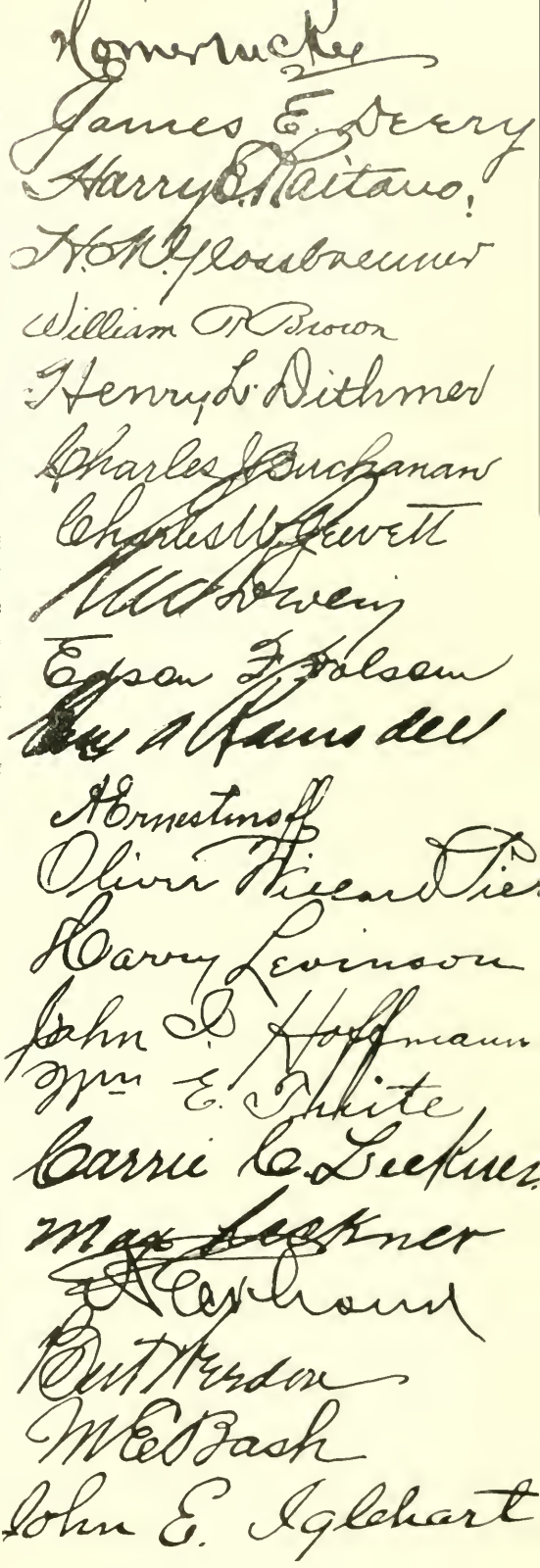
MAX LECKNER, Piano Forte Teacher; was born Pinne, Germany, Nov 19, 1842; educ Gymnasium Bromberg, Germany; was musical dir Indpls Maennerchor; philharmonic Chorus Soc, etc; res Indpls.

EDGAR A ECKHOUSE, Manufacturer; was born Anderson, Ind, June 9, 1879; grad Shortridge H S; attd Ind Med Coll; connected with Kahn Tailoring Co since 1899; treas Kahn Tailoring Co, Indpls and V-p Washington & Meridian Realty Co; res Indpls.

BERT WEEDON, Interurban Railway Official; was born Rutherford Co, Tenn, April 11, 1880; educ Andover Acad; G P & P A Inter State Pub Service Co; res Indpls.

LAHLON E BASH, Lawyer; was born in Marion Co, Oct 14, 1880; LL B Indiana Univ; elect judge Probate Court of Marion Co, 1914; mem Ind State Bar and Indpls Bar Assn; res Indpls.

JOHN E IGLEHART, Lawyer; was born Warrick Co, Ind, Aug 10, 1848; grad Asbury (now DePauw Univ), began practice of law with his father Judge Asa Iglehart and assisted him in prep two text books on Ind practice; res Evansville, Ind.



JOHN S BERRYHILL, Lawyer, was born Lafayette, Ind, Dec 27, 1849; A M Asbury (now DePauw Univ); admitted to Bar 1876; pres and treas Allison Coupon Co since 1893; mem Chamber of Commerce; mem Indpls Bar Assn; res Indpls.

WILLIAM N WISHARD, Surgeon; was born Greenwood, Ind, Oct 10, 1851; attd Wabash Coll; grad Ind Med and Miami Med Coll; post grad St Peters and Guys Hosp London, and Post Grad and Poly N Y; hon A M Wabash; was supt City Hosp, Indpls; instrumental founding Indpls Training Schl for Nurses; chrmn Comm on Med Legislation, Ind State Med Soc; was pres Miss Val Med Assn; Am Urological Assn, Ind and Marion Cos Med; res Indpls.

HOMER H WHEELER, Surgeon; was born Adyeville, Perry Co, Ind, Nov 8, 1872; M D Centr Coll of P and S; was interne City Hosp, Indpls; post grad N Y Post Grad Coll, Vienna Univ, Johns Hopkins, Mayo Bros Clinic Rochester, Minn; Clinical Staff Bobbs Disp and Indpls City Hosp; asst prof gastro-intes dis Ind Univ of Med; mem Indpls Med, Ind State Med and Am Med Assn; res Indpls.

LAFAYETTE PAGE, Surgeon; was born Columbia, Ky, May 21, 1863; A B Columbia Univ, Ky; M D Ind Med Coll; post grad N Y Polyclinic Berlin and Vienna Univ; specialist nose, throat and ear; clinic prof dis nose, throat and ear, Ind Univ Schl of Med; consultant, Indpls City Hosp, Methodist and St Vincents Hosp; inventor of throat and nose instruments; mem A M A; Am Laryng, Rhinol, and Otol; fellow in Am Acad Ophth and Oto-Laryngol; fellow Am Coll of Surg, etc; res Indpls.

ROBERT PEELLE NOBLE, Chemist; was born near Centerville, Ind, Feb 28, 1870; Ph B M A DePauw Univ; attd Univ of Chicago; tchr of chem 15 yrs Armour Inst of Tech, New Mex Schl of Mines, etc; com'l chemist Indpls, since 1908; mem Am Chem Soc; res Indpls.

ARTHUR E GUEDEL, Physician; was born Cambridge City, Ind, June 14, 1843; M D Ind Univ Schl of Med; was interne City Hosp Indpls; mem County and State Soc; pres Indpls Soc of Anesthetistis; supt Protestant Deaconess Hosp; prof physiology of exercise, Normal Coll N A G U; res Indpls.

McCLEAN J MOULDER, Physician; was born Howard Co, Ind, Feb 4, 1850; was tchr in Howard Coll, Kokomo, Ind, also in public schls; grad Natl Norm, Lebanon, O, and Med Coll of Ohio, Cincinnati; was mayor, school trustee, health board, pres park board of Kokomo, Ind; secy County Board of Health and Co Physician, Howard Co; was supt Methoidst Hosp Indpls; resigned Sept 1915; now supt Bethany Hosp Kansas City, Kan; address, Kansas City, Kan.

JOHN M TODD, Real Estate Broker; was born Chester Co, Pa, July 26, 1831; educ schools of Philadelphia and Norristown, Pa; came to Pendleton, Ind, 1852; since 1861, engaged in real est business Indpls; orgn of the Exposition Bldg in 1873 and assisted in organization of the Belt Ry and other important enterprises; res Indpls.

MARTIN REHFUSS, Jr, Merchant; was born Eaton, O, March 10, 1858; educ high schl Eaton, O; began business career Peoria Ills; retired, spent 2 yrs in Europe; estab business in Indpls 1902 wholesale saddlery; mem Chamber of Com, etc; res Indpls.

ZACHARY T SWEENEY, Clergyman and Lecturer; was born Liberty, Ky, Feb 10, 1849; grad Scottville, (Ill Seminary); attd Eureka Coll, Ill, DePauw Univ; (LL D Butler Univ); taught schl; was minister Christian (Disciples Church) exclusively engaged as Lyceum lecturer by Redpath Bureau since 1897; U S Consul-Gen at Constantinople, Imperial Ottoman Commr to Chicago Expn 1893; was Commr of Fisheries and Game for Ind, etc; res Columbus, Ind.

JOHN W KERN, U S Senator; was born Alto, Howard Co, Ind, Dec 20, 1849; LL B University of Mich; practiced law Kokomo, Ind, and Indpls; was city atty of Kokomo; reporter of Indiana Supreme Court; mem of Ind Senate; city atty of Indpls and Democratic Cand for Gov of Ind; was Democratic Nom for V-p U S; elected U S Senator, 1911; res Indpls, Ind.

FRANCIS H GAVISK, Priest; was born Evansville, Ind, April 6, 1856; grad St Meinrads' Coll and Sem; was in newspaper bus 6 yrs with Evansville Courier; since 1885 rector St Johns Church Indpls; chancellor Catholic Diocese of Indpls; mem Board of State Charities of Ind, etc; res Indpls.

JOSEPH A McGOWAN, Interurban Railway Official; was born Gurteendarragh County Leitrim, Ireland, July 21, 1859; came to Portland, Me, at 5 years of age; lived there 39 yrs; educ in high schl Portland, Me; mem Portland schl board 8 yrs; estb the Free Evening Schls there; was cashier accountant and customs atty Grand Trunk Ry, Portland, Me; in 1903 came to Indpls and associated with his cousin Hugh J McGowan in traction bus; now treas and dir numerous traction cos; was mem bd schl comms Indpls 4 yrs; res Indpls.

MEYER MESSING, Rabbi; was born Gostin, Province Posen, Prussia; educ Graetz, Germany; Rabbinical School Breslau Germany; came to Indpls in 1867 as Rabbi Indpls Hebrew Cong; retired as rabbi emeritus 1907.

M M LAIN, Educator; was born Bolivar, Tex, July 11, 1874; educ Univ of Texas and State Normal; grad Gem City Business Coll, Quincy, Ills; was pub school tchr 2 yrs; organ Lain Bus Coll; now pres; res Indpls.

W F KING, Physician; was born at Bellaire, O, March 10, 1874; attd Franklin Coll, New Athens, O; M D Ohio State Univ; pract medicine 12 yrs Columbia City, Ind; asst State Health Commr since 1910; mem A M A and Ind State Med Assns; Am Pub Health Assn; Am Schl of Hygiene; res Indpls.

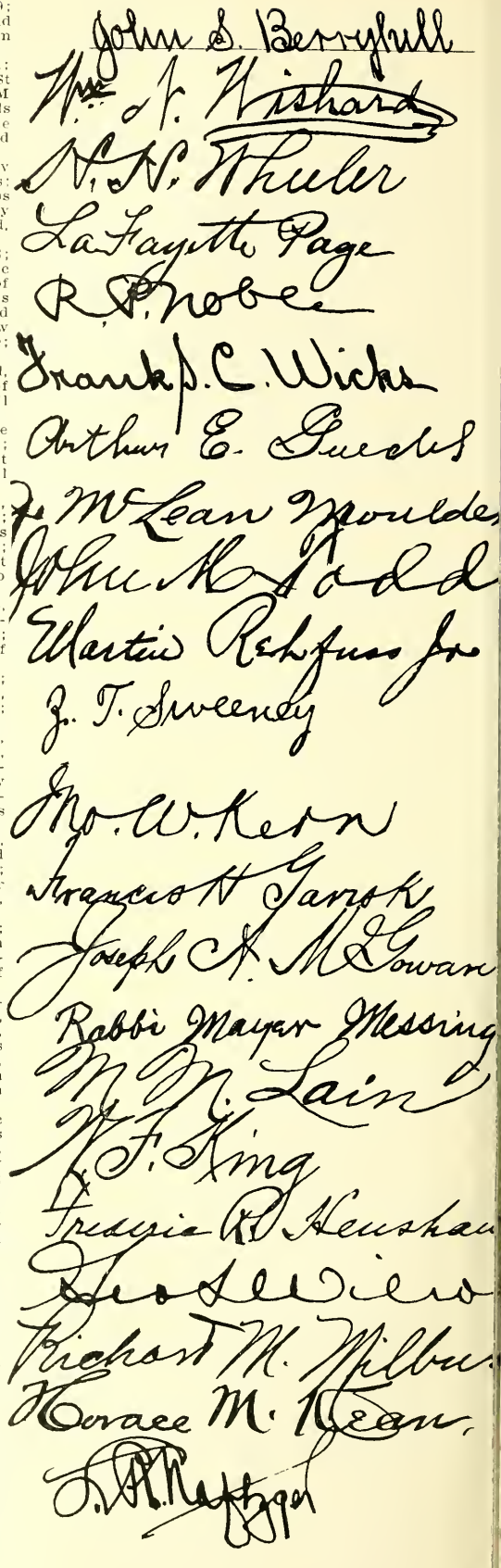
FREDERICK R HENSHAW, College Dean; was born Alexandria, Ind, Oct 8, 1872; educ Central Normal Coll Danville, Ind; DD S Ind Dental Coll; was mem Ind Board of Dental Examiners for 13 yrs; dean Ind Dental Coll; tchr Operative Dentistry; mem Nat'l and Ind State Dent Assns; Chicago and Indianapolis Dental Societies; res Indpls.

GEORGE S WILSON, Educator; was born Greenfield, Ind, Sept 10, 1858; educ Greenfield H S and Ind State Univ; taught school; was supt of Greenfield Pub Schls; supt of Ind Schl for the Blind since 1898.

RICHARD M MILBURN, Lawyer; was born at Portersville, Ind, Sept 24, 1866, attd State Normal; LL B Cumberland Univ, Lebanon, Tenn; A B A M Ind Univ; taught law Ind Univ 12 yrs; was State Senator Dubois and Daviess Cos; elected atty-gen Ind 1895; res Jasper and Indpls.

HORACE M KEAN, Lawyer; was born Ireland, Ind, April 29, 1868; educ Public schls, Chicago Corresp Schl of Law; taught schl 9 yrs; was deputy pros atty of Dubois Co for 12 yrs; mem of Ind Legis; was grand-master of the Odd Fellow of Ind; apptd asst atty-gen of Ind, 1915; res Jasper, Ind.

L R NALTZGER, Lawyer; was born Bunker Hill, Ind, Oct 2, 1881; Ph B DePauw Univ; was apptd Inspector Gen Ind Natl Guard, 1914; apptd asst deputy atty-gen Ind 1915; res Muncie, Ind.



ORRA HOPPER, Educator; was born Vernon township, Washington County, Ind, May 21, 1875; educ Indiana Univ; taught 7 yrs rural schls Washington Co; high schl 3 yrs; (princ Hardinsburg, Campbellsburg and Vallonia); elected county supt 1907, re-elect 1911; was pres County Supt Assn; res Salem.

ROBERT E CAVANAUGH, Educator; was born in Washington Co, Ind, April 22, 1881; grad Indiana State Normal; A B Indiana Univ; A M Univ of Chicago; taught schl 14 yrs; supt Salem schls since 1909, was pres Classical Assn, of Ind State Teachers Assn; mem Executive Comm Ind State Supt Assn; res Salem.

JOHN W LEWIS, Editor; was born Warrick Co, Ind, Aug 26, 1859; grad high schl Newburg, Ind; taught schl 10 yrs; in newspaper business 22 yrs; was editor Newburg Leader and Huntingburg Weekly; editor and prop Salem Repub Leader since 1907; was postmaster Huntingburg 9 years; mem Ind Repub State Edit Assn; res Salem.

GEORGE L ROBY, Newspaper man; was born Pleasant Lake, Ind, June 14, 1864; educ common schls; implement inventor and mfgr; later served as mechanical expert; purchased Benton Review Fowler, Ind, 1902; editor and prop since, operates large com'l plant in connection; chrmn Democratic Co Comm 1904-10; res Fowler.

JOHN P CARR, Newspaper man; was born in White Co, Ind, Sept 26, 1854; was publ Oxford Tribune for 12 yrs; founded Fowler Leader, April 1893; owned and published same since; is interested in farming; res Fowler, Ind.

DONALD (Daniel) FRASER, Lawyer; was born Ramsey, near Montreal, Canada, July 14, 1855; educ private tutelage and Lewiston Acad; Repub presidential elector 1908; mem Amer Bar Assn; Ind State Bar Assn (Pres 1906-7); Ind Soc of Chicago; res Fowler.

CHARLES H DODSON, Educator; was born Oxford, Ind, March 4, 1876; attd Ind Univ; taught schl Benton Co 11 yrs; princ Otterbein schls 2 yrs; supt schls Benton Co since 1907; res Fowler.

W O SCHANLAUB, Educator; was born Rensselaer, Ind, Oct 11, 1876; grad Rensselaer High Schl; attd Indiana State Normal; grad Valparaiso Univ; learned printers' trade; was editor and publ Rensselaer Messenger; publ Morocco Courier 4 years; taught distr schl was grade teacher, princ, supt of high schl at Morocco; elect supt Newton Co schls 1907; res Kentland, Ind.

WARREN T McCRAY, Banker and Cattle Breeder; was born near Brook, Newton Co, Ind, Feb 4, 1865; educ high schl Kentland; was mem city council and school board Kentland; pres State Board of Agriculture; pres Discount and Deposit State Bank; was mem Board of Trustees Longcliff Hosp; pres and gen mgr McCray Grain Co; pres Ade Grain Co; secy Newton Co Stone Co; res Kentland.

CHARLES W HANLEY, Lawyer; was born on a farm in Jasper Co, Ind, July 5, 1865; educ comn schls; read law in Iowa and Kansas; taught schl 4 yrs; was county atty Jasper Co, Ind; elect judge 1902; res Rensselaer, Ind,

CHARLES M DAVIS, Editor; was born in Kentland, Ind, March 26, 1868; learned printers' trade at 15; began work on Kentland Gazette afterwards changed to Newton Co Enterprize; worked on paper since and editor for 15 yrs; now managing editor; was mem Kentland schl board and town clerk; res Kentland.

JOHN H STEPHENSON, Newspaper man; was born Winchester, Mass, Jan 1, 1849; learned printers' trade on Attica Ledger when a boy; bought Warren Review, Williamsport, in 1893; consold with Warren Republican Oct 1914; editor and prop 22 yrs; mem Ind State Republican Edit Assn; res Williamsport.

ELE STANSBURY, Lawyer; was born Saybrook, Ills, Feb 8, 1861; educ in high schl; studied law; was pros atty Warren and Fountain Co 2 terms; mem Ind Legis 1903-5; county atty ten yrs; trustee State School for Deaf 8 years; elected presidential elector 1900; Repub Cand for atty-gen 1914; res Williamsport, Ind.

ARISTA T LIVENGOOD, Lawyer; was born Fountain Co, Ind, Sept 10, 1867; B S Ind Normal Coll (now Valparaiso Univ); taught school at 16 yrs; was asstd cash Farmers Merchants Bank Covington; was Mayor of Covington 4 yrs; now pres School Board; county atty 5 yrs; res Covington, Ind.

VALENTINE E LIVENGOOD, Lawyer; was born Hillsboro, Ind, June 22, 1860; attd Wabash Coll; B S Valparaiso Univ; taught Hillsboro schls; was supt Covington Public schls; practiced law in Covington since 1886; pres school board 7 yrs; now pres library board.

JOHN B SCHWIN, Lawyer; born Pickaway Co, O, Nov 1844; graduate Ohio Weslyan University (A B 1869), (A M 1875), Prof Moore's Hill College 1870-73. Began law practice Indianapolis 1873. Came to Covington 1876. Editor and publisher The Covington Friend for last 28 years. Veteran Civil War 92nd and 155th Ohio Infantry.

GEORGE S HARNEY, Newspaper man; was born Ladoga, Ind, Dec 24, 1864; B S Wabash Coll; read law with father Judge J F Harney, practiced law 12 yrs; atty Tribe of Ben Hur 6 yrs; enlisted in War with Spain and won a commission as Lieut Comp M 158 Ind Vol, editor Review since Sept 1913; res Crawfordsville, Ind.

HOMER D INGRAM, Lawyer; was born Vermillion Co, Ind, Aug 1, 1891; LL B Indiana Univ; appt deputy pros 1913; on organization of separate circuit was appointed prosecutor of Parke Co by Gov Ralston, April 1, 1915; res Rockville.

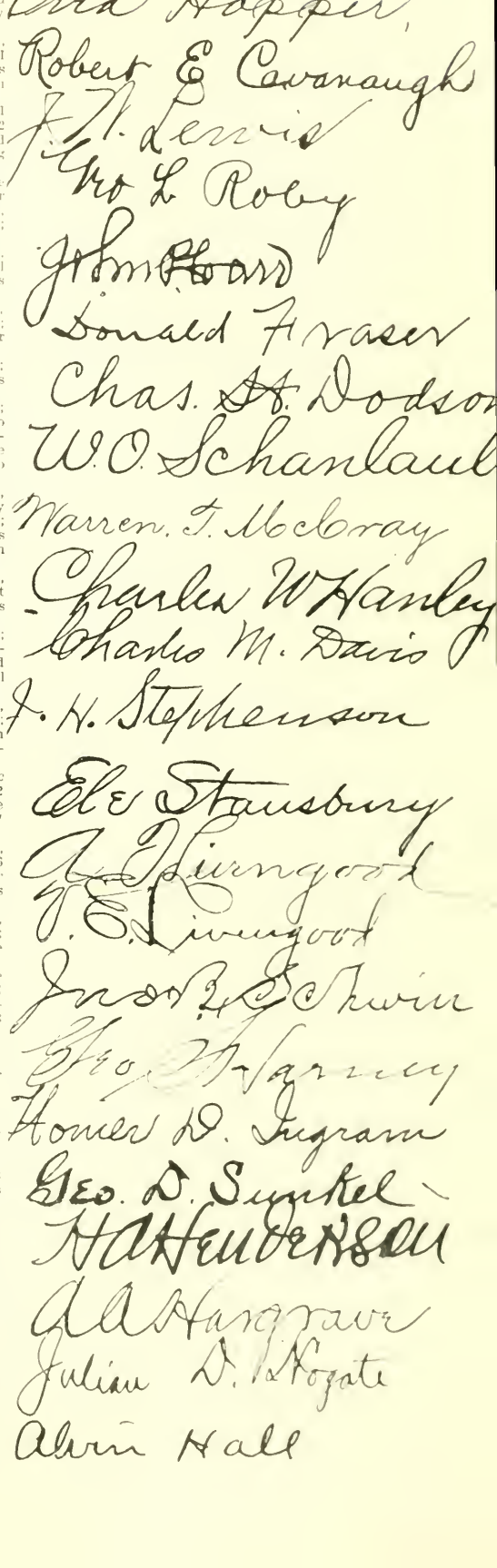
GEORGE D SUNKEL, Lawyer; was born Redman, Ills, Oct 15, 1879; LL B Indiana Law School; began practice law at Newport, Ind; elect pros atty 47th jud circuit; on orgn 68th jud circuit was apptd judge by Gov Ralston April 1, 1915; was joint represent from Vigo and Vermillion Cos 2 terms; res Rockville, Ind.

HAROLD A HENDERSON, Lawyer; was born Vincennes, Ind, Dec 3, 1880; grad Bloomingdale Acad; admitted to bar 1903; mem of law firm of White & Henderson; res Rockville, Ind.

ARTHUR A HARGRAVE, Newspaper man; was born Portland Mills, Ind, Aug 15, 1856; A B A M Wabash Coll; began newspaper work as reporter Kansas City Journal; was asst editor Terre Haute Express; was Lay Missionary to Oroomiah, Persia; purchased Rockville Repub in 1888; editor since; was mem Rockville Schl Board 3 yrs.

JULIAN D HOGATE, Newspaper man; was born Danville, Ind, Oct 14, 1868; grad Danville H S; attd Central Normal Coll and DePauw Univ; taught Danville H S; editor and prop Hendricks Co Republican since 1890; mem Repub State Cent Comm 2 terms; secy Indiana Senate sessions 1905-7, and special session 1908; was pres Repub Edit Assn; pres Danville Schl Board; res Danville.

ALVIN HALL, Newspaper man; was born Lizton, Ind, May 27, 1881; grad Lexington High School; began newspaper work with Danville Gazette Jan 5, 1905; editor since Dec, 1911; res Danville, Ind.



J W LAIRD, Educator; was born Oswego, Kansas, Sept 2, 1871; attd Ind State Normal; A B Indiana Univ; studied in Harvard Graduate Schl; was country school tchr 2 yrs; was prin Galveston, Ind, H Sch; hist and methods tchr Marion Normal Coll 8 yrs; V-pres Central Normal Coll 1907-9; now pres; res Danville, Ind.

CHARLES ALLEN HARGRAVE, Educator; was born Portland Mills, Ind, May 24, 1858; A B Central Normal Coll; was tchr in dist schls, high schl and Central Normal Coll; was pres of the college 1889-90; secy and treas of coll since 1900; res Danville, Ind.

OTIS E GULLEY, Lawyer; was born North Salem, Ind, March 22, 1867; attd Franklin Coll; taught schl; was pros atty Hendricks Co 2 terms; was supervisor Federal Census 3rd dist of Arkansas 1900; pres school board Danville 3 yrs; pres Board of Trustees, Central Normal Coll; res Danville, Ind.

GEORGE H GIFFORD, Lawyer; was born Falmouth, Ind; grad State Univ and Butler Coll; taught school; began practice law Tipton 1883; was State Senator 1893-95; was mem school board Tipton; delegate to Democratic Natl Conv at Baltimore 1912; author bill regulating non-resident building and loan assns 1893 and bill amending ditch law of 1885; res Tipton.

HORACE GREELY READ, Physician; was born in Randolph Co, Ind, Dec 5, 1857; attd Natl Normal Schl Lebanon, O; M D Miami Med Coll, Cincinnati, O; post grad Chicago, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Coll; mem A M A; Ind State Med; fellow of Am Acad Opht and Laringol; mem Tipton City Council; was mem Ind Legis; author H B 364 entitled "Act to prevent procreation of idiots, criminals, etc, approved Mch 9, 1907; res Tipton.

OSCAR F RAKESTRAW, Editor; was born Mahoning Co, O, Oct 30, 1849; attd Hillsdale Mich Coll; began newspaper work as local editor Steuben Republican 1877; now editor; res Angola, Ind.

RAYMOND D WILLIS, Newspaper man; was born Waterloo, Ind, Aug 11, 1875; learned printers' trade; A B, A M Wabash Coll; began newspaper work at Angola on Magnet; consold with Steuben Republican 1908; was postmaster Angola 1910-14; was secy Northern Ind Edit Assn; res Angola.

L M SNIFF, College President; has been at the head of the Tri-State College for thirty-two years; school opened June 18, 1884; res Angola.

H LYLE SHANK, Educator; was born Flint, Ind, Sept 13, 1880; B S Tri-State Coll and Ind Univ; taught schl Steuben Co 4 yrs; was princ Flint High School 3 yrs; Bloomfield twp school LaGrange Co one yr, Pleasant Lake Schl one yr; elect supt schls Steuben Co 1911; res Angola, Ind.

ROWLAND H RERICK, Newspaper man; was born Elkhart, Ind, Feb 25, 1857; B S Univ of Mich; began newspaper work LaGrange Standard with father John H Rerick; was delegate Repub Natl Conv 1912; author several historical works, publ county atlases of Ohio and Ind; res LaGrange, Ind.

WINTHROP E STONE, University President; born Chesterfield, N Hamp, June 12, 1862; B S Mass Agrl Coll; B S Boston Univ; PhD Goettingen; (LL D Mich Agrl Coll); on faculty Purdue Univ since 1889, president Purdue since 1900; mem Ind State Bd Edn and numerous learned socs; has published numerous chemical researches; res Lafayette.

WILL R WOOD, Congressman; born Oxford, Ind, Jan. 5, 1861; LL B Ann Arbor; was pros atty Tippe Co; State Senator 1897-1914; (twice pres pro tem of Senate); four times leader Republican side; eelcted to Congress from Ind 1914; dir City Nat Bank, Tipp Loan & Trust Co; etc; res Lafayette.

WILLIAM V STUART, Lawyer; born Logansport, Ind, Nov 1, 1857; grad Williston Sem East Hampton, Mass, 1876; Amherst Coll, Amherst, Mass, 1880; Columbia Law Schl 1882; mayor Lafayette 1887-89; trustee Purdue Univ 1899-1914; dir Chicago South Bend Northern Ind Trac Co; dir Lafayette Sav & Trust; mem Nat City Bldg & Loan Assn; pres Lafayette Lbr & Mfg Co, v-p Shadeland Stock Co; res Lafayette, Ind.

DAN W SIMMS, Lawyer; born Crawford Co, Ills, Feb 13, 1862; attd DePauw Univ; admitted bar 1885; mem Lafayette Schl Bd 6 yrs; gen counsel Lafayette Life Ins Co; res Lafayette.

EDWIN P HAMMOND, Lawyer; born Brookville, Ind, Nov 26, 1835; LL B Asbury (now DePauw); LL D Wabash; served as 1st lt Co G Ind Vol Inf, capt 87th Ind Inf and maj and lt col same reg; was judge 30th Ind circuit; asso supreme ct Ind; mem bd of mang Nat Home Disabled Vol Soldiers; res Lafayette.

CHARLES A BURNETT, Lawyer; born Terre Haute, Ind. Jan 9, 1861; A B Indiana Univ 1881; M A 1886; LL B Nat Univ Law Dept Wash D C 1885; began to practice at Seattle, Wash, 1891; returned to Ind 1895; Referee in Bankruptcy since 1901; res Lafayette.

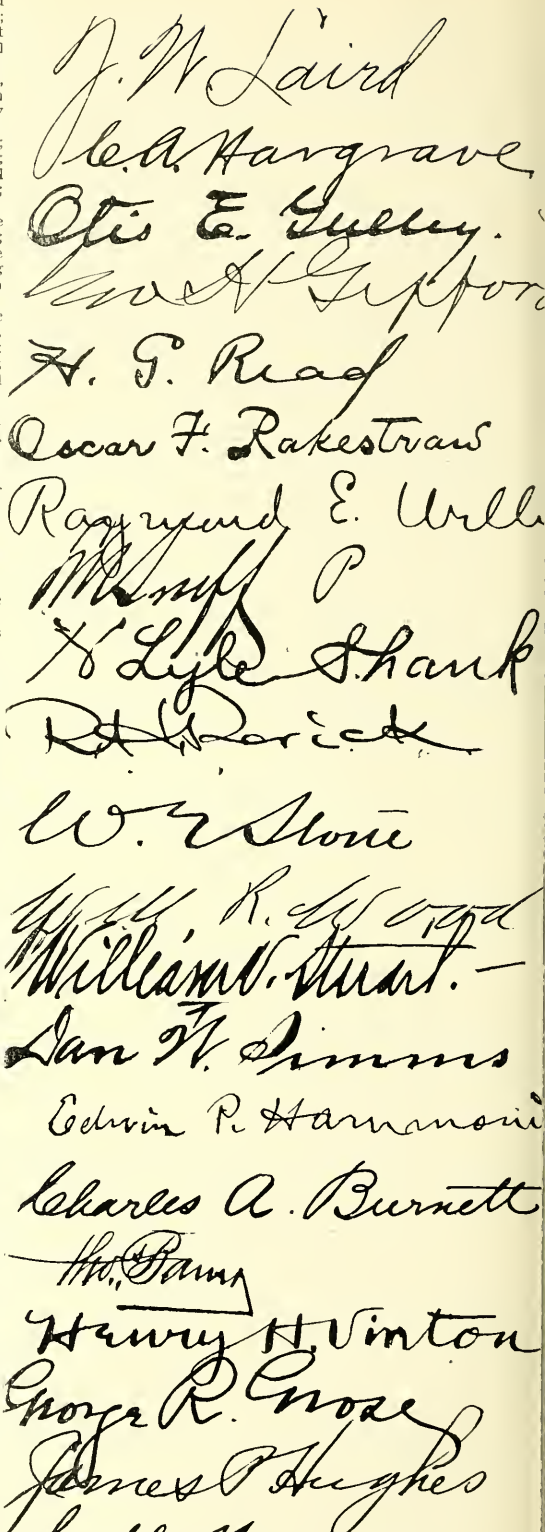
THOS BAUER, Manufacturer; born Nazareth, Pa, July 1, 1860; attd comn schls; Box board and paper mfg since Sept 1886; 12 years in Lafayette; elected Mayor on the citizens ticket Nov, 1913; pres Lafayette Box, Board and Paper Co; dir Alton, Ill, Bx Board and Paper Co and Merch Natl Bank; res Lafayette, Ind.

HENRY H VINTON, Lawyer; born Lafayette, Ind, Nov 30, 1864; grad Purdue Univ 1885; attd Columbia Law Schl 1887; began practice of law June 1887; Referee in Bankruptcy 1898-1901; 1901 appointed by Gov Durbin Judge Superior Court Tippecanoe Co; elect same office 1902; held office since; re-elect Nov. 1914; res Lafayette.

GEORGE R GROSE, University President; born Nicholas Co, W Va, July 14, 1869; A B, A M Ohio Wesiyan Univ; S T B Boston Univ School of Theal; (DD Ohio Wesiyan); ordained M E ministry 1896; was lecturer Johns Hopkins Univ; pres DePauw since 1913; Author; The Outlook [illegible]on, etc; res Greencastle.

JAMES P HUGHES, Lawyer; born Terre Haute, Ind, Dec 18, 1874; Ph B DePauw; LL B Ind Law; was county atty, depty pros atty and pros atty Putnam Co; appt circuit judge Feb 28, 1911, by Gov Marshall; elected judge circuit ct Nov 1912; res Greencastle.

CYRUS U WADE, Clergyman; born LaGrange Co, Ind, March 16, 1849; acad edn LaGrange, Ind; (D D DePauw); practiced law LaGrange; was pros atty 34th Jud circuit; ordained M E ministry 1880; pastor N Ind Conf 18 years; endow secy DePauw since 1910; Del Gen Conf M E ch 1900-4-8; pres trust Meth Memorial Home for Aged, Warren, Ind; mem Gen Bd for Claim for M E ch; mem bd trust and visitors DePauw 12 years; res Greencastle.



ISAAC T BROWN, Editor; was born Terre Haute, Ind, Feb 24, 1848; learned trade of printer with his father on the old Terre Haute Ex-press; served 3 enlistments of out of 4 Civil War; asso with father Isaac M Brown publication Sullivan Co Union 1869-71; with F B Lantz estb Columbus Republican 1872; estab Evening Repub 1877; now p'b and prop; was P M Columbus 1881-85; res Columbus, Ind.

WASHINGTON C DUNCAN, Lawyer; was born Marion County, Ind, June 24, 1851; B S Ind Univ; taught schl 2 yrs; pros atty 9th jud circ 2 yrs; State Senator 8 yrs; served 18 yrs as appointee U S dept of Agr as Statisn; res Columbus, Ind.

HUGH TH MILLER, Banker; was born Ninevah, Ind, March 21, 1867; A B A M Butler Coll; Univ of Berlin, Sorbonne Paris; prof hist Butler 1888-99; mem Legis 1903; Lt Gov 1905-9; rep nom U S Senator 1914; v-p Irwins Bank, Columbus; res Columbus, Ind.

LEWIS H HARDING, Lawyer; was born Newpoint, Ind, Feb 1, 1880; A B Ind Univ; elec pros atty Decatur & Bartholomew Cos 1912, re-elect 1914; author "The Call of the Hour," the preliminary diplomacy of Spanish-Amer War; "History of Decatur County"; res Columbus, Ind.

THOMAS F FITZGIBBON, Educator; was born Fort Ritner, Ind, July 22, 1861; grad State Normal; A B Indiana Univ; post grad Chicago Univ; began teaching 1880; was supt schls Elwood, Ind, 11 years; supt pub schls Columbus since 1901; mem Ind Indust and Agr Educ Commsn 1911-13; pres Ind State Conf Charities and Cor 1913; pres Sou Ind Tchrs Asso 1908; res Columbus, Ind.

WILLIAM A MOONEY, Manufacturer; was born in Columbus, Ind, Aug 20, 1864; educ pub schls, in tanning business since '85; now pres W W Mooney & Sons; treas Indpls Abbatoir Co; mem Indpls Board of Trade; res Columbus.

JOHN D DePREZ, Editor; was born in Shelby Co, Ind, Oct 1, 1872; grad Shelbyville H S; attd Hanover Coll; 9 yrs in banking business Shelby-ville; purchased Shelbyville Democrat 1904; was councilman one term; mem School Board; mem Executive Comm Democratic State Edt Assn; mem Natl Assn; res Shelbyville, Ind.

ELIZABETH L WADE, (wife Rev Cyrus C Wade) was born Knightstown, Ind, attd State Normal; taught in public schls; was conf Missionary Secy Northern Ind Conf; pres W F M Society; Greencastle dist North-west Ind Conf; res Greencastle.

COURTLAND C GILLEN, Lawyer; was born Roachdale, Ind, July 3, 1880; taught schl 5 yrs; attd DePauw; LL B Ind Law Schl; was county atty; mem city schl board; secy Democratic Central County Comm; res Greencastle.

WILLIAM T CRONIN, Newspaper man; was born Terre Haute, Ind, Jan 31, 1878; educ Parochial schls; began newspaper work Terre Haute Tribune as reporter; one of the orgn of T H Post; with the United Press New York City 2 yrs; mem Indiana Flood Comm 1914; editor T H Tribune since 1910; res Terre Haute.

CHARLES TIMOTHY JEWETT, Newspaper man; was born Indianola, Iowa, Oct 17, 1875; grad Indianola H S; attd Simpson Coll; Lt Col Terre Haute Reg; pres John Morton Camp S A R; lit hist and news editor; res Terre Haute, Ind.

WM DUDLEY FOULKE, Author; was born New York, Nov 28, 1848; A B, LL B and A M Columbia (LL D Earlham); was admitted to bar; mem Indiana Senate; was mem U S Civ Serv Comm; editor Evening Item, Richmond; Chrmn Suffrage Cong Chicago Expn; was pres Amer Woman Suffrage Assn; was pres Natl Munic League; mem Platform Comn Prog Party; author Life of O P Morton, Slav and Saxon, etc; res Richmond.

TIMOTHY NICHOLSON, Business man; was born North Carolina, Nov 2, 1828; educ Friends' Acad in N C and Friends' Higher School Provi-dence, R I; taught in N C Acad 6 yrs; Haverfords' Coll, Pa, 6 yrs; came to Richmond in 1861; joined with brother in book business; in same since; apptd mem Ind State Board of Charities 1889; 19 yrs mem State Normal Schl Bd; trustee Earlham Coll; was clerk of Ind Yearly Meeting of Friends; res Richmond.

RUDOLPH G LEEDS, Editor; was born Richmond, Ind, Mch 15, 1886; educ Phillips Acad and Harvard Univ; began newspaper work with Palladium; Nat Commn Pro party for Ind; res Richmond, Ind.

ROBERT L KELLY, College President; was born Tuscola, Ills, March 22, 1865; Ph B Earlham Coll; Ph M Univ of Chicago; Fellow in Philos; (LL D DePauw); was supt schls Monrovia, Ind; acting pres Penn Coll, Oskaloosa, Ia; was dean and pres Earlham Coll since Feb, 1903; mem Nat, State and many local Edul Assns; mem Ind Cecil Rhodes Scholarship Comn; Ind State Bd Edn, etc; res Richmond, Ind.

CHARLES S BOND, Physician; was born Webster, Ind, June 8, 1856; attd Earlham and Antioch Colls; taught schl; stud Ohio Med Coll; M D Bellevue Hosp Med Coll N Y Univ; B S M S Earlham; was coroner Wayne Co; health officer, Richmond since 1906; mem Assn Am Phys; A M A Ind State Med (Pres 1895); Miss Valley Med Soc (V-p 1897); mem Congress on Tuberculosis London and Washington; res Richmond.

WILLIAM H KELLEY, Lawyer; was born St Clair, Penna, March 21, 1868; B S Central Pa Coll; read law with John L Rupe, Richmond, Ind; mem Am and State Bar Assns; res Richmond, Ind.

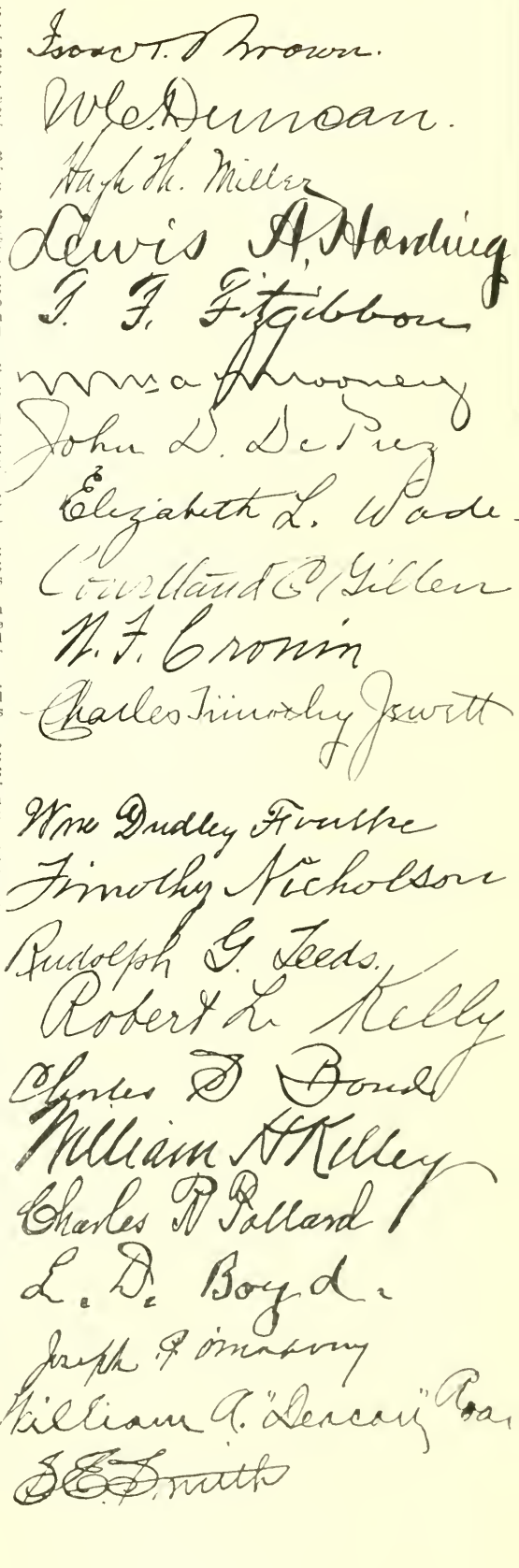
CHARLES R POLLARD, Lawyer; was born Mobile, Ala, Aug 9, 1846; educ schools of Alabama; after Civil War read law; apptd Judge of Supreme Court of Montana by Pres Cleveland; was Pros atty of Carroll and Cass Cos; city atty of Delphi and co atty for number of years; res Delphi.

LEANDER D BOYD, Lawyer; was born near Stilesville, Ind, June 12, 1853; educ State Normal; read law; taught schl 4 yrs in Hendricks Co; res Delphi, Ind.

JOSEPH P O'MAHONY, Editor; was born Tralee, Ireland, March 14, 1870; educ Blackrock Coll, Dublin, Ireland; came to U S 1889; worked editorial capacity Indpls Sentinel, Evansville, Detroit, Baltimore, etc; War corresp Spanish War for Baltimore Sun; founded Indiana Cath-alic, 1910; now editor; res Indianapolis, Ind.

WILLIAM A "Deacon" ROACH, Lawyer; was born Delphi, Ind, Dec 24, 1874; LL B Indiana Law Schl; was city atty 5 yrs; Repub Co Chrmn 4 yrs; dist chrmn since 1914; res Delphi, Ind.

S E SMITH, Physician; was born Gosport, Ind, Aug 31, 1861; B S M S Indiana Univ; M D Univ of Louisville; was asst physician Northern Ind Hosp; Med supt Eastern Ind Hosp for Insane since 1891; res Richmond, Ind.



EUGENE H BUNDY, Lawyer; was born Newcastle, Ind, October 10, 1846; A B and A M Union Coll, Schenectady, N Y; Miami Univ Oxford, O; read law with father Judge Martin L Bundy; was State Senator 1881-93; candidate republican ticket gov 1884; judge Henry Co Circuit Court 8 yrs; on comn that built additional Insane Hosp at Logansport, Evansville and Richmond; res Newcastle, Ind.

ED JACKSON, Lawyer; was born Howard County, Ind, December 27, 1873; educ comn schls; read law with Judge L B Nash, Tipton, Ind; pros atty Henry Co 2 terms; judge Henry Co Circuit Court 1907-14; cand for Secy of State Rep ticket 1914; pres Lincoln League of Ind 1912-14; res Newcastle, Ind.

ALBERT D OGBORN, Lawyer; was born Wayne Co, Ind, September 25, 1864; educ comn schls; read law with judge M Forkner; store keeper Northern Hosp for Insane Logansport 1888-9; capt Co G, 161 Ind Vol Inf, War with Spain; served in Cuba; State Senator 1900-04; res Newcastle.

WM O BARNARD, ex-Congressman; born Union County, Ind, Oct 25, 1852; acad edn; taught schl 5 years; was pros atty and judge 53rd Judicial circuit; member of Congress 1909-11; res Newcastle.

FRED C GAUSE, Lawyer; was born Greensfork, Wayne Co, Ind, Aug 29, 1879; attd Indiana Univ; read law with Judges E H Bundy and John M Morris; County atty Henry Co 1903-13; elect judge Henry Co Circuit Court March 3, 1914; res Newcastle, Ind.

M E FORKNER, Lawyer; was born Henry Co, Ind, January 26, 1846; educ Newcastle Acad; taught schl; read law with Judge J. H. Mellett; in practice since 1867; first mayor of Newcastle; mem Ind Legis 1875; judge Henry Co Circuit Court 1881-88; res Newcastle, Ind.

GEORGE A ELLIOTT, Editor; was born Newcastle, Ind, March 25, 1878; grad Newcastle H S and attd Ind Univ; was 3 years in public service in Porto Rico; began newspaper work as owner and editor Newcastle Courier October 1903; mem Executive Comm Ind Rep Editorial Asso; res Newcastle, Ind.

FRED SAINT, Banker; was born Urbana, Ills, May 19, 1868; educ Spiceland Acad; was city treas Newcastle; since 1895 cash Farmers' Natl Bank; res Newcastle, Ind.

GEORGE M. BARNARD, Lawyer; was born Newcastle, Ind, June 6, 1881; LL B Univ of Mich; pros atty Henry Co 1906-10; mayor of Newcastle 1910-14; res Newcastle, Ind.

J LEB WATKINS, Lawyer; was born Henry County, Ind, January 23, 1873; LL B DePauw Univ; elect mayor Newcastle Nov 6, 1913; was associated with T M Randle in location of all the larger industries of Newcastle; res Newcastle, Ind.

CLARENCE M BROWN, Lawyer; was born Henry County, Ind, October 5, 1885; B S Pacific Coll, Newberg, Ore; attd law dept Ind Univ and Ind Law Schl, Indpls; appt city atty Newcastle, January 1914; res Newcastle, Ind.

JOHN C GORMAN, Editor; was born Owensville, Ind, Dec 12, 1866; grad High School Owensville; estab Owensville Gleaner; purchased Princeton Democrat, March 20, 1895, and editor since; aptd Postmaster Princeton May 19, 1915; secy Democratic Committee several times, secy, Ind Democ Editor Assn several times; res Princeton, Ind.

LUCIUS C EMBREE, Lawyer; was born Princeton, Ind, Sept 8 1853; grad Princeton H S; attd Indiana Asbury Univ Law Schl; and Univ of Va; candidate for judge Appellate court of Ind 1914; res Princeton, Ind.

JAY C SMITH, Newspaper man; was born Rutland, O, Jan 14, 1868; A M Franklin Coll; taught school 2 yrs Dearborn Co, Ind; was publ Hope, Ind, Republican; publ Seymour Republican since 1896; was bus mgr Baptist Observer; mem Franklin Coll Board of Dir; mem Repub State Editorial Assn; pres Baptist State Sunday Schl Board; res Seymour.

OSCAR H MONTGOMERY, Lawyer; was born Seymour, Ind, April 27, 1859; A B, A M Hanover; city atty Seymour 10 yrs; was Judge of Supreme Court of Ind 1905-11; resumed practice of law at Seymour; was del Rep Nat Conv; trustee Hanover Coll, First Natl Bank Seymour; pres. Ind Comm on Uniform State Laws; res Seymour.

JOHN H KAMMAN, Lawyer; was born Holland, Ind, Dec 15, 1867; LL B Indiana Univ; taught school 5 yrs in Dubois Co; city atty Seymour 6 yrs; was candidate for Congress 4th district Republican ticket; mem Board of Children's Guardians; pres Seymour Planing Mill Co; res Seymour.

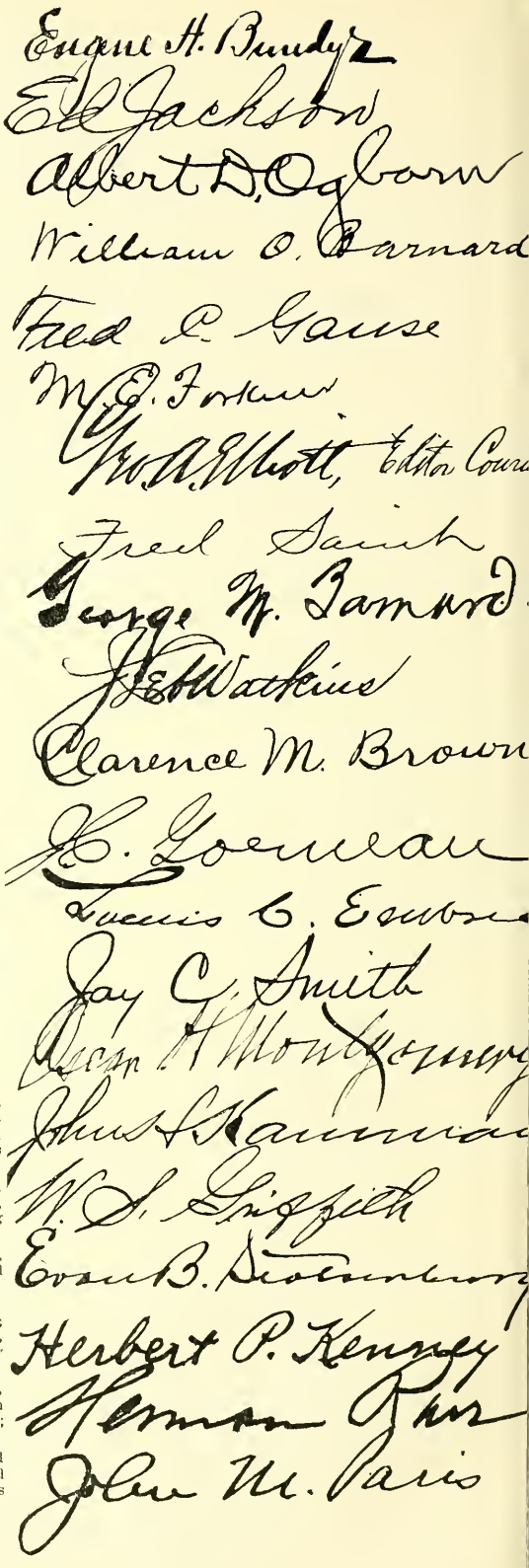
WILLIAM S GRIFFITHS, Educator; was born Estill Co, Ky, Nov 16, 1872; attd Valparaiso Univ; Principal Ayres Acad, College Hill, Ky, 5 yrs; princ Little York, Ind, Schools 6 yrs; grade princ Scottsburg schls 3 yrs; county supt since 1911; res Scottsurg.

EVAN B STOTSENBURG, Lawyer; was born New Albany, Ind, May 10, 1865; grad University of Louisville and Kenyon Coll; was mem Ind Legis 1895; State Senator 1907-15; author "Primary Law" 1915; apptd Attorney General Ind by Gov Ralston Nov, 1915; res New Albany.

HERBERT P KENNEY, Lawyer; was born New Albany, April 5, 1882; grad New Albany High School, Jefferson School of Law, Louisville, Ky; read law with Stotsenburg and Weathers; elected pros atty Nov 19, 1914; res New Albany.

HERMAN RAVE, Newspaper man; was born Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Dec 21, 1850; educ University Kiel; engaged as reporter on Albany Ledger and Jeffersonville News; author "Songs and Ballads"; magazine writer; res New Albany, Ind.

JOHN M PARIS, Judge; was born Leavenworth, Ind, March 7, 1878; grad Law Dept University of Louisville; was city judge New Albany and pros atty Floyd Co; was elect judge Floyd Co Circuit Court 1914; res New Albany, Ind.



SAMUEL L SCOTT, Educator; was born Galena, Ind, Feb 27, 1868; grad Borden Coll and State Normal School; taught schl 10 yrs in Clark Co; county supt 18 yrs; mem of State Board of Education; was pres Ind State Teachers' Assn; res Jeffersonville.

MARCUS SULZER, Lawyer; was born Madison, Ind, April 19, 1860; educ Common schools; read law with Linck and Bellamy; was city atty Madison; pros atty 5th judicial district; mem Ind Legis; mem Republican State Comm; pres Ind Republican Clubs three times; Repub Nom Congress 4th district 1896 and Nom judge 5th Circuit 1914; res Madison.

DONALD DuSHANE, Educator; was born South Bend, Ind, June 5, 1885; B S, M A Hanover Coll; post grad work Univ of Wisc; supt public schools Madison since 1911; was princ High School Shelbyville, Ills, and dept head South Bend High Schl; res Madison.

WILLIAM A MILLIS, College President; was born Paoli, Ind, June 17, 1868; A B, A M Indiana Univ (LL D Franklin Coll); was supt schls Paoli, Ind, Attica, Crawfordsville; dean Winona Summer Schl; lecturer on Edn; prof Edn Wabash Coll; lectured on edn Indiana Univ; pres Hanover Coll since Feb, 1908; dir Edul Exhibits for Ind St Louis Expn 1904; res Hanover, Ind.

LINCOLN DIXON, Lawyer; was born Vernon, Ind, Feb 9, 1860; grad Indiana State Univ; was Pros atty Jennings Co; mem of Congress since 1905 (six terms); res North Vernon, Ind.

CALVERT C KLINGER, Newspaper man; was born North Vernon, Ind, Feb 1, 1879; grad No Vernon High Schl; learned printers trade; purchased North Vernon Plain Dealer 1905; purchased and consold the Republican with Plain Dealer March, 1913; also publ Dupont News since Mch, 1915; mem Repub State Editorial Assn; res North Vernon.

NOBLE T PRAIGG, Newspaper man; was born Indianapolis, Sept 25, 1884; grad Shortridge H S; A B Indiana Univ; was feature writer and reporter Indpls Sun; mgr editor Columbus, O, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Chicago; bought Portland Commercial Review in 1909; editor since; mgr Adv Service bearing his name; res Portland.

JAMES R FLEMING, Lawyer; was born Sulphur Springs, Ind, Nov 8, 1881; LL B Univ of Mich; was pros atty Jay Co 2 terms; was mem Legis session 1913; State Senate 1915-17; res Portland.

E A McKEE, Newspaper man; was born in Preble Co, O, Dec 4, 1870, worked on a farm until 16 then learned printers trade; publ weekly paper at West Alexandria, O; Bulletin Aurora, Ind, and Portland daily and weekly since May, 1913; res Portland.

VERNE BUCHANAN, Newspaper man; was born Auburn, Ind, Jan 31, 1891; A B Univ of Wisc; learned printers trade; editor Auburn Daily Star and Semi-Weekly Despatch; mem State Edit Assn; res Auburn.

LIDA LEASURE, Educator; was born Decatur Co, Ind, Sept 29, 1851; attd Spring Hill Acad; grad Terre Haute State Normal; M D Univ of Mich; practiced medicine 12 yrs; taught high schl Marshall, Ills; Training Schl, Terre Haute; Indpls High Schl; princ schls Princeton, Ind, and supt and princ high schl Auburn, Ind, several years; supt of schools DeKalb Co since 1911; res Auburn.

EDGAR W ATKINSON, Lawyer; was born Beverly, O, Feb 21, 1877; attd Valparaiso Coll; LL B Northern Ind Law School; taught school 7 yrs; now city atty DeKalb Co, Ind; res Auburn, Ind.

JOHN M MAVITY, Newspaper man; was born Decatur Co, Ind, May 14, 1862; educ Northern Ind Normal (now Valparaiso Univ) and Franklin Coll; taught schl 10 yrs; in newspaper bus 26 yrs; editor Vidette, Valparaiso, since Sept 18, 1903; mem Repub State Edit Assn; res Valparaiso, Ind.

H B BROWN, University President; was born Mt Vernon, O, Oct 6, 1847; grad Natl Normal Univ Lebanon, O, founded Sept, 1873, and pres Northern Ind Normal School (now Valparaiso Univ); res Valparaiso, Ind.

EDGAR D CRUMPACKER, Congressman; was born Laporte Co, Ind, May 27, 1851; educ Valparaiso Acad; was pros atty 31st jud dist Ind; judge of Appellate Court of Ind; mem 55th to 62 Congress 10th Ind dist; res Valparaiso, Ind.

JOSHUA ALLEN CHANEY, Newspaper man; was born Bourneville, O, Dec 25, 1877; grad Laporte High School; started as reporter on Argos; now publisher, managing editor and secy and treas of Argos Publ Co; res Laporte, Ind.

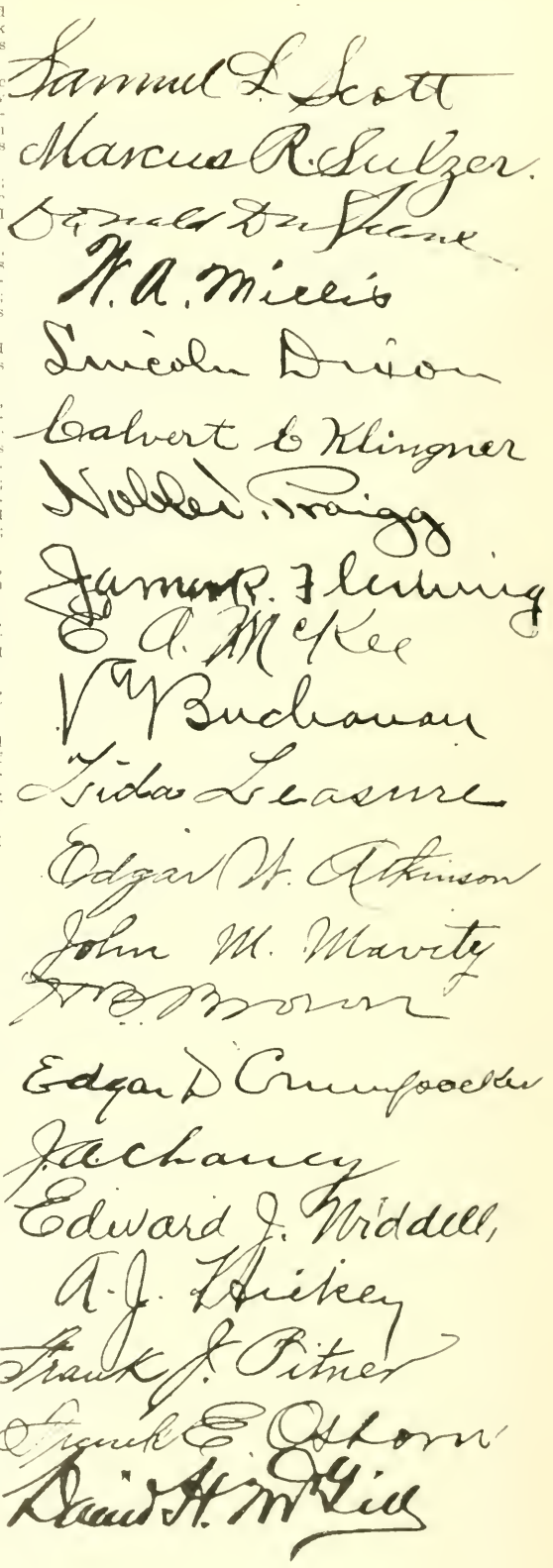
EDWARD J WIDDELL, Newspaper man; was born Laporte, Ind, July 27, 1876; grad Laporte H S 1894; began newspaper work as carrier on the Herald; was reporter 3 yrs, editor 2 yrs; mgn editor 1910; also secy and treas Laporte Prtg Co; publishers Laporte Herald; mem Repub State Edit Assn; res Laporte, Ind.

ANDREW J HICKEY, Lawyer; was born Gains, N Y, Aug 27, 1872; educ Univ of Rochester, N Y; came to Laporte in 1897; was county atty of Laporte; mem State Bar Assn.

FRANK J PITNER, Banker; was born Laporte, Ind, June 26, 1865; grad Laporte High schl; at 18 began work as messenger boy for First Natl Bank, Laporte, advancing through various positions to cashier; pres Ind Bankers Assn; chrmn Laporte Co Bd of Charities and Children's Guardians; dir Y M C A; cashier Bank of State of Ind; res Laporte, Ind.

FRANK E OSBORN, Lawyer; was born Porter Co, Ind, Sept 17, 1857; educ Valparaiso Univ and Ann Arbor, Mich; read law; trustee Y M C A; was City and Co chrmn Repub Comm Laporte Co; res Laporte, Ind.

DAVID H McGILL, Business man; was born Laporte, Ind, Sept 19 1869; grad Laporte H S; was in merc business, deputy county auditor; asst postmaster; mayor of Laporte; in Real Est and Ins since 1906; res Laporte, Ind.



JOHN B FAULKNOR, Newspaper man; was born Laporte, Ind, July 29, 1864; educ Laporte and Mich City Pub schls; began newspaper work as reporter on Dispatch 1881; now owner and publ Mich City Evening Dispatch; on schl board Mich City 7 yrs; mem Ind Legis, House and Senate 10 consecutive yrs; res Michigan City, Ind.

CHARLES J ROBB, Newspaper man; was born Montezuma, Iowa, Jan 20, 1856; attd Oskaloosa (Ia) Coll; learned printing trade; did newspaper work Muscatine Journal, Keokuk, Gate City and other papers in Sandusky, O; Flint, Mich, and Chicago; purchaseed Michigan City News 1888, and managing editor since; was Surveyor of Customs, Mich City for 25 yrs; res Michigan City, Ind.

HARRY L CRUMPACKER, Lawyer; was born Valparaiso, Ind, May 6, 1881; A B, LL B Univ of Michigan; was city atty for Michigan City; was elected judge Laporte and Porter Cos Superior Court Nov 3, 1914; res Michigan City, Ind.

WORTH W PEPPLE, Lawyer; was born Indianapolis, Ind, Jan 16, 1873; attd Depauw; LL B Univ of Mich; began law practice Michigan City; elect Legis 1903; was cand for Congress 1914; was city atty; elect pros atty 1912 and re-elected 1914; was mem Board of Educ 3 yrs; res Michigan City.

SAMUEL V RAMSEY, Veterinary Surgeon; was born New York City, Feb 8, 1860; D V S Chicago Vet Coll; founder and pres of the Terre Haute Veterinary Coll; res Terre Haute, Ind.

WILLIAM WOOD PARSONS, Educator; was born Terre Haute, Ind, May 18, 1850; grad Indiana State Normal Schl; A M Indiana Univ; pres Indiana State Normal since 1885; mem Public Library Comm of Ind and State Board of Edn; dir First Natl Bank, Terre Haute Trust Co, Wabash Bldg, Loan & Sav Assn; res Terre Haute.

CHALMERS M HAMILL, Lawyer; was born Marshall, Ills, Aug 2, 1884; grad Exeter Acad; Litt B Princeton Univ; LL B Harvard Law schl; apptd spec pros atty by Vigo Cir Court to invest and pros violation of election laws committed in Terre Haute City election 1913, which elected Donn M Roberts Mayor; asstd Gov in pros of Terre Haute election cases in Fed court 1915; is U S Commissioner; res Terre Haute.

THEODORE E SLINKARD, Lawyer; was born Greene Co, Ind, Oct 1, 1866; taught schl 5 yrs; read law with brother W L Slinkard, was deputy pros atty 5 yrs; elected judge Greene Co 1912; res Bloomfield, Ind.

W L SLINKARD, Lawyer and Newspaper man; was born Greene Co, Ind, Feb 19, 1864; taught schl Greene Co 3 yrs; attd Univ of Virginia; admitted to Bar at 21; in practice since; was pros atty Greene and Sullivan Cos; now editor and prop Bloomfield Democrat; res Bloomfield, Ind.

WILLIAM R VOSLOH, Lawyer; was born Mt Vernon, Ind, Dec 29, 1887; attd Indiana Univ; practiced law since 1910; was city atty Mt Vernon, Ind; was Repub Co Chrmn Posey Co; now Repub Co Chrmn Greene Co; res Bloomfield, Ind.

DANIEL C McINTOSH, Educator; was born Greene Co, Ind, Oct 16, 1882; A B Indiana Univ; PhG Indpls Coll of Phar; taught schl six yrs; supt schools Greene Co since 1911; res Worthington, Ind.

FRANK J HALL, Lawyer; was born in Rush Co, Ind, February 16, 1844; A B and LL B Indiana State Univ; practiced law since 1869; city clerk and Mayor of Rushville; Liet Gov Indiana 1909-1913; res Rushville.

ROY E HARROLD, Editor; was born Rushville, Ind, Nov 2, 1886; A B Wabash Coll; began newspaper work on Rushville Republican, now editor; now Secy Rush County Chamber of Commerce; res Rushville.

EARL H PAYNE, Banker; was born Rushville, Ind, July 12, 1871; attd Cornell Univ; in merchandising 6 yrs; was cashier Peoples Bank and Peoples Natl Bank, pres since 1904; pres Peoples Loan & Trust Co; pres The Payne Realty Co; res Rushville.

CHESTER M GEORGE, Educator; was born Franklin Co, Ind, October 10, 1873; grad Ind State Normal Schl; attd Indiana Univ; taught schl 14 yrs; princ of schls at Wheatland and New Salem, Ind; elect supt Rush Co schls Nov, 1910; res Rushville.

JOHN C SEXTON, Surgeon; was born Rushville, Ind, January 21, 1859; educ Hanover Coll; M D Medical Coll of Ohio; post grad Phila, New York, Chicago; prof gastro-intestinal surgery Indiana Univ Med Coll; Fellow Am Assn Obstr and Gynecol; mem A M A Ind State Med Soc (Ex-pres); res Rushville.

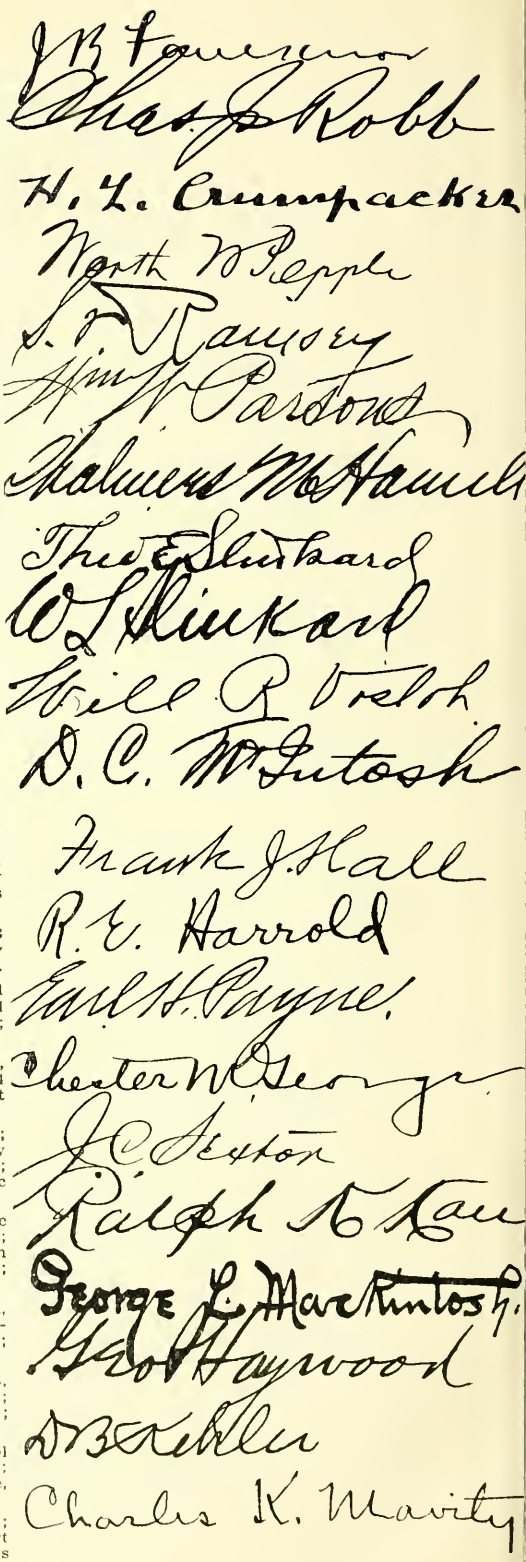
RALPH H KANE, Lawyer; was born Noblesville, Ind, June 9, 1868; educ public schls and private tutors; read law with father Thomas J Kane; was pres school board Noblesville; mem State Senate 1909-11; mem firm Matson, Kane & Ross, Indpls, and Kane & Kane, Noblesville; mem Am and State Bar Assn; res Indpls and Noblesville.

GEORGE LEWIS MACKINTOSH, College President; was born N S, Canada, Jan 1, 1860; A B, A M Wabash College; (DD U of Woos; LL D Hanover Coll); ordained Presbyn ministry; was pastor Fourth Ch, Indpls; pres Wabash Coll since Apl 1, 1907; res Crawfordsville.

GEORGE PRICE HAYWOOD, Lawyer; born Tippecanoe Co, Ind, Dec 15, 1852; taught schl 5 years; A B Valpo Univ; was pros atty Tipp Co; city atty Lafayette; postmaster Lafayette; now pres Haywood Pub Co; res Lafayette.

DANIEL B KEHLER, born Kosciusko, Ind, Oct 17, 1844; taught school Ind and Iowa seven years; served in Co D 13th Ind Inf civil war; was Adjutant and Quartermaster 13 years Ind State Soldiers Home, now Commandant; address Soldiers Home, Lafayette.

CHARLES K MAVITY, Newspaper man; born Kokomo, Ind, June 16, 1872; educ Earlham Coll; worked on Indianapolis dailies and was part owner and editor Muncie Times; now editor Lafayette Courier; res Lafayette.



HARRY T SCHLOSS, Merchant; was born in Terre Haute, July 15, 1868; grad Wiley High Schl; estb firm of Thurman & Schloss, succeeding his father Philip Schloss; was councilman 6 yrs; trustee of Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield; res Terre Haute. *Dir Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O; nat Jewish Hosp for Consumptives; past pres dist G L I O B B; res Terre Haute.

WILL H HAYS, Lawyer; was born Sullivan, Ind, November 5, 1879; B A, M A Wabash Coll; began study of law at 10 yrs in office of his father John T Hays; at 20 chrmn Repub County Committee; was mem State Advisory Comm; chrmn Speakers' Bureau Repub State Comm; dist chrmn 2nd dist; now chrmn Repub State Comm; city atty Sullivan; res Sullivan.

JOHN T HAYS, Lawyer; was born in Beaver county, Pa, Nov 11, 1845; grad Iron City Coml Coll, Pittsburg, Pa; B A Mt Union Coll, Ohio; was pros atty of Sullivan county 1878-80; res Sullivan.

WILLIAM H BRIDWELL, Lawyer; was born Owensburg, Ind, Oct 14, 1871; began teaching schl at 16 in Greene Co; grad Indiana Univ Law Dept; deputy pros Sullivan Co 4 yrs; county atty 12 yrs; apptd judge Sullivan Circuit Court by Governor Marshall, 1911; elect judge 1912; res Sullivan.

A G McNABB, was born Ross county, Ohio, Oct 28, 1865; A B Union Christian Coll; taught schl 7 yrs; princ Sullivan High Schl 4 yrs; mem Sullivan Library Board; res Sullivan.

JOSEPH S REED, Author; was born Sullivan, Ind, Dec 26, 1852; attd Franklin Coll; druggist 1873-1913; author "Winnowed Grasses," "Near Natures' Works" and other poems; mem School Board; res Sullivan.

RICHARD PARK, Educator; was born Sullivan Co, Ind, Oct 31, 1861; grad Central Normal Coll, Danville; taught dist schl 4 yrs; princ Sullivan High Schl 3 yrs; supt schls Orleans 2 yrs; township trustee Hamilton township 7 yrs; county schl supt since 1895; res Sullivan.

HINKLE C HAYS, Lawyer; was born Sullivan, Ind, Nov 12, 1890; B A Wabash Coll; admitted to bar 1912; res Sullivan, Ind.

CHARLES H BEDWELL, Lawyer; was born Sullivan Co, Ind, March 16, 1884; LL B Indiana Univ; taught schl 5 years; deputy prosecutor Sullivan Co one term; elected to Legislature 1912, re-elect 1914 and Speaker of House session 1915; res Sullivan.

CARL N VANCE, Educator; was born Eagletown, Ind, April 22, 1878; A B Depauw Univ; post grad Columbia Univ; taught mission schls Peru, South America, 7 yrs; taught Hamilton Co schls 2 yrs; Salem, Ind, High Schl 1 yr; supt French Lick schls 1 yr; supt schls of Sullivan since 1913; res Sullivan.

WILLIAM HALNON, Educator; was born Londonderry, Ireland, Nov, 1886; grad Marlborough Coll; A M Trinity Coll, Ireland; State Normal Schl, Platteville, Wisc; teacher Model School Londonderry, Ireland; Supt Schls, Patch Grove, Wisc; prof of Math Vincennes Univ, now president; res Vincennes, Ind.

ISIDOR KAHN, Lawyer; was born Madisonville, Ky, Feb 28, 1887; grad Ind Univ Law Schl; in practice Evansville since 1908; res Evansville, Ind.

CHARLES E LAUGHLIN, Physiclan; was born Lawrence Co, Ind, Oct 12, 1855; M D Miami Med Coll, Cinti (now Univ of Cinti); medical supt Southern Hosp for Insane since 1903; mem A M A, Ind State and Vanderburgh Med Assns; mem Amer Med, Phycol Asso, A A A S; res Evansville, Ind.

JED W PEARSON, Broker; was born Bourgon Co, Kansas, Jan 31, 1879; educ Oakdale School, Bourbon Co, Kansas, and Blanco schls, Blanco Co, Tex; was telegrapher, newspaper man, mgr theatrical cos; in stock and bond bus Chicago, Indpls and Evansville; mem Chicago Bd of Trade; pres Vanderburgh Auto Club; res Evansville.

JACOB U SCHNEIDER, Minister; was born at Shanesville, O, Aug 5, 1859; A B Elmherst (Ill) Coll; Eden Seminary, St Louis, Mo; post grad Ph D Northern Ill Coll; pastor Zions Evangel Church, Evansville; treas Schl Board and secy Munic Playground Comn; res Evansville.

HARRY E BOYLE, Architect; was born in Greensburg, Ind, Aug 19, 1881; grad Ohio Mech Inst, Cincinnati, architect dept; mem Amer Inst of Architects; designed "Stadium," "Gilbert Memorial Sanitarium," Evansville; Wabash County Infirmary, Mt Carmel, Ills; Emanuel Baptist Temple, Henderson, Ky, and many other notable buildings; res Evansville, Ind.

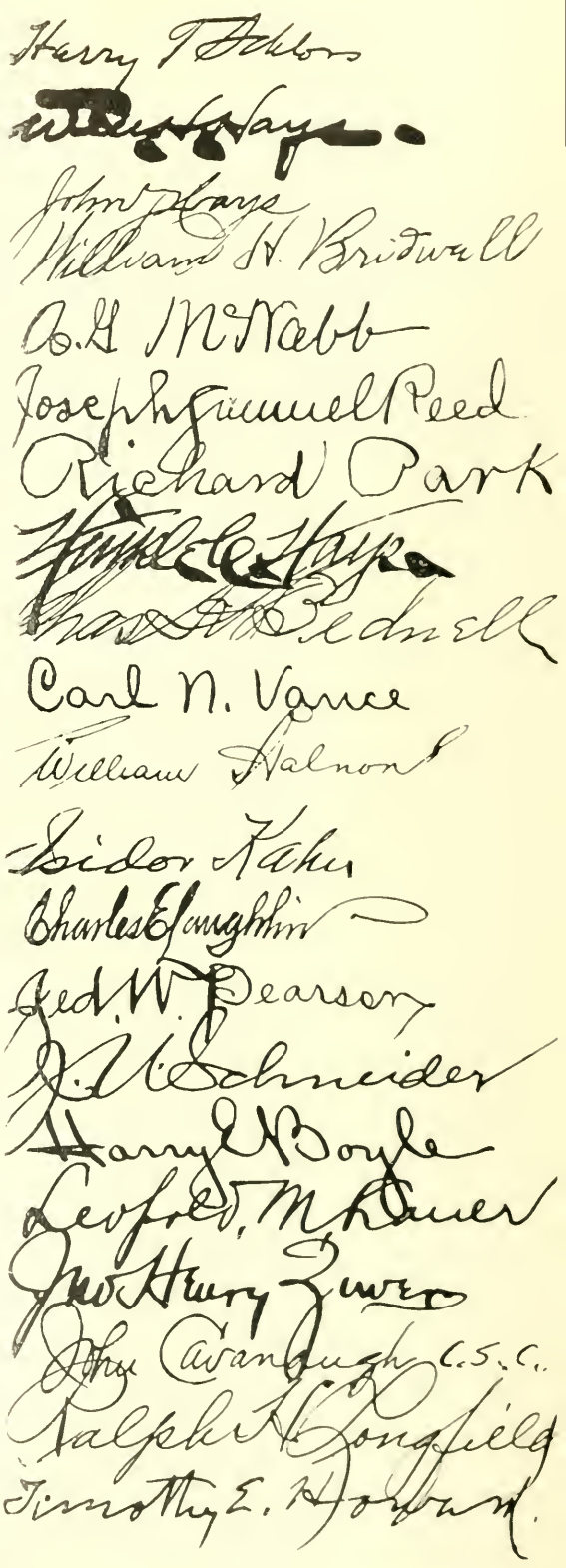
LEOPOLD M LAUER, Lawyer; was born Plymouth, Ind, Nov 4, 1862; attd public schools; read law; in practice since 1889; was city atty Plymouth; county atty Marshall Co; mem School Board, Plymouth; res Plymouth.

JOHN HENRY ZUVER, Newspaper man; was born Amboy, Mich, July 29, 1873; attd Hillsdale Coll, Detroit; LL B Univ of Mich, College of Law; practiced law Jackson, Mich, 8 yrs; was editor "The Law Giver," Battle Creek, Mich; editor Battle Creek Journal; now editor South Bend News-Times; mem Ind Democratic Editorial Assn; res South Bend.

JOHN W CAVANAUGH, Universlty President; was born Latonia, O, May 23, 1873; Litt B Univ of Notre Dame; studied theology same (D D Ottowa Univ); ordained priest April 20, 1893; was associate editor Ave Maria Mag; was Superior Holy Cross Sem; prof English Lit, Univ Notre Dame since 1905; mem Rhodes Scholarship Com for Ind; Author "Priests of Holy Cross," also several other brochures and mag articles; address Notre Dame.

RALPH H LONGFIELD, Educator; was born in St Joseph Co, Ind, March 18, 1886; attd Breemen High Schl and State Normal; taught schl 6 yrs Marshall and St Joseph Cos; elect county school supt of St Joseph Co 1909; supt since; res South Bend.

TIMOTHY E HOWARD, Lawyer; was born Northfield, Mich, Jan 27, 1837; attd Univ of Michigan and Univ of Notre Dame; was city councilman of South Bend; city atty South Bend; county atty St Joseph Co; State Senator 1887-1893; judge of Supreme Court of Ind 1893-99, res South Bend, Ind.



CHAUNCY N FASSETT, Newspaper man; was born in South Bend, Ind. July 30, 1849; attd common schools and read law; engaged in newspaper work since 1873, founded the South Bend Sunday News in 1887; business mgr South Bend News-Times since consol Sept 19, 1911; res South Bend.

LOGAN H WILLIAMS, Newspaper man; was born Warsaw, Ind, Mch 23, 1867; at 14 entered office of Northern Indianian, a weekly paper founded by his father Gen Reuben Williams in 1856; worked on Daily Times when estab in 1881; editor since 1905; res Warsaw, Ind.

EDSON B SARBER, Educator; was born Allen Co. Ind, March 11, 1864; attd Northern Ind Normal, now Valparaiso Univ; taught schl 20 yrs in Kosciusko Co; county supt of schls Kosciusko Co since 1903; res Warsaw.

JESSE E ESCHBACH, Lawyer; was born Warsaw, Ind, July 23, 1874; grad Warsaw High Schl, Otterbein, Westerville, O, Northwestern Univ Law Schl; Representative Ind Legislature 1906-15; res Warsaw.

JOSEPH N TILLETT, Lawyer; was born Peru, Ind, Nov 25, 1865; B S Wabash Coll; LL B Univ of Mich; pros atty Miami County 4 yrs; Judge of Circuit Court 12 yrs; res Peru, Ind.

CHARLES A COLE, Lawyer; was born Miami County, Ind, March 21, 1855; grad Indiana Univ; read law with Judge Lyman Walker; was mem Ind Legislature; Peru Schl Board; county atty Miami Co; elected Judge Miami Circuit Court Nov, 1914; res Peru.

E B WETHEROW, Educator; was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 8, 1878; attd Indiana Univ; taught school 8 yrs; county supt of schools of Miami county since 1907; res Peru, Ind.

JOHN ROSS WOODRING, Newspaper man; was born Macy, Ind, Dec 23, 1882; B S Depauw Univ; taught school 2 yrs; began newspaper work with his father W A Woodring, at Peru, 1909; now editor and prop Peru Journal; res Peru.

WARREN G SAYRE, Lawyer; was born Wabash County, Ind, July 29, 1844; A B, A M Union Coll, Schenectady, N Y; read law with John U Pettit; was County School Examiner; Mayor of Wabash; State Senator; mem of the House; Speaker of the House 1887 and mem of the Legis 1903-5; mem of Cherokee Indian Commn 1889; res Wabash.

CHARLES LITTLE, Clergyman; was born Granville, O, Dec 1, 1845; A B Marietta College; Lane Theol Sem; (D D Marietta, LL D Wabash); ordained Presbyn ministry 1873; pastor Wabash, Ind, since Nov, 1872; was Moderator 122d Gen Assembly Presbyn Church U S A; trustee Western Coll for Women, Oxford, O; res Wabash.

FRED I KING, Newspaper man; was born Wabash, Ind, Oct 6, 1874; A B Indiana Univ, LL B Indiana Law Schl; practiced law until 1914; became editor Wabash Plain Dealer; now pres Plain Dealer Co; mem Ind Legis 1907-09; res Wabash, Ind.

CARL F MORROW, Lawyer; was born Ripley Co, March 6, 1882; taught school 3 yrs in Ripley Co; LL B Michigan Univ; was Republican Candidate for pros atty; res Anderson, Ind.

HARRY D TUTEWILER, Funeral Director; was born Indianapolis, Ind, July 19, 1869; educ public schls; undertaking business Tutewiler and Son since 1885; apptd mem First State Board of Embalmers by W T Durbin; elect Coroner Marion Co; was apptd Playground Commn Indpls; resigned Nov 15, 1914; was mem Repub Ex County Committee; res Indpls.

THEODORE O CALLIS, Hotel man; was born Martinsville, Ind, June 22, 1870; educ in public schools and business college; in hotel business since 1893; secy and treas Francis Hotel Co; res Kokomo, Ind.

JOHN P GRACE, Manufacturer; was born Kokomo, Ind, May 1, 1878; educ Parochial schools; was telegraph operator, brass worker and bookkeeper; secy Kokomo Electric Co since organization; was chrmn Democratic City Comm; res Kokomo, Ind.

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manufacturer; was born Kokomo, Ind, Dec 22, 1869; educ Parochial schl; learned mach and moulders' trade; treas and gen mgr Kokomo Brass Works; secy and treas Byne Kingston & Co; treas Kokomo Elec Co; Dir Citizens Natl Bank, Kokomo Steel & Wire Co, Globe Stove & Range Co, Haynes Auto Co; res Kokomo, Ind.

CONRAD WOLF, Lawyer; was born on a farm Grant Co, Ind, Jan 12, 1863; taught school; B S, A B Central Normal Coll; LL B Univ of Mich; was deputy pros atty Howard Co; res Kokomo, Ind.

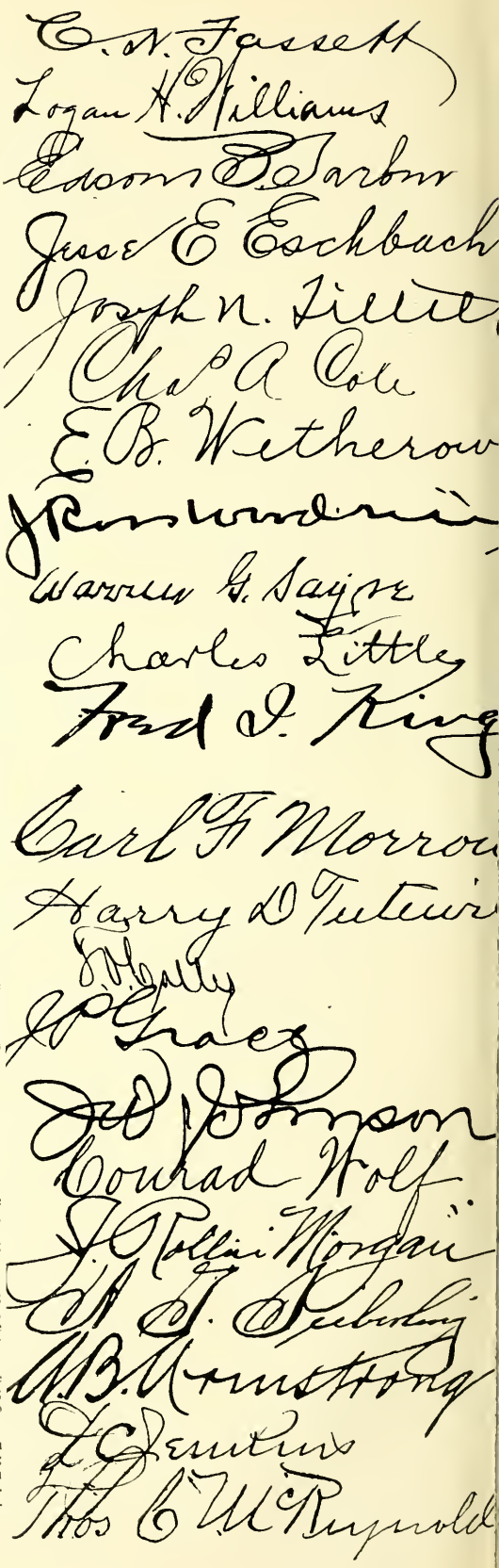
J ROLLIN MORGAN, Abstracter; was born Harrodsburg, Ind, April 13, 1856; educ Bedford Coll; pres Ind Soc S A R; pres Ind Title Assn; mem Ex Comm Am Assn of Title Men; pres Howard Co Council; chrmn Ex Comm University Club; res Kokomo.

A G SEIBERLING, Manufacturer; born Akron, O, January 4, 1865; educ Buchtel Coll, Akron, O; dir Akron Straw Board Co, Seiberling Milling Co, Ohio Straw Board Co, Upper Sandusky; Kokomo Straw Board Co, Diamond Plate Glass Co, P'gh Plate Glass Co, Peoria Rubber and Mfg Co; now gen mgr Haynes Automobile Co, Kokomo; res Kokomo, Ind.

ARTHUR B ARMSTRONG, Business man; was born Kokomo, Ind, Dec 31, 1864; educ Common schools and bus coll; mfgr and merchant 30 yrs; mem city school board; dir and treas Kokomo Nail and Brad Co, Superior Machine Tool Co, Kokomo Rubber Co, Kokomo Steel & Wire Co, Globe Steel & Range Co; pres Francis Hotel Co and Armstrong Landon Co; Citizens Natl Bank; res Kokomo, Ind.

D C JENKINS, Manufacturer; was born Pittsburg, Pa, May 24, 1854; educ common schls Pittsburg; learned trade of Glass blower with his father; in glass business since 1886; edtb in Howard Co 1894; elect to State Senate; pres of River Raisin Paper Co, Monroe, Mich; res Kokomo.

THOMAS C McREYNOLDS, Interurban Railway Official; was born Tipton Co, Ind, Oct 3, 1867; educ Danville Normal and Union Christian Coll; practiced law; organized K M & W Traction Co in connection with Geo J Marott et al; dir and mem Ex Board Defiance Coll; pres Noblesville H L & P Co, Farmers Trust & Sav Bk; pres Kokomo Chamber of Com; res Kokomo, Ind.



ELWOOD HAYNES, Inventor; was born Portland, Ind, O t 14, 1857; B S Worcester Poly Inst and Johns Hopkins; taught Science Eastern Ind Norm Schl, Portland; was mgr Portland Natl Gas & Oil Co, etc; pres Haynes Auto Co since 1898; discovered Tungsten chrome steel, 1891, etc; designed and constructed the Horseless carriage; oldest Am auto in existence 1893; mem many notable societies; res Kokomo, Ind.

WARREN R VOORHIS, Lawyer; was born Marion County, Ind, Dec 6, 1873; grad Indiana Law School; attd Lebanon Coll and Terre Haute State Normal; was pros atty Howard Co; city atty Kokomo; mem law firm Bell, Kirkpatrick & Voorhis; res Kokomo, Ind.

CHARLES O WILLITS, Lawyer; was born Greentown, Ind Oct 9, 1866, Ph B Depauw; attd Law school Univ of Mich; was city atty of Kokomo; res Kokomo, Ind.

JOHN ARTHUR KAUTZ, Editor; was born Wabash Co, Ind, Sept 26, 1860; grad Butler Coll; editor and owner Kokomo Tribune since 1887; was postmaster of Kokomo; mem of school board; delegate to Repub Natl Conv; mem Natl Editorial Assn, Natl Geogr Soc; res Kokomo.

EARL B BARNES, Lawyer; was born Kokomo, Ind, March 17, 1881; A B Earlham Coll; LL B Harvard; mem firm Blackledge, Wolf & Barnes; res Kokomo, Ind.

JOHN E MOORE, Lawyer; was born near what is now Gas City, Ind; LL B Univ of Mich; was city atty of Kokomo and pros atty Howard and Tipton Cos; res Kokomo, Ind.

LEX J KIRKPATRICK, Lawyer; was born Rush Co, Ind, Sept 6, 1853; educ Oskaloosa Coll, Ind Central Law Schl; was judge 36th Jud Circuit court for Howard and Tipton Cos; was judge Howard Circuit court; v-p Indiana Ry & Lt Co; dir Farmers Trust & Sav Bk; res Kokomo, Ind.

WILLIAM C PURDUM, Lawyer; was born Clinton Co Ind, July 28, 1858; LL B Univ of Mich Law Schl; was elect judge Howard Circuit court 1911; res Kokomo, Ind.

FRED H JESSUP, Lawyer; was born Greentown, Ind, Nov 29, 1887; LL B Indiana Univ School of Law; was pros atty Howard Co 1913-14; res Kokomo, Ind.

ALBERT F HUTSON, Educator; was born Kokomo, Ind, Aug 18, 1878; taught schl 9 yrs; princ of Darrough Chapel 3 yrs; grad Scientific and bus course Marion Normal Coll; elect supt Howard Co schools 1910, re-elect June, 1911; res Kokomo, Ind.

EDWIN MILLS SOUDER, Newspaper man; was born Carthage, Ind, Nov 22, 1872; educ Wabash Coll; read law; began newspaper work with Kokomo Tribune, with paper since; chrmn Repub Co Committee 2 terms; res Kokomo, Ind.

JOSEPH C HERRON, Lawyer; was born Falmouth, Ind, educ Kokomo High School and Ada O Univ; began practice law 1893; was city atty Kokomo from 1910; res Kokomo, Ind.

ALBERT A CHARLES, Manufacturer; was born Bridgeton, N J, Dec 1, 1852; educ public schls; began bus as mfgr food products; came to Kokomo 1888; engaged in mfgr food products, automobiles, Globe Stove & Range Co; Kokomo Steel Wire Co; with J E Frederick estb Kokomo Steel Wire Co; dir Citizens' Natl Bank; res Kokomo.

THEODORE F ROSE, Banker; was born Fairfield, Ind, Dec 18, 1848; B S Indiana Univ; read law; admitted to bar Muncie, Ind; was city atty 5 yrs; pres Library Board 15 yrs (truss and V-P since 1907); pres Bd Trustees Ind Univ 18 years; pres of Union Natl Bank of Muncie since 1903; res Muncie, Ind.

GEORGE B LOCKWOOD, Editor; was born Forest, Ills, Nov 7, 1872; Ph B Depauw Univ; founder and first editor Terre Haute Tribune; pvt secy Geo W Steele (mem Congress and secy Natl Soldiers' Home); supt Press Bureau Rep State Comm of Ind; prv secy Gov W T Durbin; col on staffs of Govs Durbin and Hanly; asst gen mgr Winona Assembly and Schls; secy to V-p C W Fairbanks; trustee Cent Ind Hosp for Insane; editor and publ Muncie Evening Press, etc; author "The New Harmony Movement," etc; res Muncie, Ind.

A C SILBERBURG, Lawyer; was born Natchez, Miss, Sept 15 1856; attd Cincinnati Law Schl; was city atty Muncie; res Muncie, Ind.

WALTER P BALL, Lawyer; was born Blackford Co, Ind, Jan 16, 1869; attd Valparaiso Univ; was State Senator from 1897 to 1905 from Delaware and Randolph Cos; was author of Mortgage Exemption Law 1899, Weekly Wage Law 1901, Foreign Corp Law 1901; res Muncie.

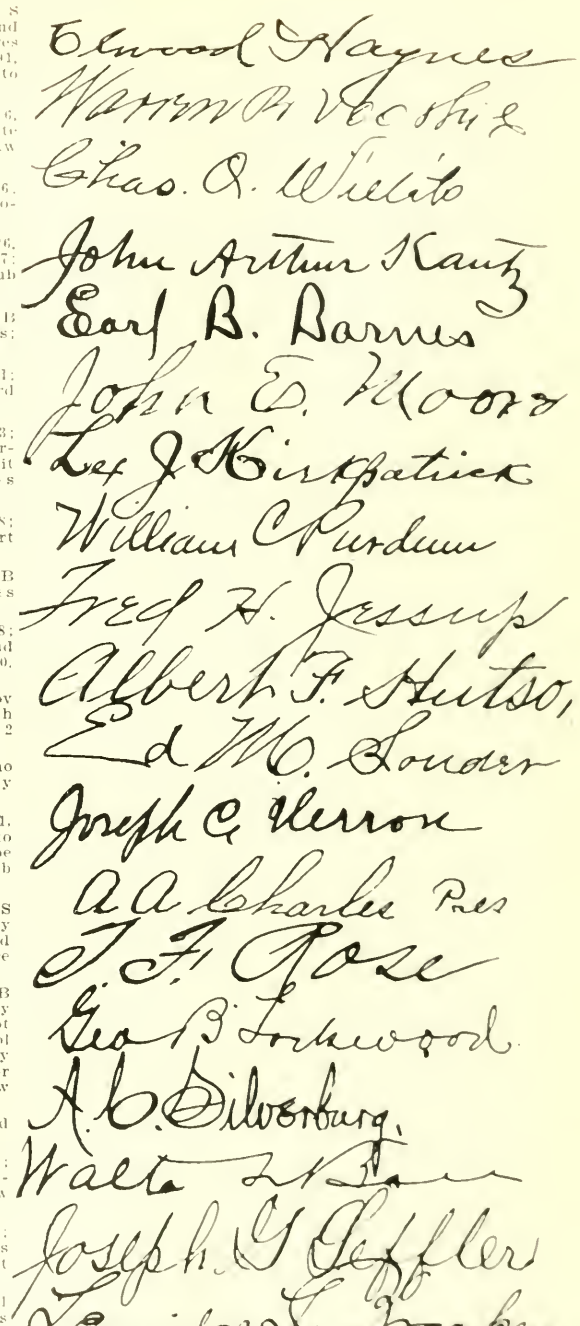
JOSEPH G LEFFLER, Lawyer; was born in Delaware Co, Dec 26, 1864; attd Centr Ind Normal Schl; taught schl 4 terms; studied law; was pros atty Delaware Co 2 terms; was elected judge of Delaware Circuit court 2 terms; served as judge 12 yrs; res Muncie.

LEONIDAS L BRACKEN, Lawyer; was born Brookville, Ind, attd Ind Univ; LL B Law dept of Ills Wesleyan Univ, Bloomington, Ills; was admitted to bar in Ills; began practice in Muncie 1904; apptd secy Federal Trade Commn Nov, 1915; res Muncie, Ind, and Wash, D C.

GEORGE H KOONS, Lawyer; was born in Henry Co, April 2, 1848; taught schl in Henry Co; was supt Middletown schls; attd New Castle Acad, LL B Ind Univ; was judge of Delaware Circuit court; res Muncie, Ind.

HARDIN ROADS, Banker; was born in Highland Co, O, Feb 1, 1840; taught schl 6 yrs; attd college Lebanon, O; was in retail and wholesale gro business; orgn Merchants Natl Bank of Muncie; dir Muncie Trust Co, Com'l Bank Daleville and Yorktown Banking Co; res Muncie.

W T HAYMOND, Lawyer; was born Cowan, Ind, Aug 1, 1880; A B Indiana Univ; LL B Indiana Law Schl; began practice Muncie 1905, secy Muncie Bar Assn; res Muncie, Ind.



GEORGE J HAWK, Newspaper man; was born Witt, Ills, Dec 4, 1887; attd Earlham Coll; was reporter Muncie Evening Press; reporter, city editor Muncie Star; was city editor Cincinnati Com'l Tribune; now managing editor Muncie Star; res Muncie, Ind.

FRANK ELLIS, Lawyer; was born Delaware Co. Ind, Feb 12, 1842; learned the printers trade; taught school; was private sarg and capt Comp B 84th Reg Ind Vol; was treas Delaware Co 2 terms; mayor Muncie 4 terms; Judge Delaware Co Circuit Court; res Muncie.

FREDERICK F McCLELLAN, Lawyer; was born on a farm in Delaware Co, Ind, Aug 12, 1875; LL B Georgetown Univ (Washington, D C); tchr and princ schools 9 yrs; was city atty Muncie; res Muncie, Ind.

ROLLIN WARNER, Lawyer; was born Blountsville, Ind, April 18, 1856; taught schl Delaware Co: attd Natl Normal Coll, Lebanon, O; read law; filled several local offices; res Muncie, Ind.

JEHU Z POWELL, Physician; was born Cass County, Ind, Aug 13, 1848; Ph C, M D Univ of Michigan; was mem of City Council Logansport; presidential elector; postmaster Logansport; pres Cass Co Hist Soc; author of Mistory of Cass Co, Ind, 1913; res Logansport, Ind.

RUFUS MAGEE, Lawyer; was born Logansport, Ind, Oct 17, 1845; educ Indiana Univ; learned printers trade; was city editor Indpls Sentinel, 1865, afterward managing editor Indpls Herald; State Senator 8 yrs; envoy to Sweden and Norway 1885-89; res Logansport, Ind.

BENJAMIN F LOUTHAIN, Newspaper man; was born on a farm near Logansport, Dec 27, 1847; grad Logansport High Schl; taught schl 5 yrs; became editor Pharos 1877; was mem Logansport School Bd; postmaster Logansport; mem State Normal School Bd 12 yrs; res Logansport, Ind.

JOHN F MITCHELL, Newspaper man; was born Cincinnati, O, April 11, 1853; educ public schls Greenfield, Ind; learned printers trade; editor Greenfield Democrat for 50 yrs and connected with paper since 1859; res Greenfield, Ind.

WILLIAM A HOUGH, Lawyer; was born Greenfield, Ind, June 7, 1865; grad Depauw Univ; read law with father William R. Hough, Greenfield; in practice since 1888; mem Am and State Bar Assns; res Greenfield.

CHARLES W CLOGSTON, Newspaper man; was born Greene Co, Ind, Jan 26 1887; attd Indiana State Normal; was with Star League until 1909; with Terre Haute Post 6 yrs; now managing editor; was instrumental in starting Fed probe of elections in Terre Haute, resulting in trial and conviction of Mayor Donn Roberts and others by Federal Judge A B Anderson; res Terre Haute, Ind.

JOHN DAVIS McCULLOCH, Banker; was born near Vevay, Ind, Mch 14, 1858; att Wabash coll; taught school 2 years; orgn and pres Marion Fruit Jar & Bottle Co; elected pres Marion Nat Bank; was pres Ind Bankers' assn; v-p Am Bankers' assn for Ind; v-p and secy Marion Paper Co; was Colonel staff Gov Hanly, etc; res Marion.

HENRY J PAULUS, Lawyer; was born Miami county, Ind, Nov 16, 1857; taught school in Miami and Grant counties; was deputy pros atty Grant co 4 years; city atty Marion 8 years, Judge 16 years; res Marion.

EDGAR H JOHNSON, Newspaper man; born Cataraugus Co, N Y, Sep 8, 1853; came to Marion, engaged in manftr business; bought Marion Leader; formed company to buy News-Tribune and consolidated with Leader; now pres Marion Leader Co; v-p and dir Weis & Lesh Mfg Co, Muncie; res Marion.

BERNARD BOBBS SHIVELY, Lawyer; was born in Marion, Ind, 1880; educ Washington and Lee Univ, Lexington, Va; was Senator 68th General Assembly; Author Shively-Spencer Public Utilities Commission act; res Marion.

CARL LEO MEES, College President; born Columbus, Ohio, May 20, 1853; att Ohio State Univ; M D Starling Med Coll, Columbus; post grad Berlin and South Kensington, England, Ph D 1892; prof physics since 1887; pres since 1895 Rose Poly Inst; Fellow A A A S (gen secy since 1889, v-p 1896); mem Soc Promotion Engineering Edn, Am Geog Soc, Ind Acad Science, etc; res Terre Haute.

ANDREW C KEIFER, Newspaper man; was born Cleveland, O, May 26, 1867; educ Parochial Schools, Cleveland; began newspaper work Cleveland Press; one of the organizers and treas, 25 yrs Indianapolis Sun; now gen mgr Terre Haute Tribune; mem Asso Press and A N P A; res Terre Haute.

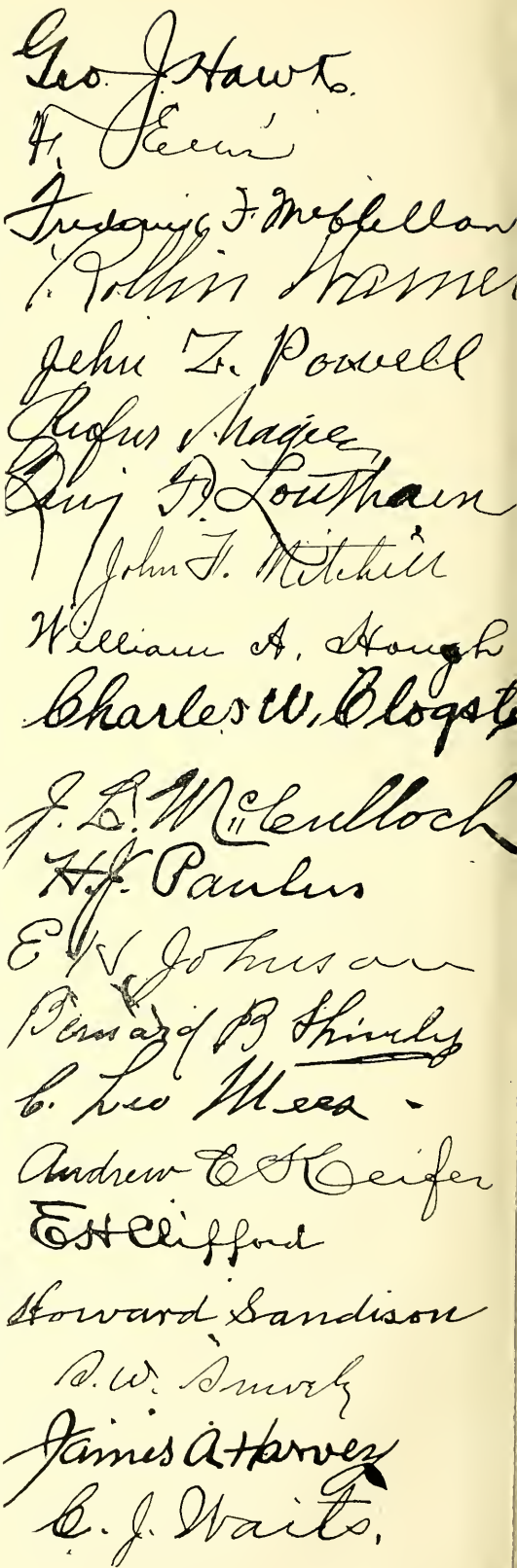
EDWARD H CLIFFORD, born St Joseph, Mo, July 14, 1872; educ comn schls; in railroad service 6 yrs, wholesale dry goods 16 yrs; secy Commercial Club, St Joseph, Mo, 4 yrs; now Secy Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce; res. Terre Haute.

HOWARD SANDISON, Educator; born Parke county, Ind, April 28, 1850; grad Indiana State Normal Schl; A M Indiana Univ; teacher graded schls, ward princ Indpls; asst supt and High schl princ Terre Haute; head educ dept Ind State Normal; now v-p; mem Terre Haute Schl Bd 3 yrs; author "Problem of Method;" res Terre Haute.

SHELDON W SNIVELY, Newspaper man; born Prairie City, Ills, August 16, 1868; grad Springfield, Ill, H Schl; learned printers' trade; with Asso Press, Chicago and St Louis; newspaper work Cincti Enquirer; State editor Indpls Star; now mang editor Terre Haute Star; res Terre Haute, Ind.

JAMES A HARVEY, Newspaper man; born Henry County, Ind, April 15, 1859; attd Earlham Coll; farmer until 1900; was with Muncie Herald; with Star League since 1903; now mgr Terre Haute Star; res Terre Haute, Ind.

CHARLES J WAITS, Educator; born Elizabethtown, Ind, March 5, 1863; grad Ind State Normal; A B Indiana Univ; A M Ill Univ; taught schl 24 yrs; supt schls Prairie Creek, Ind; princ H Schls Centerville, Ind; supt schls Carlisle, Ind; was math tchr and princ Wiley H Schl, Terre Haute; supt Terre Haute schls, since 1900; res Terre Haute.



DEMAS DEMING, Banker; was born Terre Haute April 15, 1841; began clerk in bank with McKeen & Tousey in 1857; became partner with W R McKeen 1863; became pres First Natl Bank, Terre Haute, 1868; dir U S Trust, T H Trust, T H Savings, T H I & E Trac, etc; res Terre Haute.

H A SCHLOTZHAUER, Banker; was born in Indianapolis, October 16, 1865; began as messenger boy Ind Banking Co, Indpls; teller Ind Natl Bank Indpls 18 yrs; cashier Amer Natl Bank, Indpls, 10 yrs; was Natl Bank examiner; now v-pres First Natl Bank; res Terre Haute.

FINLEY A McNUTT, Lawyer; was born Franklin, Ind, Nov 25, 1860; attd Indiana State Univ; grad U S Naval Acad; in naval service 8 yrs, commenced practice in 1886; dir Citizens' Trust Co; res Terre Haute.

D RUSS WOOD, Financier; was born Montreal, Canada, November 27, 1876; grad Col Coll, Colorado Springs; began bus Terre Haute 1898; previously in newspaper work at Colorado Springs; now pres Citizens Trust Co; res Terre Haute.

FRANK McKEEN, Banker; was born Terre Haute May 26, 1853, grad Terre Haute High Schl; entered McKeen Bank 1874; now pres McKeen Natl Bank; res Terre Haute.

CHARLES NATHAN COMBS, Physician; born Mulberry, Ind, June 7, 1879; A B Ind Univ; M D Med Coll Ind; Sec Ind State Med Assn; mem Am Assn Anesthetists; res Terre Haute.

JAMES M PROPST, Educator; born Riley, Ind, May 26, 1883; grad Ind State Normal; taught 11 yrs Vigo Co; elect Supt Co schls Vigo Co 1911; res Terre Haute.

FRED W BEAL, Lawyer; born Parke Co Oct 20, 1870; LL B Univ Mich; att Ind State Norm; taught schl; was pros atty Vigo Co; State Senator from Vigo; Author; Employers Liability Bill and Popular Election of School Trustees for Vigo Co; elected Judge Superior court Vigo 1914; res Terre Haute.

MAX EHRMANN, Author, born Terre Haute, Ind, Sept 26, 1872; Ph B Depauw univ; post grad philos Harvard; author A Farrag, The Mystery of Madeline LeBlanc, A Fearsome Riddle, Breaking Home Ties, Jesus, A Passion Play, poems, etc; mem Author's League of Am Authors' Club, London; res Terre Haute, Ind.

DALTON B SHOURDS, Architect; born Chicago, Ill, Oct 3, 1890; grad Notre Dame; post grad Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna; mem Ind Chapter Am Inst of Architects, etc; res Terre Haute.

REVEREND MOTHER MARY CLEOPHAS (Margaret Foley), born in Jennings County, Ind; entered the Community of the Sisters of Providence, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, 1862; held various offices of superiorship; elected Mother General of the Community 1890; res St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.

JAMES GREGOIRE, Priest; was born New Albany, Ind, (Floyd Knobs) Sept 28, 1879; grad parochial Holy Trinity School, New Albany; St Meinrads' Coll and Sem; ordained June 4, 1909; began as asst to Father A Oster; in charge of parish at Vincennes since death of Father Oster, Nov 23, 1911; res Vincennes.

THOMAS H ADAMS, Editor and Financier and Manufacturer; born Grand Rapids, O, July 19, 1860; learned printers trade; at 16 pub weekly paper Edwardsport, Ind; later paper Lancaster, O; purch Vincennes Commercial 1882, edtr and propr since; mem Bd Trust Vincennes univ; was postmaster Vincennes twice; was chmn Rep Cong comm; mem Advis Bd Rep State comm; was chmn legis comm that secured the $125,000 apprtn Vincennes univ; res Vincennes.

JOSEPH LAMBERT BAYARD, Sr., Banker; was born in Vincennes, Jan 21, 1840; began as clerk of Vincennes branch bank of the State of Ind, 1858; asst orgn and cash German Banking Co, which was succeeded by First Natl Bk of which he was cashier and pres since 1898; was pres Citizens Gas Co; treas Board of Trade since orgn; treas and trustee Vincennes Univ; res Vincennes.

JOSEPH LAMBERT BAYARD, Jr., Banker; was born Vincennes, Ind, July 21, 1872; grad Vincennes Univ; Fordman N Y Univ; began as bookkeeper First Natl Bank, Vincennes; now cashier and director; treas Vincennes Gas Co; res Vincennes.

JAMES WADE EMISON, Lawyer; was born Bruceville, Ind, Feb 7, 1859; grad Asbury (Now DePauw) Univ; practiced law Vincennes since 1889; was city atty Vincennes; county atty Knox Co; trustee Vincennes Univ; res Vincennes.

CLARENCE B KESSINGER, Lawyer; was born Bruceville, Ind, April 28, 1859; taught school 7 years; read law with Cobb & Cobb Vincennes; began practice 1884; res Vincennes.

ROYAL E PURCELL, Newspaper man; was born Knox County, Ind, July 26, 1849; A B A M Hanover College; taught school in Knox County; studied law two yrs; purchased Western Sun in 1876; started Daily Sun in 1879; was postmaster 4 yrs; State Senator 1899-01; V-Pres Vincennes Univ; trustee Purdue Univ; res Vincennes.

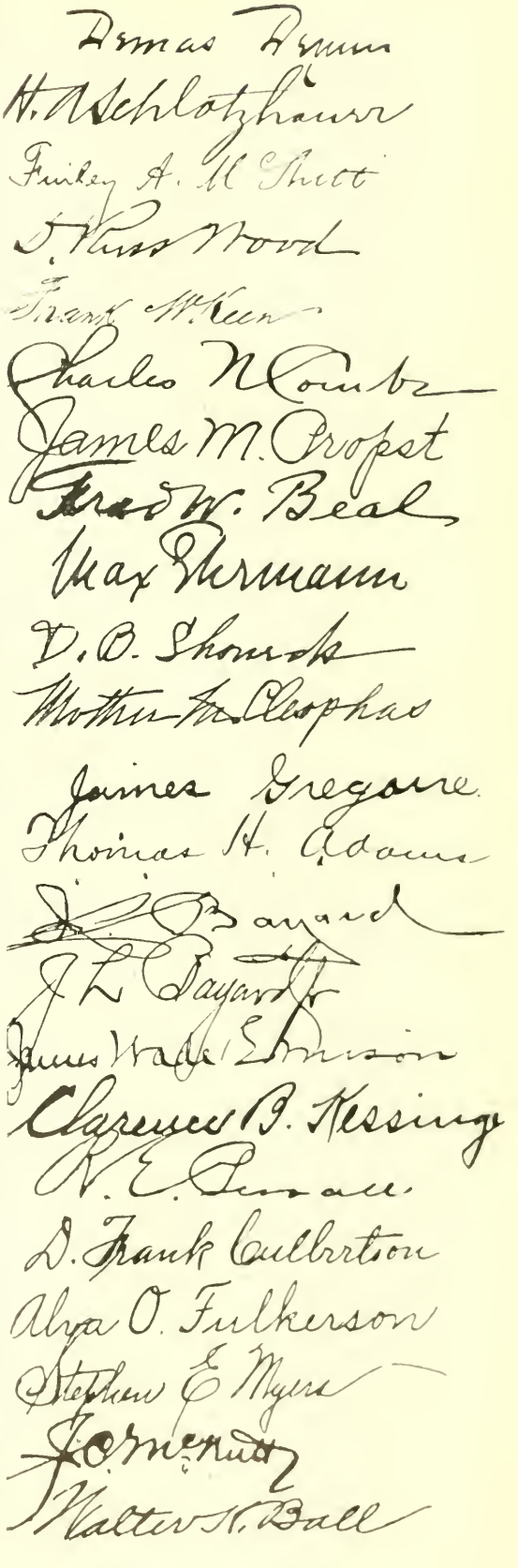
D FRANK CULBERTSON, Lawyer; was born Edwardsport, Ind, August 6, 1878; attd DePauw Academy; DePauw Univ; LL B Indiana Law Schl; elected pros atty 12th judicial circuit, 1906; re-elect 1908; elected State Senator from Knox and Sullivan Cos 1914; res Vincennes.

ALVA O FULKERSON, Educator; was born in Daviess county, Ind, March 18, 1868; attd DePauw; grad State Normal and Indiana Univ; taught district schls Daviess and Clay Cos 27 yrs; Principal Staunton, Elnora and South Side Schools, Washington; tchr History Washn High Schl; county supt since 1911; res Washington, Ind.

STEPHEN E MYERS, Lawyer; was born Daviess Co, Ind, Aug. 1, 1883; taught schl 6 yrs in Daviess Co; attd State Normal and Ind Univ, read law with Hefferman and Mattingly; began practice May, 1907; res Washington, Ind.

JOHN C McNUTT, Lawyer; was born on a farm in Johnson Co, Ind, May 25, 1863; attd high schl at Trafalgar and Morgantown and Teachers' Normal; taught schl 5 yrs; read law with Judge Cyrus F McNutt, Terre Haute; was pros atty of Johnson and Shelby Co 4 yrs; was Libr Indiana Supreme Court Library 6 yrs; res Martinsville, Ind.

WALTER K BALL, Newspaper man; was born near Greentown, Ind, March 19, 1884; grad Marion Normal and Business Univ; began newspaper work on Marion News-Tribune; worked on Daily Oklahoman, Okla City, Okla; Commercial-News, Danville, Ills; Anderson, Ind, Herald; bought Huntington Herald in 1911; publ since; res Huntington, Ind.



JOHN F NOLL, Priest; was born Fort Wayne, Ind, Jan 25, 1875; grad St Lawrence Coll, Mt Calvary, Wisc; and St Mary's Sem Cincinnati, O; ordained priest June 4, 1898; had charge of congr at Kendallville, Besancon, Hartford City and Huntington; editor and founder of "Our Sunday Visitor," nat Catholic weekly estab May 1912; res Huntington.

CHARLES A BUTLER, Lawyer; was born Wabash, Ind, Feb 21, 184—; attd prep Wabash Coll; Columbia Univ, New York City; LL B Columbian (now George Washington Univ) Washington, D C; was in railroad mail service 5 yrs; U S Sea postal service; res Huntington.

SAMUEL E COOK, Lawyer; was born Huntington Co, Ind, Sept 30, 1860; taught schl 5 yrs Whitley Co, Ind; attd Normal Schl Ada, O; LL B Valparaiso North Ind Law Schl; was pros atty Huntington Co; elect judge Huntington Circuit Court 1906; re-elect 1912; res Huntington.

CHARLES W WATKINS, Lawyer; was born Logan Co, Ohio, May 3, 1849; served 19 mo private soldier Army of the Cumberland; taught schl 4 yrs; read law with Judge William Lawrence, Bellefontaine, O; was distr atty Grant, Blackford and Huntington 2 terms; judge Huntington Co 6 yrs; res Huntington.

ULYSSES S LESH, Lawyer; was born Wells Co, Ind, Aug 9, 1868; LL B Michigan Univ; was city and county atty Huntington; author "Knights of the Golden Circle"; res Huntington.

M H ORMSBY, Newspaper man; was born Wells Co, Ind, Nov 17, 1875; attd Boston Latin Schl; was owner Bluffton Banner; consold Huntington News-Democrat and Morning Times into Times Democrat in the morning field, suppplanting this with the Huntington Press estb Feb 11, 1912; res Huntington.

ALBERT E BULSON, Surgeon, Editor; was born Chicago, Dec 16, 1867; grad Rush Med Coll 1891; post grad Univ of Mich and Univ of Phila, London and Vienna; prof Ophthal Ind Univ; editor and mgr Journal of the Indiana Med Soc; mem Ft Wayne Med, Northern Tri-State Med, Chicago Ophthal, Amer Acad of Ophthal and Otol; fellow Amer Coll of Surg A M A etc; res Fort Wayne.

GEORGE L SAUNDERS, Newspaper man; was born Muncie Sept 1, 1866; attd Portland Public Schls; learned printers' trade; began newspaper work in 1894 with Portland Sun; with Evening Banner since 1902; treas Democratic Edit Assn; pres Bluffton Cham of Commerce; res Bluffton.

CHARLES E STURGISS, Lawyer; was born Wells Co, Ind, Sept 15, 1867; Ph B, LL B, A M DePauw Univ; was city atty Bluffton 8 yrs; elect Circuit Judge of Wells and Blackford Cos 1906-12; res Bluffton.

WILLIAM H EICHHORN, Lawyer; was born Wells Co, Ind, Oct 6, 1866; taught schl 5 yrs Wells and Huntington Co; attd Indiana State Normal and Univ of Mich; was county supt of schls Wells Co; resigned to begin practice of law; was mem Ind Legis 2 terms; was mem Board of Mgrs Indiana Reformatory; mem Board of State Charities; elect judge Wells and Blackford Cos 1912; res Bluffton.

DAVID H SWAIM, Newspaper man; was born Wells Co, Ind, Sept 17, 1858; taught schl and was supt Ossian, Ind, schls; attd Ft Wayne Methodist Coll; LL B Ann Arbor Law schl; practiced law till 1888 with brother W T T Swaim; purchased Bluffton Chronicle and has been editor since; apptd postmaster Bluffton, by Pres Harrison 1890; res Bluffton.

CHARLES A BOWERS, Newspaper man; was born near Alamo, Montgomery Co, Ind, Sept 8, 1867; attd Wabash Coll; taught schl; was supt Newtown schls; admitted to bar Montgomery Co; was deputy pros atty 4 yrs; began newspaper work as reporter on Crawfordsville Journal; now city editor; res Crawfordsville.

FRANK W GORDON, Lawyer; was born Wells Co, Ind, Aug 21, 1876; attd Valparaiso Univ; taught schl Wells Co; grad Indiana Univ Law Dept; was nominated presidential elector Repub ticket at Winchester for 8th congr distr for 1912; res Bluffton.

ABRAM SIMMONS, Lawyer; was born Randolph Co, Jan 30, 1858; taught schl Wells Co 3 yrs; grad Methodist Coll Ft Wayne, Ind; began practice in Bluffton in 1882; delegate to Democratic Natl Convention St Louis 1904; delegate at large Democratic Convention 1908; res Bluffton.

EDWARD E COX, Newspaper man; was born Tipton, Ind, Dec 29, 1867; taught schl 3 yrs Miami Co; attd Purdue Univ and Danville Central Normal Coll; began newspaper work as reporter on Miami Co Sentinel; bought Hartford City Telegram 1891; estb Evening News in 1893; editor since; pres Hartford schl board since 1910; aptd postmaster Feb 1915; mem State Democ Comm 6 years; mem and ex-pres Dem State Edit Assn; res Hartford City.

RALPH W MONTFORT, Newspaper man; was born North Manchester, Ind, Aug 31, 1883; educ high schl Hartford City; learned printers' trade; then reporter, city editor, and owner Hartford City News 5 yrs; purchased and editor of Times-Gazette since Nov 1914; res Hartford City.

EMORY B SELLERS, Lawyer; was born near Somerset, O, Jan 4, 1851; attd Brookston Academy; taught schl, attd Chicago Law Schl; practiced law Monticello, Ind. since Jan 1, 1874; State Senator 1885-87; U. S. atty for Indiana 1887-9; mem Conference Uniform laws since 1909; res Monticello, Ind.

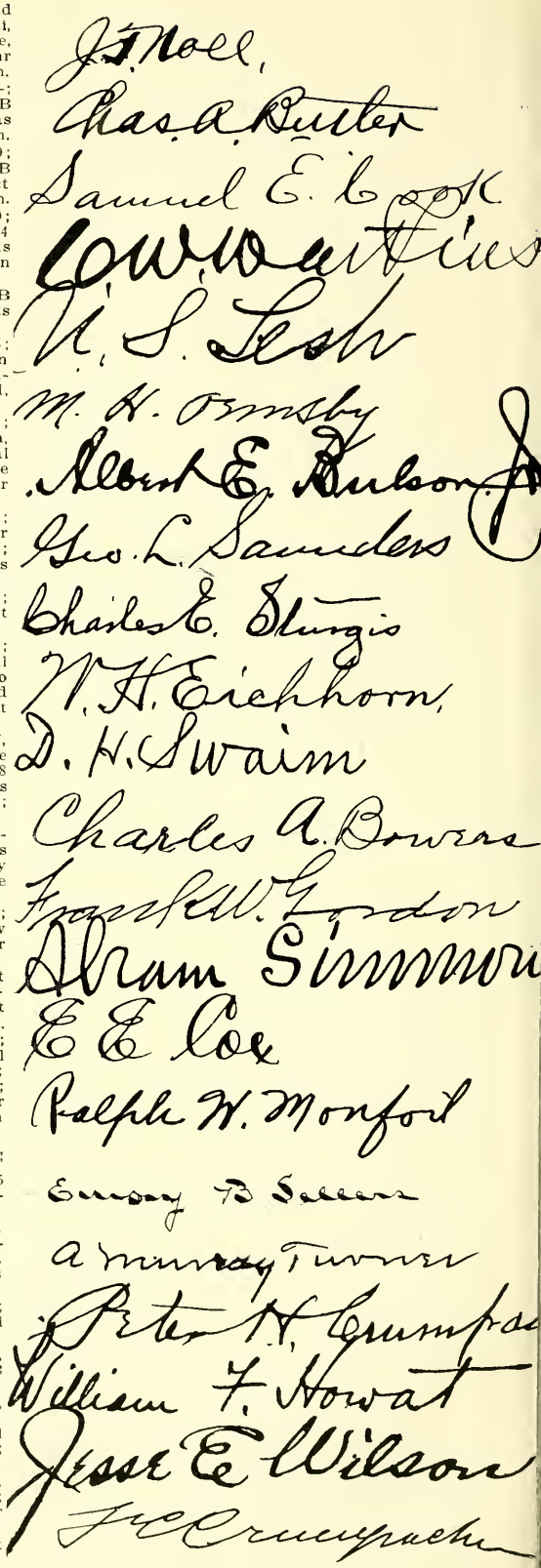
A MURRAY TURNER, Banker; was born Crown Point, Ind, Oct 3, 1859; attd Valparaiso Univ; was sheriff of Lake Co 1888-92; delegate National Republican Convention 1904; pres First Nat Bank, etc; res Hammond.

PETER H CRUMPACKER, Lawyer; was born Laporte Co, Ind, Aug 9, 1858; taught schl 2 yrs Laporte Co; B S Valparaiso Univ; LL B same; city atty Hammond 1892-96; res Hammond, Ind.

WILLIAM F HOWAT, Physician; was born Prince Edward Island, Canada, June 2, 1869; grad Prince of Wales Coll; M D Univ of Pennsylvania; was pres Ind State Med Assn; mem A M A Natl Assn Study and Prevent of Tuberculosis; was mem of Board of School Trustees 7 yrs; pres Library Board; res Hammond, Ind.

JESSE E WILSON, Lawyer; was born on a farm Owen Co, Ind, Oct 4, 1867; attd high schl Spencer, Ind; LL B Indiana Univ Law Dept; taught country schls; mem Ind Legis; asstd sec of the Interior 1905-11; pres Hammond Chamber of Commerce; res Hammond.

FREDERICK C CRUMPACKER, Lawyer; was born Valparaiso, Ind, Sept 16, 1881; A B LL B Univ of Mich; mem State Bar Assn; res Hammond.



DAVID WILLIAM MOFFAT, Minister; born Morris Plains, N J; removed to Madison, Ind; A B Hanover Coll, 1858; taught sch, grad Princeton Theolog Sem, 1862; Capt Co C, Ind Legion, 1861-63; ordn Presbn minister, 1863; supplied ch of Jefferson, 1863-64; Vernon, 1864-66; pastorates: Madison First Prsbn Ch, 1866-70; West St, Wash, D C, 1870-72! Ft Wayne 1st Presbn Ch, 1872-1906; pastoremeritus 1st Presbn Ch, Ft Wayne, 1906-date.

ROBERT STEWART TAYLOR, Lawyer; Fort Wayne; born May 22, 1838, near Chillicothe, O; educ Liber Coll, Jay Co, Ind; grad June 30, 1859; removed to Ft Wayne same year; pros atty 1868; judge Com Pleas Ct, 1870; memb Ind Legis, 1871; memb Miss River Com, 1881-1914; memb Monetary Com, 1898-9.

CHARLES REDWAY DRYER, Geographer; born Victor, N Y, Aug 31, 1850; A B Hamilton Coll, 1871; Un of Mich, M D, Un of Buffalo, 1876; Un of Oxford, Eng, 1904-05; sci teach Ft Wayne High sch, 1877-80; prof Chemistry & Toxicology, Ft Wayne Coll of Med, 1878-93; prof geog & geol, Ind State Normal Sch, Terre Haute, 1898-1913; asst Ind Geological Survey, 1888-93; author; Fellow Geol Soc Amer; A A A S Royal Geog Soc, Assn Am Geographers; res, Fort Wayne.

HOWELL COBB ROCKHILL, Manufacturer; born Ft Wayne, Jan 10, 1856; attended Ft Wayne pub schs; grad H S, 1873; farmer; formerly asst city clerk and bus mgr Journal-Gazette; treas Lincoln Life Ins Co; V P and Treas Ft Wayne Rolling Mills Co.

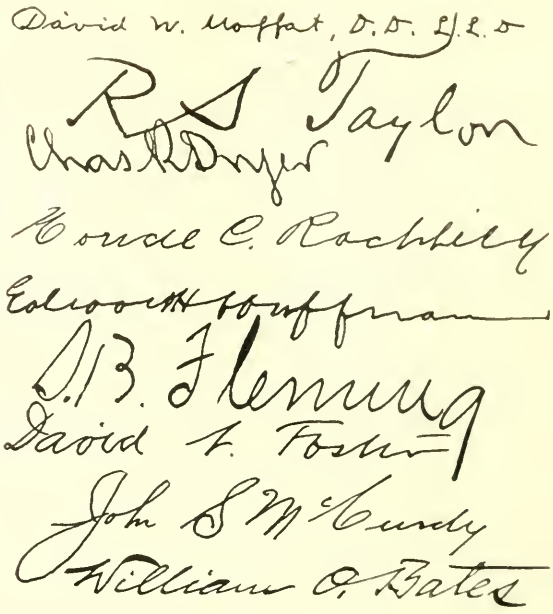
EDWARD G HOFFMAN, Lawyer; born Allen Co, Ind, Oct 1, 1879; attended Valparaiso Coll and Un of Mich; county atty Ft Wayne, 1909-date.

STEPHEN BOND FLEMING, Manufacturer; born Ft Wayne, Nov 20, 1871; grad Un of Notre Dame and Georgetown Un; Ind State Senator, 1901-03, 1909-15; memb Panama Expo Com of Ind, 1913-15.

DAVID N FOSTER, Merchant; born near Newburgh, N Y, in 1841; memb of the firm of Foster Bros since 1859; entered Union army as private in 1861; rose to rank of captain; came to Indiana in 1870; dept com G A R in 1885; trustee State Soldiers' Home, 1895-1901; pres park board at Ft Wayne, 1905-15.

JOHN SAMUEL McCURDY, Dentist; born Allen Co, Nov 16, 1866; attended Ft Wayne pub schs and M E Coll; grad Ind Dental Coll, Mch 7, 1888; prac dentistry Ft Wayne since 1888; memb Ind State Bd of Dental Ex; memb State and Nat Dental Soc; res, Ft Wayne.

WILLIAM O BATES, author; born Harrisburg, Ind, Sept 19, 1852; Ph B Cornell; author: Recitations and How to Recite; Our Foreign Correspondent, 4-act comedy; Uncle Rodney; The Black Bokhara, and other productions; was on staff N Y, Indpls, Cincinnati and St Paul newspapers; mem N Y Players' club; res Indpls.



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